PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION ACT, 1954

with

Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955

and

Commodity Index

with

Short Notes

14th Edition, 1999

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The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

PRELIMINARY

Sections *Page No.*

1. Short title, extent and commencement 1
2. Definitions 1

2-A. Rule of construction 9

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR FOOD STANDARDS AND CENTRAL FOOD LABORATORY

3. The Central Committee for Food Standards 9

3-A. Appointment of Secretary and other Staff 10

4. Central Food Laboratory 11

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO FOOD

5. Prohibition of import of certain articles of food 11
6. Application of law relating to sea customs and powers of Customs Officers 11
7. Prohibition of manufacture, sale, etc. of certain articles of food 12

ANALYSIS OF FOOD

8. Public Analysts 13
9. Food Inspectors 14
10. Powers of Food Inspectors 14
11. Procedure to be followed by Food Inspectors 18
12. Purchaser may have food analysed 20
13. Report of public analyst 21

MISCELLANEOUS

14. Manufacturers, distributors and dealers to give warranty 26

14-A. Vendor to disclose the name etc., of the person from whom the article of food was purchased 26

15. Notification of food poisoning 26
16. Penalties 26

16-A. Power of court to try cases summarily 31

17. Offences by companies 32
18. Forfeiture of property 33
19. Defences which may or may not be allowed in prosecutions under this Act 34
20. Cognizance and trial of offences 35

20-A. Power of Court to implead manufacturer, etc. 38

Sections *Page No.*

20-AA. Application of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 and Section 360 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 39

21. Magistrate's power to impose enhanced penalties 40

22. Protection of action taken in good faith 40

22-A. Power of Central Government to give directions 40

23. Power of the Central Government to make rules 40

24. Power of the State Government to make rules 43

25. Repeal and saving 44

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 as amended uptodate

Part I - PRELIMINARY

Rules

1. Short title, extent and commencement 45

2. Definitions 45

Part II - THE CENTRAL FOOD LABORATORY

3. Functions 46

4. Analysis of food samples 48

Part III - DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS OF QUALITY

5. Standards of quality of the various articles of food 49

Part IV - PUBLIC ANALYSTS AND FOOD INSPECTORS

6. Qualifications of Public Analyst 49

7. Duties of public analyst 50

8. Qualifications of Food Inspector 51

9. Duties of Food Inspector 53

9-A. Sending of sample by Local Health Authority 54

9-B. Local (Health) Authority to send report to person concerned 55

10. Forms of order not to dispose of stock and of bond 55

11. Form of receipt for food seized by a Food Inspector 55

12. Notice of intention to take sample for analysis 56

12-A. Warranty 56

12-B. Form of nomination of Director or Manager and his consent, under Section 17 56

12-C. Vendor to disclose name and address of Director/Manager in certain circumstances 33

Rules *Page No.*

13. Power of Food Inspector to deal with carriers of disease handling food 57

PART V - SEALING, FASTENING AND DESPATCH OF SAMPLES

14. Manner of sending samples for analysis 57
15. Bottles or containers to be labelled and addressed 58
16. Manner of packing and sealing the samples 58
17. Manner of despatching containers of samples 59
18. Memorandum and impression of seal to be sent separately 61
19. Addition of preservatives to samples 62
20. Preservative in respect of milk, cream (dahi, khoa or khoa based and paneer based sweets, such as Kalakand and Burfi, chutney and prepared foods,) (Gur; prepared coffee and prepared tea) 62
21. Nature and quantity of the preservative to be noted on the label 63
22. Quantity of sample to be sent to the public analyst 63
22-A. Contents of one or more similar sealed containers having identical labels to constitute the quantity of a food sample 66
22-B. Quantity of sample sent to be considered as sufficient 66
22-C. Quantity of samples of food packaging material to be sent to Public Analyst 66

PART VI - COLOURING MATTER

23. Unauthorised addition of colouring matter prohibited 66
24. Extraneous addition of colouring matter to be mentioned on the label 66
25. Use of caramel permitted 67
26. Natural colouring matters which may be used 67
27. Addition of inorganic matters and pigments prohibited 68
28. Synthetic colours which may be used 68
29. Use of permitted synthetic colours prohibited 69
30. Maximum limit of permitted synthetic colours 70
31. Colours to be pure 70

PART VII - PACKING AND LABELLING OF FOODS

32. Package of food to carry a label 70
32-A. Nutritional Food 73
33. Languages of the particulars or declaration of the label 74
34. Declaration to be surrounded by line 74
35. Distance of surrounding line 74

Rules *Page No.*

36. Size of types used for declaration 74
37. Labels not to contain false or misleading statements 74
37-A. Manufacture of proprietary foods and infant food 75
37B. Labelling of infant milk substitute and infant food 75
37-C. Labelling of irrediated food 77
38. Labels not to contain reference to Act or rules contradictory to required particulars 77
39. Labels not to use words implying recommendations by medical profession 77
40. Unauthorised use of words showing imitation prohibited 78
41. Imitations not to be marked "pure" 78
42. Form of labels 78
43. Notice of addition, admixture or deficiency in food 91
43-A. Restriction on advertisement 92

PART VIII - PROHIBITION AND REGULATING OF SALES

44. Sale of certain admixtures prohibited 92
44-A. Prohibition regarding Kesari dal/gram etc. 95
44-AA. Prohibition on use of carbide gas in ripening of fruits 96
44-AAA. Prohibition regarding use of mineral oil 96
44-B. Restriction on sale of ghee having less Reichert value than that specified for the area where such ghee is sold 96
44-C. Restriction on sale of Til Oil produced in Tripura, Assam and West Bengal 97
44-D. Restriction on sale of Carbia Callosa and Honey dew 97
44-E. Restriction on sale of Kangra tea 97
44-F. Restriction on sale of irradiated food 98
44-G. Condition for sale of flavoured tea 98
45. Food resembling but not pure honey not to be marked honey 98
46. Sale or use for sale of admixture of ghee or butter prohibited 98
47. Restriction on use and sale of artificial sweeteners 99
48. Use of flesh of naturally dead animals or fowls prohibited 100
48-A. Sale of permitted food colours 101
48-B. Sale of insect-damaged dry fruits and nuts 102
48-C. Sale of Food Additives 102
48-D. Storage and sale of irradiated food 103

PART IX - CONDITIONS FOR SALE AND LICENCE

49. Conditions for sale 103
50. Conditions for licence 108
51. Duration of licences 112

Rules *Page No.*

51-A. Procedure for issue of licence in certain local Areas 112

PART X - PRESERVATIVES

52. Definition of preservatives 112
53. Classification of preservatives 112
54. Use of more than one Class II preservative prohibited 114
55. Use of Class II preservatives restricted 114
55-A. Use of Class II preservatives in mixed foods 119
55-B. Restriction on use of nitrate and nitrite 120
55-C. Use of Natamycin for surface treatment of cheese (hard) 120
56. [Omitted -- Container of food which contains preservative not to be marked "pure"] 120

PART XI - POISONOUS METALS

57. Poisonous metals 120

PART XI-A - CROP CONTAMINANTS AND NATURALLY OCCURRING TOXIC SUBSTANCES

57-A. Crop contaminants 125
57-B. Naturally occurring toxic substances 125

PART XII - ANTI-OXIDANTS, EMULSIFYING AND STABILISING AND ANTI-CAKING AGENTS

58. Definition of Anti-oxidants 126
59. Restriction on use of anti-oxidants 126
59-A. Use of anti-oxidants in Vitamin D preparation 127
60. Definition of emulsifying and stabilising agents 127
61. Restriction on use of emulsifying and stabilising agents 128
61-A. Use of starch phosphate 129
61-B. Use of emulsifying and stabilising agents in flavouring agents 129
61-C. Use of emulsifying and stabilising agents in fruit products 129
61-D. Use of emulsifying and stabilising agents in frozen desserts 129
62. Restriction on use of anti-caking agents 129
62-A. Anti-foaming agents in edible oils and fats 130
62-B. Use of release agents in confectionery 130

PART XIII - FLAVOURING AGENTS AND RELATED SUBSTANCES

63. Flavouring agents 130

Page No.
Rules
63-A. Restriction on use of flavouring agents 131
64. Solvent in flavour 131
64-A. Use of anti-oxidants, emulsifying and stabilising agents and food preservatives in flavour 131
64-B. Use of monosodium glutamate 131
64-BB. Extraneous addition of flavouring agent to be mentioned on the label 132
64-BBB. Use of menthol (Omitted) 132

PART XIII-A - CARRY OVER OF FOOD ADDITIVES

64-C. Carry over of Food Additives 132

PART XIV - INSECTICIDES AND PESTICIDES

65. Restriction on the use of insecticides 132

PART XV - SOLVENT EXTRACTED OILS AND EDIBLE FLOUR

66. Definition of solvent-extracted oils 143
67. Conditions of manufacture, stock and sale of solvent-extracted oil 143
68. Definition of solvent-extracted edible flour 143
69. Condition of manufacture, stock and sale of solvent-extracted edible flour 144
69-A. Restriction on the use of solvent 144

PART XVI - SEQUESTERING AND BUFFERING AGENTS (ACIDS, BASES AND SALTS)

70. Definition of sequestering agents 145
71. Definition of buffering agents 145
72. Restrictions on the use of sequestering and buffering agents 145
72-A. Restriction on use of certain substances 147
72-B. Use of Glycerol Esters of Wood Resins (Easter Gum) 148

PART XVII - IRRADIATION OF FOOD

73. Irradiation of Food 148
74. Dose of Irradiation 148
75. Requirement for the process of Irradiation 149
76. Restrictions on Irradiation of Food 149
77. Record of Irradiation of Food 150
78. Standards of Irradiated Food 150
APPENDIX A - FORMS 151
APPENDIX B - DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS OF QUALITY 160
COMMODITY INDEX 306

THE
PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION ACT, 1954

(ACT 37 of 1954)

(29th September, 1954)

An Act to make provision for the prevention of adulteration of food.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, extent and commencement :—

(1) This Act may be called the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

(2) It extends to the whole of India[1].

(3) It shall come into force on such date[2] as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Short Notes

1. **Welfare Laws -** gap be bridged - Food Inspection Department not to remain content with paying homage to anti-adulteration law by catching small tradesmen but direct the full fury of their investigative machinery against the wholesalers and manufacturers who are in a large majority of cases really responsible for adulteration. (Ganeshmal Jashraj vs. Govt. of Gujarat and another) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 615

2. **Anti-social activity--**sale of *patisa* which is adulterated - an anti-social activity - not in consonance with the object of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act - Probation of Offenders Act would not apply. (Jai Narain vs.Municipal Corporation of Delhi) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 415

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[1] The words "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" omitted by Act 41 of 1971, Section 2 (w.e.f. 26-1-1972).

[2] 1st June, 1955 see Notification No.SRO 1086, dated 9th May, 1955, Gazette of India, Pt. II, Section 3, p.874.

The Act has been extended to Dadra and Nagar Haveli by Reg.6 of 1963. Section 2 and Sch. I to Pondicherry by Reg.7 of 1963, Section 3 and Sch.I to Goa, Daman and Diu by Reg.II of 1963, Section 3 and Sch.I extended to the Kohima and Mokokchung districts in Nagaland by Act 24 of 1972, Section 2 [w.e.f. 1-4-1973]

3. **Social welfare legislation**--PFA Act is a piece of Social welfare legislation enacted to curb the widely spread evil of adulteration endangering national health and human life for monetary gains. It offers solution to a human problem and aims at achieving social concord and peaceful adjustment and thus to arrive at the material progress of the country keeping the moral fabric and preserving the health of the community intact. Courts are, therefore required to approach it from the point of view of furthering the social interest, which this legislation aims at to promote and put such construction to its provisions as are appropriate to a social defence legislation and as suppresses the mischief aimed to be suppressed by such legislation and advances the remedy provided by it. (Lal Chand vs. State of Rajasthan) **RAJASTHAN HIGH COURT** 1997(1) FAC 275

2. Definitions :-

In this Act unless the context otherwise requires :—

[3][(i) "adulterant" means any material which is or could be employed for the purposes of adulteration.]

Short Notes

1. **Adulterant** - meaning of; see 1982 (I) FAC 163;

[4][(ia)] "adulterated" —an article of food shall be deemed to be adulterated:-

Short Notes

1. **Adulterated** — meaning of — it would not be necessary in such a case to prove further that the article of food was unfit for human consumption 1979 (II) FAC 218 followed. (State (Delhi Administration) vs. Puran Mal) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 885

2. **Adulterated** -- sample of wheat Atta taken -- sample contained 15 living meal worms -- the findings of the Public Analyst does not indicate that sample was insect-infested or was unfit for human consumption. Consequently, it cannot be held that the wheat-atta was adulterated. (Chandu Lal vs. The State of Haryana)
PUNJAB AND HARYANA HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 193

(a) if the article sold by a vendor is not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the purchaser and is to his prejudice, or is not of the nature, substance or quality which it purports or is represented to be;

(b) if the article contains any other substance which affects, or if the article is so processed as to affect injuriously the nature, substance or quality thereof;

(c) if any inferior or cheaper substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article, so as to affect injuriously the nature, substance or quality thereof;

---

[3] Inserted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 2 (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

[4] Clause (i) Re-numbered as Clause (ia) by Section 2 **ibid**. (w.e.f. 1.4.1976).

(d) if any constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted so as to affect injuriously the nature, substance or quality thereof;

(e) if the article has been prepared, packed or kept under insanitary conditions whereby it has become contaminated or injurious to health;

(f) if the article consists wholly or in part of any filthy, putrid[1] *** rotten, decomposed or diseased animal or vegetable substance or is insect infested or is otherwise unfit for human consumption;

Short Notes

1. **Suji**--Sample of *Suji* taken - report of the Public Analyst shows that the sample contains eight living meal worms and one living weevil - he has not opined that the *Suji* was insect - infested or that it was unfit for human consumption on account of presence of meal worms - since the appellant has failed to establish by any satisfactory evidence the requirement of Section 2(ia) (f), the judgment of acquittal does not call for interference. ~~(Delhi~~ Administration vs. Sat Sarup Sharma) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 9

(g) if the article is obtained from a diseased animal;

Short Notes

1. **Insect infested** — construction of — 1977 (II) FAC 117, insect infested does not necessarily mean unfit for human consumption 1977 (II) FAC 148;

2. **Besan** insect --infested see 1980 (II) FAC 21;

3. **Sonth** insect --infested see 1980 (II) FAC 270;

(h) if the article contains any poisonous or other ingredient which renders it injurious to health;

(i) if the container of the article is composed, whether wholly or in part, of any poisonous or deleterious substance which renders its contents injurious to health;

[2] [(j) if any colouring matter other than that prescribed in respect thereof is present in the article, or if the amounts of the prescribed colouring matter which is present in the article are not within the prescribed limits of variability;]

(k) if the article contains any prohibited preservative or permitted preservative in excess of the prescribed limits;

[3] [(l) if the quality or purity of the article falls below the prescribed standard or its constituents are present in quantities not within the prescribed limits of variability, which renders it injurious to health;]

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1. The word 'disgusting' omitted by Section 2, **ibid** (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).
2. Substituted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 2 for sub-clause (J) (w.e.f.1-4-1976).
3. Substituted by Section 2, **ibid**. for sub-clause (1) (w.e.f.1-4-1976).

(m) if the quality or purity of the article falls below the prescribed standard or its constituents are present in quantities not within the prescribed limits of variability but which does not render it injurious to health;

Provided that where the quality or purity of the article, being primary food, has fallen below the prescribed standards or its constituents are present in quantities not within the prescribed limits of variability, in either case, solely due to natural causes and beyond the control of human agency, then such article shall not be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this sub-clause.

Explanation.—Where two or more articles of primary food are mixed together and the resultant article of food :—

(a) is stored; sold or distributed under a name which denotes the ingredients thereof; and

(b) is not injurious to health;

then such resultant article shall not be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this clause;

Short Notes

1. **Sample of 'ice-stick'** sold by the appellant did not conform to the standard prescribed for it in Appendix B and contained an artificial sweetener--saccharin, it is obvious that the article of food sold by the appellant was adulterated within the meaning of Section 2(ia)(m) of the Act and the same would, therefore, be punishable under section 16(1)(a)(i) of the Act. (K. Krishna Iyer vs. State of Kerala) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 974.

(ii) "Central Food Laboratory" means any laboratory or institute established or specified under Section 4;

(iii) "Committee" means the Central Committee for Food Standards constituted under Section 3;

(iv) "Director of the Central Food Laboratory" means the person appointed by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette as the Director of the Central Food Laboratory and includes any person appointed by the Central Government in like manner to perform all or any of the functions of the Director under this Act;

[1] [Provided that no person who has any financial interest in the manufacture, import or sale of any article of food shall be appointed to be a Director under this clause;]

---

1. Inserted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 2 (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

[2] [(v) "Food" means any article used as food or drink for human consumption other than drugs and water and includes :—

(a) any article which ordinarily enters into, or is used in the composition or preparation of, human food,

(b) any flavouring matter or condiments, and

(c) any other article which the Central Government may, having regard to its use, nature, substance or quality, declare, by notification in the Official Gazette, as food for the purposes of this Act;]

Short Notes

1. **Frozen ice** when becomes food. (Corporation of City of Nagpur vs. Prakash Kaur Ratan Singh Notey and another) Bombay High Court 1986 (3) FAC 179;

2. **Haldi** held article of food. (Smt. Indu Bala Pandey vs. State of U.P.) Allahabad High Court 1983 (II) FAC 107;

3. **Chewing tobacco** (Zarda) whether comes within the definition of food? yes. (M/s. Khedan Lal and Sons vs. State of U.P. and others) Allahabad High Court 1981 (I) FAC 260;

4. **food**—meaning of — 1982 (I) FAC 221;

5. **Supari**--whether supari is food within the meaning of section 2(v) of the Act. (Pyarali K. Tejani vs. Mahadeo R. Dange and ors.) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 465

6. **"Gin"** whether food. (Prem Singh vs. Union Territory, Chandigarh) 1980 (II) FAC 143;

7. **Gingelly oil**--whether the sale of adulterated gingelly oil which is sold or offered for sale for external use is sale of an article of food which is adulterated - meaning of the words 'food' and 'sale' - Held in order to be "food" for the purposes of the Act, an article need not be 'fit' for human consumption; it need not be described or exhibited; as intended for human consumption it may even be otherwise described or exhibited; it need not even be necessarily intended for human consumption it is enough if it is generally or commonly used for human consumption or in the preparation of human food. Where an article is generally or commonly not used for human consumption or in the preparation of human food but for some other purposes notwithstanding that it may be capable of being used, on rare occasions, for human consumption or in the preparation of human food, it may be said, depending on the facts and circumstances of the case, that it is not "food". (The State of Tamil Nadu vs.R. Krishnamurthy)
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 608.

[2] [(vi) "Food (Health) Authority" means the Director of Medical and Health Services or the Chief Officer in charge of Health administration in a State, by whatever designation he is known, and includes any officer empowered by the Central Government or the State Government, by notification in the Official Gazette,

---

2. Substituted by Act 34 of 1976 for clauses V & VI (w.e.f. 1-4-1976)

to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Food (Health) Authority under this Act with respect to such local area as may be specified in the notification;]

(vii) "local area" means any area, whether urban or rural, declared by the Central Government or the State Government by notification in the Official Gazette, to be a local area for the purposes of this Act;

(viii) "local authority' means in the case of :—

(1) a local area which is :—

(a) a municipality, the municipal board or municipal corporation;

(b) a cantonment, the cantonment authority;

(c) a notified area, the notified area committee;

(2) any other local area, such authority as may be prescribed by [2][the Central Government or the State Government under this Act;]

[3][(viiia) "Local (Health) Authority", in relation to a local area, means the officer appointed by the Central Government or the State Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, to be in charge of Health administration in such area with such designation as may be specified therein;

(viiib) 'manufacture' includes any process incidental or ancillary to the manufacture of an article of food;]

(ix) 'misbranded' — an article of food shall be deemed to be misbranded:—

(a) if it is an imitation of, or is a substitute for, or resembles in a manner likely to deceive, another article of food under the name of which it is sold, and is not plainly and conspicuously labelled so as to indicate its true character;

(b) if it is falsely stated to be the product of any place or country;

(c) if it is sold by a name which belongs to another article of food;

(d) if it is so coloured, flavoured or coated, powdered or polished that the fact that the article is damaged is concealed or if the article is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is;

(e) if false claims are made for it upon the lable or otherwise;

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[2] Substituted by Act 49 of 1964, Section 2, for "the State Government" (w.e.f. 1-3-1965).

[3] Inserted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 2 (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

(f) if when sold in packages which have been sealed or prepared by or at the instance of the manufacturer or producer and which bear his name and address, the contents of each package are not conspicuously and correctly stated on the outside thereof within the limits of variability prescribed under this Act;

(g) if the package containing it, or the lable on the package bears any statement, design or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which is false or misleading in any material particular; or if the package is otherwise deceptive with respect to its contents;

(h) if the package containing it or the lable on the package bears the name of a fictitious individual or company as the manufacturer or producer of the article;

(i) if it purports to be, or is represented as being, for special dietary uses, unless its label bears such information as may be prescribed concerning its vitamin, mineral, or other dietary properties in order sufficiently to inform its purchaser as to its value for such uses;

(j) if it contains any artificial flavouring, artificial colouring or chemical preservative, without a declaratory label stating that fact, or in contravention of the requirements of this Act or rules made thereunder;

(k) if it is not labelled in accordance with the requirements of this Act or rules made thereunder;

Short Notes

1. **Misbranding -** when it is - the words, as sweet as saccharin were merely meant to convey one of the qualities of the preparation itself and not the quality of saccharin at all. That, by itself, would not attract the provision of Section 2(ix)(a) of the Act. (Bal Kishan Thapar vs. Municipal Corporation of Delhi) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 559

2. **Misbranding--** 'Cow's milk' is different from 'Buffalo's milk' and misbranding is complete. (Kisan Trimbak Kothule & ors. vs.State of Maharashtra) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 397

(x) "package" means a box, bottle, casket, tin, barrel, case receptacle, sack, bag, wrapper; or other thing in which an article of food is placed or packed;

(xi) "premises" include any shop, stall, or place where any article of food is sold or manufactured or stored for sale;

(xii) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

[1] [(xiia) "primary food" means any article of food, being a produce of agriculture or horticulture in its natural form;]

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1. Inserted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 2 (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

Short Notes

1. **Milk** — primary food — 1985(II) FAC 51;
2. **Cow's milk** — primary food 1985 (II) FAC 95; 1985 (II) FAC 129;
3. **Milk** — whether primary food — 1986 (II) FAC 163

(xiii) "sale" with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, means the sale of any article of food, whether for cash, or on credit or by way of exchange and whether by wholesale or retail, for human consumption or use, or for analysis, and includes an agreement for sale, an offer for sale, the exposing for sale or having in possession for sale of any such article, and includes also an attempt to sell any such article;

Short Notes

1. **Sale** - business not yet commenced - furniture making was in progress - Food Inspector asked the accused to sign certain papers and he obliged - the licence to do business issued just one day before - it cannot be said that the appellant had commenced business in the shop and was selling adulterated oil. (Ahmed Dadabhai Advani vs. State of Maharashtra) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 939

2. **Sale of adulterated cow-milk** for analysis - sample taken from each can of six of the appellant - whether the sale of sample of adulterated cow's milk from each can constituted a distinct and separate offence or there was only one offence. (Om Prakash vs. Delhi Administration and another) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 224

3. **Sale** - meaning of - whether sale of food provided by a hotelier to a resident customer on a consolidated charge for room and the other amenities including food and when no rebate is allowed for any meal which may not be taken amounted to sale within the meaning of the Act. (Municipal Corporation of Delhi vs. Laxmi Narain Tandon etc.) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 231

4. **Sale of chilly powder**—for analysis—to Food Inspector—not necessary that the seller should be a dealer in that article. If he keeps an article of food for preparation of another article of food, which is intended to be sold to the consumers thereof the sale of the component article of food by him would nonetheless amount to "sale" as contemplated by the Act—the Act defines not only the term "food" very widely so as to cover any article used as food and every component which enters into it and even flavouring agents and condiments but also the term "sale" quite exhaustively so as to cover the cases of the sale of an "article of food" to a Food Inspector for analysis. (Lal Chand vs. State of Rajasthan) RAJASTHAN HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 275

5. **Sale** - milk whether not kept for sale--the evidence adduced by PW.1 would show that the milk was sold by the respondent to the Food Inspector PW.1 and for which the respondent also received the cash and a cash receipt was obtained, which was marked as one of the exhibits in this case. This Court and the Apex Court have held that the sale of the sample of an article to the Food Inspector would constitute a sale attracting the relevant provisions of the Food Adulteration Act, as such, both the grounds mentioned in the judgment for acquitting the respondent, are not valid in law. (State through Food Inspector, Erode Municipality vs. Sundaram) MADRAS HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 53

(xiv) "sample" means a sample of any article of food taken under the provisions of this Act or of any rules made thereunder;

(xv) the words "unwholesome" and "noxious" when used in relation to an article of food mean respectively that the article is harmful to health or repugnant to human use.

[1] [2-A. Rule of Construction

Any reference in this Act to a law which is not in force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall, in relation to that State, be construed as a reference to the corresponding law, if any, in force in that State.]

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR FOOD STANDARDS AND CENTRAL FOOD LABORATORY

3. The Central Committee for Food Standards

(1) The Central Government shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, constitute a committee called the Central Committee for Food Standards to advise the Central Government and the State Governments on matters arising out of the administration of this Act and to carry out the other functions assigned to it under this Act.

(2) The Committee shall consist of the following members, namely :—

(a) The Director General, Health Services **ex-officio,** who shall be the chairman;

[2] [(b) The Director of the Central Food Laboratory, or, in a case where more than one Central Food Laboratory is established, the Directors of such Laboratories, **ex-officio;**]

(c) two experts nominated by the Central Government;

[3] [(d) one representative each of the Departments of Food and Agriculture in the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture and one representative each of the Central Ministries of Commerce, Defence, Industry and Supply and Railways, nominated by the Central Government;]

(e) one representative each nominated by the Government of each[4] *** State;

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1. Inserted by Act 41 of 1971, Section 3 (w.e.f. 26-1-1972).
2. Substituted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 3 for Clause (b) (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).
3. Substituted by Act 49 of 1964, Section 3 for Clause (d) (w.e.f. 1-3-1965).
4. The words and letters "Part A State and Part B" omitted by the Adoption of Laws Order, 1956.

(f) two representatives nominated by the Central Government to represent the [5][Union Territories;]

[[6](g) one representative each nominated by the Central Government to represent the agricultural, commercial and industrial interests;

(gg) five representatives nominated by the Central Government to represent the consumers' interests, one of whom shall be from the hotel industry;]

(h) one representative of the medical profession nominated by the Indian Council of Medical Research;

[7][(i) one representative nominated by the Indian Standards Institution referred to in clause (e) of Section 2 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952.] 36 of 1952.

(3) The members of the Committee referred to in clauses (c), (d), (e), (f), [1][g], [gg[2]], (h) and (i) of Sub-Section (2) shall unless their seats become vacant earlier by resignation, death or otherwise, be entitled to hold office for three years and shall be eligible for renomination.

(4) The functions of the Committee may be exercised notwithstanding any vacancy therein.

(5) The Committee may appoint such and so many sub-committees as it deems fit and may appoint to them persons who are not members of the Committee to exercise such powers and perform such duties as may, subject to such conditions, if any, as the Committee may impose, be delegated to them by the Committee.

(6) The Committee may subject to the previous approval of the Central Government, make bye-laws for the purpose of regulating its own procedure and the transaction of its business.

[3][3-A. Appointment of Secretary and other staff.

(1) The Central Government shall appoint a Secretary to the Committee who shall, under the control and direction of the Committee exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed or as may be delegated to him by the Committee.

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5. Substituted **ibid**. for "part C States".
6. Substituted by Act 34 of 1976 Section 3, for Clause (g) (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).
7. Inserted by Act 49 of 1964, Section 3 (w.e.f. 1-3-1965).
1. Substituted by Section 3 **ibid**. for "(g) and (h)" (w.e.f.1-3-1965).
2. Substituted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 3 for "(g) (w.e.f.1-4-1976).
3. Inserted by Section 4, **ibid**. (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

(2) The Central Government shall provide the Committee with such clerical and other staff as that Government considers necessary].

[4] [4. Central Food Laboratory.

(1) The Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, establish one or more Central Food Laboratory or Laboratories to carry out the functions entrusted to the Central Food Laboratory by this Act or any rules made under this Act :

Provided that the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, also specify any laboratory or institute as a Central Food Laboratory for the purposes of this Act].

(2) The Central Government may, after consultation with the Committee, make rules prescribing :—

[5] [(a) the functions of a Central Food Laboratory and the local area or areas within which such functions may be carried out;]

(b) the procedure for the submission to the said Laboratory of samples of articles of food for analysis or tests, the forms of the Laboratory's reports thereon and the fees payable in respect of such reports;

(c) such other matters as may be necessary or expedient to enable the said Laboratory to carry out its functions.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO FOOD

5. Prohibition of import of certain articles of food.

No person shall import into India :—

(i) any adulterated food;

(ii) any misbranded food;

(iii) any article of food for the import of which a licence is prescribed, except in accordance with the conditions of the licence; and

(iv) any article of food in contravention of any other provision of this Act or of any rule made thereunder.

6. Application of law relating to sea customs and powers of Customs Officers.

(1) The law for the time being, in force relating to sea customs and to goods, the import of which is prohibited by Section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878

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[4] Substituted by Section 5, **ibid.** for Sub-section (1) (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

[5] Substituted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 5 for cl.(a). (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

(8 of 1878) shall, subject to the provisions of Section 16 of this Act, apply in respect of articles of food, the import of which is prohibited under Section 5 of this Act, and Officers of Customs and Officers empowered under the Act to perform the duties imposed thereby on a Customs Collector and other officers of Customs shall have the same powers in respect of such articles of food as they have for the time being in respect of such goods as aforesaid.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of Sub-section (1), the Customs Collector or any officer of the Government authorised by the Central Government in this behalf, may detain any imported package which he suspects to contain any article of food, the import of which is prohibited under Section 5 of this Act and shall forthwith report such detention to the Director of the Central Food Laboratory and, if required by him, forward the package or send samples of any suspected article of food found therein to the said Laboratory.

7. Prohibition of manufacture, sale etc. of certain articles of food.

No person shall himself or by any person on his behalf manufacture for sale or store, sell or distribute :—

(i) any adulterated food,

(ii) any misbranded food,

(iii) any article of food for the sale of which a licence is prescribed except in accordance with the conditions of the licence,

(iv) any article of food the sale of which is for the time being prohibited by the Food (Health) Authority[1] [in the interest of public health;][2]**

(v) any article of food in contravention of any other provision of this Act or of any rule made thereunder; [3][or]

[3][(vi) any adulterant.]

[3][**Explanation:**—For the purpose of this section, a person shall be deemed to store any adulterated food or misbranded food or any article of food referred to in clause (iii) or clause (iv) or clause (v) if he stores such food for the manufacture therefrom of any article of food for sale.]

Short Notes

1. **Sale - by whom** - it does not postulate whether a person should be the owner or a servant or a person on behalf of the owner (son of the owner) - Section 7 prohibits manufacture, sale of certain articles of food. No 'person' shall himself or any person on his behalf manufacture for sale, or store or sell or distribute (i) any adulterated food etc.

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[1] Substituted by Act 49 of 1964, Section 4, for certain words (w.e.f. 1-3-1965).

[2] The Word "or" omitted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 6 (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

[3] Inserted by **ibid**. (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

The phrase "himself or any person on his behalf" obviously included any other person like servant, son, father, or agent irrespective of the relationship legal or jural etc. The person during the course of business either the owner or the person that sold the adulterated food or article of food or both are liable to prosecution. (State of Orissa vs. K. Rajeshwar Rao) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 956

2. **Sale--**for the purpose of conviction it was immaterial whether he was an agent or a partner of accused 1 - once it is proved that it was he who sold the adulterated article, he was liable to be convicted under section 16(1) read with section 7 - contention of the appellants that only the owner of the shop could be convicted is a wholly unsustainable contention. (Ibrahim Haji Moideen and anr. vs. Food Inspector and anr.) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 373

3. **Sale--**no evidence whether the milk was for sale and whether it was cow's milk - cannot be held that the charge framed against the appellant was proved - the case appears to have been very badly conducted by the prosecution and presumably an innocent person has been subjected to prosecution which lasted for quite a long time including five years in this court - there is absolutely no evidence to prove the charge framed against the appellant. The appeal is accordingly allowed and the appellant is acquitted of the charges framed against him. (Masta Singh vs. Union Territory, Chandigarh) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 541

4. **Store--**the expression 'store' used in sections 7 and 16 of the Act - meaning of. Held that the expression 'store' in section 7 means "storing for sale" and consequently storing of an adulterated article of food for purposes other than for sale would not constitute an offence under section 16(1)(a). (Municipal Corporation of Delhi vs. Laxmi Narain Tandon etc.) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 231

ANALYSIS OF FOOD

[1] [8. Public Analysts.

The Central Government or the State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint such persons as it thinks fit, having the prescribed qualifications to be public analysts for such local areas as may be assigned to them by the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be :

Provided that no person who has any financial interest in manufacture, import or sale of any article of food shall be appointed to be a public analyst under this section.

[2] [Provided further that different public analysts may be appointed for different articles of food.]

Short Notes

1. **Jurisdiction of Public Analyst--**Public Analyst appointed for the whole of U.P. in 1972—later in 1975 another Public Analyst appointed for the regions of Varanasi and Allahabad—jurisdiction of the Public Analyst—in addition to Dr. S.B. Singh, who was appointed as Public Analyst for the whole of the State of Uttar Pradesh as one single

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[1] Substituted by Act 49 of 1964 Section 5, for sub-section 8 and 9 (w.e.f. 1-3-1965).

[2] Inserted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 7 (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

local area for the purpose of the Act, Shri B.S. Garg, Asstt. Public Analyst, was appointed as Public Analyst for Varanasi and Allahabad region comprising of District of Varanasi, Gazipur, Mirzapur, Jaunpur and Ballia and Allahabad region comprising of districts of Allahabad, Fatehpur, Kanpur, Farrukhabad and Etawah, which shall be deemed to be one single local area for the purpose of the Act. Thereby both the officers have power and jurisdiction to analyse articles of food covered under the Act. (State of U.P. vs. Hanif)
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 969

2. **Statutary duty**--mere breach of an expectation from or of even a statutory duty by the Public Analyst would not vitiate the trial of an accused unless such breach is shown to have caused prejudice to him. Rameshwar vs. (State of Rajasthan through Municipal Council Kota) RAJASTHAN HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 254

9. Food Inspectors.

(1) The Central Government or the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint such persons as it thinks fit, having the prescribed qualifications to be food inspectors for such local areas as may be assigned to them by the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be :

Provided that no person who has any financial interest in the manufacture, import or sale of any article of food shall be appointed to be a food inspector under this section.

(2) Every food inspector shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Government appointing him, may specify in this behalf.

10. Powers of Food Inspectors.

(1) A food inspector shall have power :—

(a) to take samples of any article of food from

(i) any person selling such article;

(ii) any person who is in the course of conveying delivering or preparing to deliver such article to a purchaser or consignee;

(iii) a consignee after delivery of any such article to him; and

(b) to send such sample for analysis to the public analyst for the local area within which such sample has been taken;

[3][(c) with the previous approval of the Local (Health) Authority having jurisdiction in the local area concerned, or with the previous approval of the Food (Health) Authority, to prohibit the sale of any article of food in the interest of public health].

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[3] Substituted by Act 34 of 1976 for Clause (c), (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

[4] [**Explanation.**—For the purposes of sub-clause (iii) of clause (a) "consignee" does not include a person who purchases or receives any article of food for his own consumption;]

[5] [(2) Any food inspector may enter and inspect any place where any article of food is manufactured, or stored for sale, or stored for the manufacture of any other article of food for sale, or exposed or exhibited for sale or where any adulterant is manufactured or kept, and take samples of such article of food or adulterant for analysis:

Provided that no sample of any article of food, being primary food, shall be taken under this sub-section if it is not intended for sale as such food.]

(3) Where any sample is taken under clause (a) of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), its cost calculated at the rate at which the article is usually sold to the public shall be paid to the person from whom it is taken.

(4) If any article intended for food appears to any food inspector to be adulterated or misbranded, he may seize and carry away or keep in the safe custody of the vendor such article in order that it may be dealt with as herein after provided, [1] [and he shall, in either case, take sample of such article and submit the same for analysis to a public analyst.]

[3] [Provided that where the food inspector keeps such article in the safe custody of the vendor he may require the vendor to execute a bond for a sum of money equal to the value of such article with one or more sureties as the food inspector deems fit and the vendor shall execute the bond accordingly.]

[2] [(4-A) Where any article of food seized under sub-sec. (4) is of a perishable nature and the Local (Health) Authority is satisfied that such article of food is so deteriorated that it is unfit for human consumption, the said Authority may, after giving notice in writing to the vendor, cause the same to be destroyed.]

(5) The power conferred by this section includes power to break open any package in which any article of food may be contained or to break open the door of any premises where any article of food may be kept for sale:

[6] [Provided that the power to break open the package or door shall be exercised only after the owner or any other person in charge of the package or, as the case may be, in occupation of the premises, if he is present therein

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4. Inserted by **ibid**, (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).
5. Substituted by Section 8, **ibid** for Sub-section 2 (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).
1. Inserted by Act 34 of 1976, (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).
2. Inserted by **ibid**. (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).
3. Inserted by Act 49 of 1964, Section 6 (w.e.f. 1-3-1965).
6. Substituted by Act 34 of 1976 Section 8 for the first proviso (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

refuses to open the package or door on being called upon to do so, and in either case after recording the reasons for doing so;]

Provided further that the food inspector shall, in exercising the powers of entry upon, and inspection of any place under this section, follow, as far as may be, the provisions of the [5] [Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974) relating to the search or inspection of a place by a police officer executing a search warrant issued under that Code.]

(6) [6] [Any adulterant found in the possession of a manufacturer or distributor of, or dealer in, any article of food or in any of the premises occupied by him as such] and for the possession of which he is unable to account to the satisfaction of the food inspector, [6] [and any books of account or other documents found in his possession or control and which would be useful for, or relevant to, any investigation, or proceeding under this Act, may be seized by the food inspector] and [6] [a sample of such adulterant] submitted for analysis to a public analyst :

[1] [Provided that no such books of account or other documents shall be seized by the food inspector except with the previous approval of the authority to which he is officially subordinate.]

(7) Where the food inspector takes any action under clause (a) of sub-section (1), sub-section (2), sub-section (4), or sub-section (6), he shall [2] [call one or more persons to be present at the time when such action is taken and take his or their signatures].

Short Notes

1. **Testimony of a Food Inspector**--corroboration of the evidence of the Food Inspector by independent witnesses—it is not the law that the evidence of Food Inspector must necessarily need corroboration from independent witnesses. The evidence of the Food Inspector is not inherently suspected, nor be rejected on that ground. He discharges the public function in purchasing an article of food for analysis and if the article of food so purchased in the manner prescribed under the Act is found adulterated, he is required to take action as per law. (State of U.P. vs. Hanif) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 969

2. **Testimony of a Food Inspector**--there is no rule of law that conviction cannot be based on the sole testimony of a Food Inspector. It is only out of a sense of caution that the courts insist that the testimony of a Food Inspector should be corroborated by some independent witness. (Prem Ballab and another vs.State (Delhi Admn.)) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 1191

3. **Evidence of Food Inspector**--whether the evidence of Food Inspector alone is sufficient to sustain conviction? (yes). (Shri Ram Labhaya vs. Municipal Corporation of Delhi and anr.) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 483

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5. Substituted by Section 8, **ibid** for Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).
6. Substituted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 8 for certain words (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).
1. Inserted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 8, (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).
2. Substituted by Act 49 of 1964 for certain words (w.e.f. 1-3-1965).

4. **Corroboration of the evidence** of the Food Inspector by independent witnesses—it is not the law that the evidence of Food Inspector must necessarily need corroboration from independent witnesses. The evidence of the Food Inspector is not inherently suspected, nor be rejected on that ground. He discharges the public function in purchasing an article of food for analysis and if the article of food so purchased in the manner prescribed under the Act is found adulterated, he is required to take action as per law. (State of U.P. vs. Hanif) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 969

5. **Sole testimony of a Food Inspector**--it is only out of a sense of caution that the courts insist that the testimony of a Food Inspector should be corroborated by some independent witness. (Prem Ballab and another vs.State (Delhi Admn.))
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 1191

[1] [(7-A) Where any books of account or other documents are seized under sub-section (6), the food inspector shall, within a period not exceeding thirty days from the date of seizure, return the same to the person from whom they were seized after copies thereof or extracts herefrom as certified by that person in such manner as may be prescribed have been taken.

Provided that where such person refuses to so certify and a prosecution has been instituted against him under this Act, such books of account or other documents shall be returned to him only after copies thereof or extracts therefrom as certified by the court have been taken.

(7-B) When any adulterant is seized under sub-section (6) the burden of proving that such adulterant is not meant for purposes of adulteration shall be on the person from whose possession such adulterant was seized.]

(8) Any food inspector may exercise the powers of a police officer [3] [under section 42 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973] (2 of 1974) for the purpose of ascertaining the true name and residence of the person from whom a sample is taken or an article of food is seized.

(9) Any food inspector exercising powers under this Act or under the rules made thereunder who :

(a) vexatiously and without any reasonable grounds of suspicion seizes any article of food [1] [or adulterant]; or

(b) commits any other act to the injury of any person without having reason to believe that such act is necessary for the execution of his duty;

shall be guilty of an offence, under this Act and shall be punishable for such offence [3] [with fine which, shall not be less than five hundred rupees but which may extend to one thousand rupees.]

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[1] Inserted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 8, (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

[3] Substituted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 8 for certain words (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

11. Procedure to be followed by Food Inspectors.

[4][(1) When a food inspector takes a sample of food for analysis, he shall:

(a) give notice in writing then and there of his intention to have it so analysed to the person from whom he has taken the sample and to the person, if any, whose name, address and other particulars have been disclosed under section 14A;

(b) except in special cases provided by rules under this Act, divide the sample then and there into three parts and mark and seal or fasten up each part in such a manner as its nature permits and take the signature or thumb impression of the person from whom the sample has been taken in such place and in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that where such person refuses to sign or put his thumb impression the food inspector shall call upon one or more witnesses and take his or their signatures or thumb impressions, as the case may be, in lieu of the signature or thumb impression of such person;

(c) (i) send one of the parts for analysis to the public analyst under intimation to the Local (Health) Authority; and

(ii) send the remaining two parts to the Local (Health) Authority, for the purposes of Sub-section (2) of this section and Sub-sections (2A) and (2E) of Section 13.

Short Notes

1. **Object of--**The object of this provision is clearly to apprise the person from whom the sample is taken of the intention of the Food Inspector so that he may know that he will have the right to obtain from the Food Inspector a part of the commodity taken by way of sample by the Food Inspector. This is to prevent a plea from being different from the one from which the Food Inspector has taken a sample. What bearing this provision has on the admissibility of the evidence of the Public Analyst is difficult to appreciate. Once the report of the Public Analyst is placed on record at the trial, it is admissible against all the accused persons. (Mangaldas Raghavji Ruparel and another vs.State of Maharashtra) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 240

2. **Stirring of milk--**no avernment in the complaint that the milk in the drum was stirred and made homogenous before taking the sample -- sample not representative -- no conviction can be based on this report. (Ram Kishan vs. State of Haryana)
PUNJAB AND HARYANA HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 212

3. **Non-compliance of --** the notice in the present case was addressed to Suleiman through the accused. Therefore, the same will be deemed to have been served on the said Suleiman through his servant/agent. By no stretch the same can be said to have been served on the accused in his individual capacity as seller of the milk -- there has

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[4] Substituted by Section 9, **ibid**, for Sub-sections (1) and (2) (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

been no compliance of the provisions of Section 11(1)(a) of the Act read with rule 12 of the Rules and such non-compliance is fatal to the prosecution case. (Vahid vs. State of Himachal Pradesh) HIMACHAL PRDESH HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 226

(2) Where the part of the sample sent to the public analyst under sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of Sub-section (1) is lost or damaged, the Local (Health) Authority shall, on a requisition made to it by the Public Analyst or the food inspector despatch one of the parts of the sample sent to it under sub-clause (ii) of the said clause (c) to the public analyst for analysis.]

(3) When a sample of any article of food [3][or adulterant] is taken under Sub-section (1) or Sub-section (2) of Section 10, [4][the food inspector shall, by the immediately succeeding working day, send a sample of the article of food or adulterant or both, as the case may be] in accordance with the rules prescribed for sampling to the public analyst for the local area concerned.

[5] [(4) An article of food seized under Sub-section (4) of section 10, unless destroyed under Sub-section (4A) of that section, and any adulterant seized under Sub-section (6) of that section, shall be produced before a magistrate as soon as possible and in any case not later than seven days after the receipt of the report of the public analyst.]

[1] [***]

Provided [1] [***] that if an application is made to the magistrate in this behalf by the person from whom any article of food has been seized, the magistrate shall by order in writing direct the food inspector to produce such article before him within such time as may be specified in the order.

[2] [(5) If it appears to the magistrate on taking such evidence as he may deem necessary :—

(a) that the article of food produced before him under sub-section (4) is adulterated or misbranded, he may order it :—

(i) to be forfeited to the Central Government, the State Government, or the local authority, as the case may be; or

(ii) to be destroyed at the cost of the owner or the person from whom it was seized so as to prevent its being used as human food; or

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1. First proviso and the word "further" omitted by Section 9, **ibid.** (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).
2. Substituted by Section 9, **ibid**, for Sub-sections (5) (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).
3. Inserted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 9 (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).
4. Substituted by Section 9, **ibid,** for certain words (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).
5. Substituted by Section 9, **ibid**, for opening paragraph (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

(iii) to be so disposed of as to prevent its being again exposed for sale or used for food under its deceptive name; or

(iv) to be returned to the owner, on his executing a bond with or without sureties for being sold under its appropriate name, or where the magistrate is satisfied that the article of food is capable of being made to conform to prescribed standards for human consumption after reprocessing, for being sold after reprocessing under the supervision of such officer as may be specified in the order;

(b) that the adulterant seized under Sub-section (6) of section 10 and produced before him is apparently of a kind which may be employed for purposes of adulteration and for the possession of which the manufacturer, distributor or dealer, as the case may be, is unable to account satisfactorily, he may order it to be forfeited to the Central Government, the State Government or the local authority, as the case may be.]

(6) [1] [If it appears to the magistrate that any such :—

(a) article of food is not adulterated; or

(b) adulterant which is purported to be an adulterant is not an adulterant.

the person from whose possession the article of food or adulterant was taken], shall be entitled to have it restored to him and it shall be in the discretion of the magistrate to award such person from such fund as the State Government may direct in this behalf, such compensation not exceeding the actual loss which he has sustained as the magistrate may think proper.

12. Purchaser may have food analysed

Nothing contained in this Act shall be held to prevent a purchaser of any article of food other than a food inspector [2] [or a recognized consumer association, whether the purchaser is a member of that association or not] from having such article analysed by the public analyst on payment of such fees as may be prescribed and from receiving from the public analyst a report of his analysis :

Provided that [3][such purchaser or recognized consumer association shall inform the vendor at the time of purchase of his or its intention] to have such article so analysed :

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[1] Substituted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 10 (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

[2] Inserted by Gazette Notification dt. 26-12-86 (w.e.f. 1-5-1987).

[3] Substituted by Gazette Notification dt. 26-12-86 (w.e.f. 1-5-1987).

Provided further that the provisions of sub-section (1), Sub-section (2) and Sub-section (3) of Section 11 shall, as far as may be, apply to a [4][purchaser of article of food or recognized consumer association who or which intends] to have such article so analysed, as they apply to a food inspector who takes a sample of food for analysis;

Provided also that if the report of the public analyst shows that the article of food is adulterated, the [5][purchaser or recognized consumer association shall be entitled to get refund of the fees paid by him or it] under this section.

[6][**Explanation.**—For the purposes of this section and section 20, "recognised consumer association" means a voluntary consumer association registered under the Companies Act, 1956 or under any other law for the time being in force.]

13. Report of public analyst

[1][(1) The public analyst shall deliver, in such form as may be prescribed, a report to the Local (Health) Authority of the result of the analysis of any article of food submitted to him for analysis.

(2) On receipt of the report of the result of the analysis under Sub-section (1) to the effect that the article of food is adulterated, the Local (Health) Authority shall, after the institution of prosecution against the person from whom the sample of the article of food was taken and the person, if any, whose name, address and other particulars have been disclosed under Section 14A, forward in such manner as may be prescribed, a copy of the report of the result of the analysis to such person or persons, as the case may be, informing such person or persons that if it is so desired, either or both of them may make an application to the court within a period of ten days from the date of receipt of the copy of the report to get the sample of the article of food kept by the Local (Health) Authority analysed by the Central Food Laboratory.

Short Notes

1. **Exercise of right**--delay in filing complaint for about 7 months - effect on the right of the respondent guaranteed under section 13(2) - prejudice caused to the respondent. Held that when a valuable right is conferred by Section 13(2) of the Act on the vendor to have the sample given to him analysed by the Director of the Central Food Laboratory, it is to be expected that the prosecution will proceed in such a manner that, that right will not be denied to him. (Municipal Corporation of Delhi vs. Ghisa Ram) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 93

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[4] Substituted by Gazette Notification dt. 26-12-86 (w.e.f. 1-5-1987).

[5] Substituted by Gazette Notification dt. 26-12-86 (w.e.f. 1-5-1987).

[6] Added by Gazette Notification dt. 26-12-86 (w.e.f. 1-5-1987).

[1] Substituted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 10, for Sub-sections(1) and (2), (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

2. **Report--**report of the Public Analyst need not contain the mode or particulars of analysis - it should contain the result of analysis namely, data from which it can be inferred that the article was adulterated or not. (Dhian Singh vs. Municipal Board, Saharanpur and another) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 31

3. **Report--**report of the Public Analyst not supplied to the accused - consequently he could not get his own sample examined by the Central Laboratory - it is a very valuable right given to him - serious prejudice has been caused to the appellant because of non-supply of the Public Analyst's report as required under Section 13(2) of the Act. (Rameshwar Dayal vs.State of U.P.) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 1

4. **Report--**report of the Public Analyst is to be made available to the accused vendor at the commencement of the prosecution, that is to say, before the prosecution starts leading evidence in the case, and in good and sufficient time to enable the accused to exercise his right of having the sample analysed by the Central Food Laboratory if he so desires it. (Tulsiram vs. State of Madhya Pradesh) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 868

5. **Certificate** of Director not put to the accused under Section 313 Cr. P.C. - does not vitiate the trial - no doubt, every circumstance which is to be read in evidence against an accused is required to be put to him in his examination under Section 313, Cr. P.C. in order to give him an opportunity to explain the same. But if the accused is well aware of that circumstance the mere act of not putting that circumstance to him in his examination under Section 313, Cr. P.C. would amount to an irregularity and if such irregularity has occasioned in no failure of justice the trial would not get vitiated. Prejudice caused to the accused must be shown in order to accept the contention against the validity of the trial held. (Rameshwar vs. State of Rajasthan through Municipal Council Kota)
RAJASTHAN HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 254

6. **Notice** not addressed to the petitioner -- when no notice at all is sent at the correct address, the petitioner in the facts of the present case can rightly claim that prejudice had been caused -- when a valuable right is lost to the petitioner, the counsel rightly urged that prejudice in the facts of the present case is caused. Therefore, the petitioner is entitled to an acquittal. (Jai Parkash vs. The State of Haryana)
PUNJAB AND HARYANA HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 208

7. **Report--**a copy of the Analyst's report had not been furnished to the accused and the provisions of Sec. 13(2) of the Act being mandatory in nature the conviction and sentence recorded against the accused cannot be sustained - no clinching evidence that Public Analyst's report Ext. 8 had been supplied to the accused -it is difficult to believe that the Public Analyst's report Ext. 8 had been supplied to the accused either by registered post or through a Peon of the office of the Chief District Medical Officer, Cuttack. So the mandatory provision of Sec. 13(2) of the Act having not been complied with the ultimate finding of guilt recorded against the accused cannot be upheld - order of conviction and sentence set aside. (M/s. Mohanlal Krishna Kumar vs. Cuttack Municipality)
ORISSA HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 9

(2-A) When an application is made to the court under Sub-section (2), the court shall require the Local (Health) Authority to forward the part or parts of the sample kept by the said Authority and upon such requisition being made, the said Authority shall forward the part or parts of the sample to the court within a period of five days from the date of receipt of such requisition.

(2-B) On receipt of the part or parts of the sample from the Local (Health) Authority under Sub-section (2A), the court shall first ascertain that the mark and seal or fastening as provided in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 11 are intact and the signature or thumb impression, as the case may be, is not tampered with, and despatch the part or, as the case may be, one of the parts of the sample under its own seal to the Director of the Central Food Laboratory who shall thereupon send a certificate to the court in the prescribed form within one month from the date of receipt of the part of the sample specifying the result of the analysis.

(2-C) Where two parts of the sample have been sent to the court and only one part of the sample has been sent by the court to the Director of the Central Food Laboratory under Sub-section (2-B), the court shall, as soon as practicable return the remaining part to the Local (Health) Authority and that Authority shall destroy that part after the certificate from the Director of the Central Food Laboratory has been received by the court :

Provided that where the part of the sample sent by the court to the Director of the Central Food Laboratory is lost or damaged, the Court shall require the Local (Health) Authority to forward the part of the sample, if any retained by it to the court and on receipt thereof, the court shall proceed in the manner provided in Sub-section (2-B).

Short Notes

1. **Damage--**the word `damage' meaning of -- the word `damage' used in the Act only signified that the sample itself which included the bottle and the contents therein had been destroyed physically. In case the contents of the sample had de-composed or disintegrated due to no fault of the petitioner, it cannot be said to come within the ambit of word `damage'. (Chet Ram vs. State of H.P.) HIMACHAL PRADESH HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 219

(2-D) Until the receipt of the certificate of the result of the analysis from the Director of Central Food Laboratory, the court shall not continue with the proceedings pending before it in relation to the prosecution.

(2-E) If, after considering the report, if any, of the food inspector or otherwise, the Local (Health) Authority is of the opinion that the report delivered by the public analyst under sub-section (1) is erroneous, the said Authority shall forward one of the parts of the sample kept by it to any other public analyst for analysis and if the report of the result of the analysis of that part of the sample by that other public analyst is to the effect that the article of food is adulterated, the provisions of sub-sections (2), (2-D) shall, so far as may be, apply.]

(3) The certificate issued by the Director of the Central Food Laboratory [1][under Sub-section (2B)] shall supersede the report given by the public analyst under sub-section (1).

(4) Where a certificate obtained from the Director of the Central Food Laboratory [1] [under sub-section (2-B)] is produced in any proceeding under this Act, or under Sections 272 to 276 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) it shall not be necessary in such proceeding to produce any part of the sample of food taken for analysis.

(5) Any document purporting to be a report signed by a public analyst unless it has been superseded under sub-section (3), or any document purporting to be a certificate signed by the Director of the Central Food Laboratory may be used as evidence of the facts stated therein in any proceeding under this Act or under Section 272 to 276 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

[2][Provided that any document purporting to be a certificate signed by the Director of the Central Food Laboratory [not being a certificate with respect to the analysis of the part of the sample of any article of food referred to in the proviso to Sub-section (1-A) of Section 16] shall be final and conclusive evidence of the facts stated therein.]

[3][**Explanation.** —In this section, and in Clause (f) of Sub-section (i) of Section 16, "Director of the Central Food Laboratory", shall include the officer for the time being in charge of any Food Laboratory (by whatever designation he is known) recognised by the Central Government, for the purposes of this section].

Short Notes

1. **Report** of the Public Analyst and his opinion is per se evidence. (Municipal Corporation of Delhi vs. Shri Kacheroo Mal) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 178

2. **Certificates**--where certificates are not made final and conclusive evidence of the facts stated therein, it is open to the party against whom certificates which are declared to be sufficient evidence either to rebut the facts by his own evidence or to require the expert to be produced for cross-examination - where there is evidence to the contrary the court is bound to consider that alongwith such a certificate - certificate under sub-section (3) supersedes the Public Analyst's certificate and is conclusive and final under sub section (5) -nothing limits the right of the accused under section 257 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to require the Public Analyst to be produced - the court may reject the prayer for good and sufficient reasons such as where it is made for the purpose of vexation or delay or for defeating the ends of justice. (Ram Dayal vs. Municipal Corporation of Delhi and another) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 11

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[1] Substituted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 10, for under Sub-section (2) (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

[2] Substituted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 10, for the proviso (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

[3] Inserted by Section 10, **ibid**. (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

3. **Finality and conclusiveness of the report of the Director** - condition under which the report of the Public Analyst will have a say. Held that under Section 13(3) of the Act, the certificate issued by the Director of the Central Food Laboratory supersedes the report given by the Public Analyst. The proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 13 further lays down that any document purporting to be a certificate signed by the Director of the Central Food Laboratory shall be final and conclusive evidence of the facts stated therein. (Municipal Corporation of Delhi vs. Ghisa Ram) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA**
1948-1997 FAC (SC) 93

4. **Sample found decomposed**--accused could not exercise his right -- the contents of the sample were found de-composed and were not fit for analysis, meaning thereby that the quality of the sample was not maintained to be same when it was taken and when it was to be analysed by the Director, for it is a mandatory obligation cast upon the Food Inspector to add preservative in such a manner and to take the sample in such a manner so that the quality of the sample is not de-composed or changed, till it was analysed. In this view of the matter, definitely prejudice has been caused, moreso, to the defence of the accused and a very valuable right given to him could not be exercised due to no fault on his part -- to continue with the proceedings in the complaint would not be helpful to the case of the complainant at all, inasmuch as even if the proceedings are completed, the accused has to be scot-free as he was not in a position to exercise the right given to him under Section 13(2) of the Act without there being any lapse on his part, but on the other hand, the alleged lapse could be attributed to wrong sampling of the article of food by not complying with the mandatory provisions. (Chet Ram vs. State of H.P.)
HIMACHAL PRADESH HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 219

5. **Benefit under** -- petitioner cannot take the benefit of the plea that after 4 months of taking of the sample, the contents of the second sample must have become decomposed. (Alla Ram vs. State of Punjab) PUNJAB AND HARYANA HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 137

6. **Certificate** issued by the Director of Central Food Laboratory final and conclusive—certificate shall supersede the report of the Public Analyst—finality and conclusiveness has been attached to the facts stated in the report of the Central Food Laboratory—it is not, however, conclusive as to any other matter and may still have to be ascertained whether adulteration as disclosed in the certificate of the Central Food Laboratory was due to certain factors for which an accused cannot be held responsible. (National Dairy Development Board, Anand vs. State of Haryana)
PUNJAB AND HARYANA HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 95

7. **Sample** of 'Burfi' taken - found adulterated - petitioner requested the Court for sending the second sample to the Director - Director reported the same to be decomposed and not fit for analysis - since the certificate of the Director supersedes the report of the Public Analyst and if the Director has been unable to examine the sample of the food stuff, sent to him, due to the same having become deteriorated and thus not fit for his analysis and no fault in that behalf is attributable to the accused, the Magistrate cannot fall back to the report of the Public Analyst for the conviction of the accused under Sections 7/16 of the Act - continuation of these criminal proceedings against the petitioner simply amounts to abuse of the process of the Court of the learned Magistrate and in order to secure the ends of justice, such abuse of the process of Magistrate's Court is required to be done away with and brought to an end. The proceedings against the petitioner in the Court of the learned Magistrate are required to be quashed and dropped. Padam Chand vs. State of Rajasthan RAJASTHAN HIGH COURT 1997(2) FAC 146

MISCELLANEOUS

[4][14. Manufacturers, distributors and dealers to give warranty.

No [5][manufacturer, or distributor of, or dealer in], any article of food shall sell such article to any vendor unless he also gives a warranty in writing in the prescribed form about the nature and quality of such article to the vendor :

[6][Provided that a bill, cash memorandum or invoice in respect of the sale of any article of food given by a manufacturer or distributor of, or dealer in such article to the vendor thereof shall be deemed to be a warranty given by such manufacturer, distributor or dealer under this section.]

Explanation.—In this section, in Sub-section (2) of Section 19 and in Section 20-A, the expression "distributor" shall include a commission agent.

Short Notes

1. **Warranty** given in a language indicating sufficient meaning as to the substance and quality of food - factors to be considered - duty of Court to put its own construction while interpreting a statute. (K. Ranganatha Reddiar vs.The State of Kerala)

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 448

14-A. Vendor to disclose the name, etc., of the person from whom the article of food was purchased.

Every vendor of an article of food shall, if so required, disclose to the food inspector the name, address and other particulars of the person from whom he purchased the article of food.]

15. Notification of food poisoning.

[1] [The Central Government or the State Government] may, by notification in the Official Gazette, require medical practitioners carrying on their profession in any local area specified in the notification to report all occurrences of food poisoning coming within their cognizance to such officer as may be specified in the notification.

16. Penalties

[2][[3] [(1) Subject to the provisions of Sub-section (1-A), if any person :—

(a) Whether by himself or by any other person on his behalf, imports into India or manufactures for sale, or stores, sells or distributes any article of food :—

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[4] Substituted by Act 49 of 1964, Section 7 for Section 14 (w.e.f. 1-3-1965).

[5] Substituted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 11 for certain words (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

[6] Inserted by Section 11, **ibid**. (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

[1] Substituted by Act 49 of 1964, Section 8 for "The State Government" (w.e.f. 1-3-1965).

[2] Substituted by Act 49 of 1964 (w.e.f. 1-3-1965)

[3] Substituted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 12 for Sub-section (1) (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

(i) which is adulterated within the meaning of sub-clause (m) of clause (ia) of Section 2 or misbranded within the meaning of clause (ix) of that section or the sale of which is prohibited under any provision of this Act or any rule made thereunder or by an order of the Food (Health) Authority;

(ii) other than an article of food referred to in sub-clause (i), in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule made thereunder; or

(b) whether by himself or by any other person on his behalf, imports into India or manufactures for sale, or stores, sells or distributes any adulterant which is not injurious to health; or

(c) prevents a food inspector from taking a sample as authorised by this Act; or

Short Notes

1. **Preventing** the Food Inspector from taking sample - no evidence to prove that there was any overt act or force being used to prevent the food inspector from taking sample - conviction under section 16(1)(c) cannot stand - Held that the alleged refusal to supply the sample without there being any allegation of overt act or force being used to prevent the food inspector from taking the sample--the conviction under Section 16(1)(c) of the Act cannot be sustained. (Panna Lal Keshri vs. State of Bihar)
PATNA HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 23

2. **Charge under** -- the mere fact that the act alleged to have been committed by the applicants would amount to an offence under Section 186, I.P.C. would not mean that they cannot be prosecuted for having committed an offence under Section 16(1) (c), P.F.A. Act -- Prevention of Food Adulteration Act is a special statute and has been enacted to make provisions for Prevention of Food Adulteration. It creates a specified offence namely one under Section 16(1)(c) of the Act. If the Food Inspector is prevented from taking sample of food as authorised by the Act. The offence described under Section 186, I.P.C. is a general offence and it will be committed if someone voluntarily obstructs any public servant in the discharge of his public duty. It is well-settled principle that a special Statute shall prevail over a general statute -- not open to the applicants to challenge their prosecution under the aforesaid provision merely on the ground that the same is more stringent or provides for a greater punishment than that under Section 186, I.P.C. It is for the Legislature to lay down what punishment should be provided under the special Statute. The Legislature in its wisdom thought it proper to provide for greater punishment with regard to offences under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act in order to eradicate the evil of adulteration in items of food. It cannot be a ground for not prosecuting the applicants under the said Statute. If the allegations made in the complaint are accepted on its face value, it cannot be held that no offence under Section 16(1)(c) of P.F.A. Act is made out against the applicants. (Yashpal Kohli and another vs. State of U.P. and another) ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 231

(d) prevents a food inspector from exercising any other power conferred on him by or under this Act; or

(e) being a manufacturer of an article of food, has in his possession, or in any of the premises occupied by him, any adulterant which is not injurious to health; or

(f) uses any report or certificate of a test or analysis made by the Director of the Central Food Laboratory or by a Public Analyst or any extract thereof for the purpose of advertising any article of food; or

(g) whether by himself or by any other person on his behalf, gives to the vendor a false warranty in writing in respect of any article of food sold by him,

he shall, in addition to the penalty to which he may be liable under the provisions of Section 6, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to three years, and with fine which shall not be less than one thousand rupees :

Provided that :—

(i) if the offence is under sub-clause (i) of clause (a) and is with respect to an article of food, being primary food, which is adulterated due to human agency or is with respect to an article of food which is misbranded within the meaning of sub-clause (k) of clause (ix) of Section 2; or

(ii) if the offence is under sub-clause (ii) of clause (a), but not being an offence with respect to the contravention of any rule made under clause (a) or clause (g) of sub-section (1-A) of Section 23 or under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of Section 24,

the court may, for any adequate and special reasons to be mentioned in the judgment, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to two years, and with fine which shall not be less than five hundred rupees;

Provided further that if the offence is under sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) and is with respect to the contravention of any rule made under clause (a) or clause (g) of Sub-section (1-A) of Section 23 or under clause (b) of Sub-section (2) of Section 24, the court may, for any adequate and special reasons to be mentioned in the judgment, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months and with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.]

Short Notes

1. **Section 16(1)**--construction of--second offence under the Act - meaning of - second offence means any act which is an offence under any of the clauses in the sub-section which has been done later in point of time after a conviction for an offence under

the Act no matter whether the acts or omissions constituting the two offences are of the same type or not. (Jagdish Prasad vs. State of U.P.) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 100

2. **Section 16(1)** - proviso - it is patent from the proviso that the discretion permitted to the Court in the matter of sentence is available only in the cases mentioned in the proviso. (Brahm Pal and another vs. Municipal Corporation.of Delhi) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 304

3. **Section 16(1)**--vires of - whether imposes unreasonable restrictions on traders - mens rea being not an ingredient of offence and creation of absolute liability thereby, whether amount to unreasonable restrictions: Constitution of India, Art. 20(3). Held that the restrictions imposed upon the conduct of business by traders in foodstuffs cannot be deemed unreasonable. By section 16(1) provision is made for imposing penalties, among other acts, for storage, sale or distribution of articles of food which are adulterated or misbranded, or sale of which is prohibited by the food (Health) authority in the interest of the public health, or is in contravention of the Act or the rules. (Andhra Pradesh Grain and Seed Merchants Association etc. vs. Union of India and another) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 284

4. **Sentence--**revisionist convicted and sentenced to 6 months--revisionist around 70 years old and is very weak -- no useful purpose will be served by sending him to jail after 19 years -- sentenced to imprisonment for 3 months and fine of Rs. 1,000/-. (Munshi Khan vs. State of U.P.) ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 199

5. **Sentence--**proviso -- under proviso (1) of Section 16(1) the Court may for adequate and special reasons to be mentioned in the judgment impose sentence of imprisonment which shall not be less than three months and fine which shall not be less than Rs. 500/-. Thus, minimum sentence as has been provided under Section 16 is normally six months imprisonment a fine of Rs. 1,000/- and in special cases for adequate and special reasons minimum sentence of imprisonment for three months and fine of Rs. 500/- can be awarded by the Court. When the statute provides minimum sentence that can be imposed by the Court, the Court has no discretion in the matter of award of sentence prescribing the minimum limit -- the Court has no such discretion, hence the minimum sentence of imprisonment and fine provided under the statute has to be awarded after conviction is upheld. (Bundan vs. State of U.P.) ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 217

6. **Sentence--**proviso--sentence--sample of cow milk taken--deficiency of 16% in non fatty solids--14 years have passed--sentence reduced to 3 months--fine of Rs.1,000/- maintained. (Chhotey Lal vs. State of U.P.) ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 295

7. **Sentence--**sample of coloured burfi taken--found coloured with coal tar dye--coal tar dye creates toxic effect--offence was committed 8 years ago--in rural areas the sweetmeat sellers are hardly aware of the facts that some colours are prohibited being coal tar dye--for offences under the PFA Act mens rea is not necessary--but mens rea can be good ground for awarding lesser punishment--revision partly allowed--sentence reduced. (Ram Gopal vs. State) ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 296

[1] [(1-A) If any person whether by himself or by any other person on his behalf, imports into India or manufactures for sale or stores, sells or distributes:-

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1. Inserted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 12 (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

(i) any article of food which is adulterated within the meaning of any of the sub-clauses(e) to (1) (both inclusive) of clause (ia) of Section 2; or

(ii) any adulterant which is injurious to health; he shall, in addition to the penalty to which he may be liable under the provisions of Section 6, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to six years and with fine which shall not be less than two thousand rupees;

Provided that if such article of food or adulterant, when consumed by any person is likely to cause his death or is likely to cause such harm on his body as would amount to grievous hurt within the meaning of Section 320 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to term of life with fine which shall not be less than five thousand rupees.

[2] [(1-AA)] If any person in whose safe custody any article of food has been kept under Sub-section (4) of Section 10, tampers or in any other manner interferes with such article, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to two years and with fine which shall not be less than one thousand rupees.]

[3] [(1-B) If any person in whose safe custody any article of food has been kept under Sub-section (4) of Section 10, sells or distributes such article which is found by the magistrate before whom it is produced to be adulterated within the meaning of sub-clause (h) of clause (ia) of Section 2 and which, when consumed by any person is likely to cause his death or is likely to cause such harm on his body as would amount to grievous hurt within the meaning of Section 320 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) then, notwithstanding anything contained in Sub-section (1-AA), he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to term of life and with fine which shall not be less than five thousand rupees.]

(1-C) If any person contravenes the provisions of Section 14 or Section 14-A, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and with fine which shall not be less than five hundred rupees.

(1-D) If any person convicted of an offence under this Act commits a like offence afterwards, then without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (2), the court, before which the second or subsequent conviction takes place, may order the cancellation of the licence if any granted to him under this Act, and thereupon such licence shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, or in the rules made thereunder stand cancelled.]

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[2] Sub-section (1A) renumbered as sub-section (1AA) by Section 12, **ibid**. (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

[3] Substituted by Section 12, **ibid**. for Sub-section (1B) (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

(2) If any person convicted of an offence under this Act commits a like offence afterwards it shall be lawful for the court before which the second or subsequent conviction takes place to cause the offender's name and place or residence, the offence and the penalty imposed to be published at the offender's expense in such newspapers or in such other manner as the court may direct. The expenses of such publications shall be deemed to be part of the cost attending the conviction and shall be recoverable in the same manner as a fine.

[1] [16-A. Power of court to try cases summarily

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974) all offences under Sub-section (1) of Section 16 shall be tried in a summary way by a Judicial Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the State Government or by a Metropolitan Magistrate and the provisions of Sections 262 to 265 (both inclusive) of the said Code shall as far as may be, apply to such trial :

Provided that in the case of any conviction in a summary trial under this section, it shall be lawfull for the Magistrate to pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year;

Provided further that when at the commencement of, or in the course of, a summary trial under this section, it appears to the Magistrate that the nature of case is such that a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding one year may have to be passed or that it is for any other reason, undesirable to try the case summarily, the Magistrate shall after hearing the parties, record an order to that effect and thereafter recall any witness who may have been examined and proceed to hear or rehear the case in the manner provided by the said Code.]

Short Notes

1. **Summary trial**—the offences have to be tried in a summary way but the second proviso permits the Magistrate to record reasons and thereafter may direct that keeping in view the nature of the case, sentences exceeding one year may have to be passed, he may record it to be undesirable to try the case summarily. The unfortunate aspect of the present case is that on different occasions the case was being converted from the summary trial to a warrant case and again from the warrant case to a summary trial and back. This was most unfortunate way of functioning trial to be expedited. (Tarsham Chand vs. State of Haryana) PUNJAB AND HARYANA HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 100

2. **Procedure**--Second Proviso - non-compliance of the procedure - it is clear from the record that the trial court tried the petitioner summarily and sentenced to two years R.I. without following the procedure contemplated under the second proviso to Sec. 16-A of the Act. In view of the said illegality, the appellate court rightly set aside the

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[1] Inserted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 13 (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

conviction and sentence. (Revinder Kumar vs. State of A.P. rep. by Food Inspector) ANDHRA PRADESH HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 1

[2][17. Offences by companies

(1) where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company:—

(a) (i) the person, if any, who has been nominated under Sub-section (2) to be in charge of, and responsible to the company for the conduct of the business of the company (hereinafter in this section to be referred as the person responsible), or

(ii) where no person has been so nominated, every person who at the time the offence was committed was incharge of and was responsible to the company for the conduct of the business of the company; and

(b) the company,

shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly;

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge and that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Any company may, by order in writing, authorise any of its directors or managers (such manager being employed mainly in a managerial or supervisory capacity) to exercise all such powers and take all such steps as may be necessary or expedient to prevent the commission by the company of any offence under this Act and may give notice to the Local (Health) Authority, in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed, that it has nominated such director or manager as the person responsible, along with the written consent of such director or manager for being so nominated;

Explanation.—Where a company has different establishments or branches or different units in any establishment or branch, different persons may be nominated under this sub-section in relation to different establishments or branches or units and the person nominated in relation to any establishment, branch or unit shall be deemed to be the person responsible in respect of such establishment, branch or unit.

(3) The person nominated under Sub-section (2) shall, until :

(i) further notice cancelling such nomination is received from the company by the Local (Health) Authority; or

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2. Substituted by Section 14, **ibid**. for Section 17 (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

(ii) he ceases to be a director or, as the case may be, manager of the company, or

(iii) he makes a request in writing to the Local (Health) Authority, under intimation to the company, to cancel the nomination [which request shall be complied with by the Local (Health) Authority;]

Whichever is the earliest, continue to be the person responsible;

Provided that where such person ceases to be a director or, as the case may be, manager of the company, he shall intimate the fact of such ceaser to the Local (Health) Authority;

Provided further that where such person makes a request under clause (iii), the Local (Health) Authority shall not cancel such nomination with effect from a date earlier than the date on which the request is made.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing sub-section where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to, any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, (not being a person nominated under Sub-section (2)) such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this section :—

(a) "company" means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals;

(b) "director" in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm; and

(c) "manager" in relation to a company engaged in hotel industry, includes the person in charge of the catering department of any hotel managed or run by it.]

Short Notes

1. **Nomination**--where no person has been nominated, every person incharge of and responsible for the conduct of the business of the company shall be guilty of the offence--in the absence of specific allegations in the complaint, the cognizance could not be taken against the petitioners-number 1 to 9. (Smt. Barfi Devi and others vs. State of Rajasthan) RAJASTHAN HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 49

18. Forfeiture of Property.

Where any person has been convicted under this Act for the contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule thereunder, the article of food in respect of which the contravention has been committed may be forfeited to the Government :

[1] [Provided that where the court is satisfied that the article of food is capable of being made to conform to prescribed standards for human consumption after reprocessing, the court may order the article of food to be returned to the owner, on his executing a bond with or without sureties, for being sold, subject to the other provisions of this Act, after reprocessing under the supervision of such officer as may be specified therein.]

19. Defence which may or may not be allowed in prosecutions under this Act.

(1) It shall be no defence in a prosecution for an offence pertaining to the sale of any adulterated or misbranded article of food to allege merely that the vendor was ignorant of the nature, substance or quality of the food sold by him or that the purchaser having purchased any article for analysis was not prejudiced by the sale.

[2][(2) A vendor shall not be deemed to have committed an offence pertaining to the sale of any adulterated or misbranded article of food if he proves :—

- (a) That he purchased the article of food :—
  - (i) in a case where a licence is prescribed for the sale thereof, from a duly licensed manufacturer, distributor or dealer;
  - (ii) in any other case from any manufacturer, distributor or dealer, with a written warranty in the prescribed form; and
- (b) that the article of food while in his possession was properly stored and that he sold it in the same state as he purchased it.]

Short Notes

1. **Warranty** given in a language indicating sufficient meaning as to the substance and quality of food - factors to be considered - duty of Court to put its own construction while interpreting a statute. (K. Ranganatha Reddiar vs. The State of Kerala) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 448

2. **"Warranty"** as required under 12-A not obtained from Dealer or appearing on the label of container in prescribed form--Defence under Section 19(2) will not be available to accused and he cannot claim acquittal. (M/s Baborally Sardar and others vs. Corporation of Calcutta) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 219

3. **Warranty**--from the evidence, it is not clear that it contained a warranty as prescribed in Form VI-A— court cannot make any guess as to what would be the nature of the language used in the cash memo which was not filed in the absence of any specific recital therein. (M/s Murlidhar Shyamlal and another vs. State of Assam) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 1066

4. **Warranty**--a manufacturer has to print a label on the articles of food containing

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[1] Inserted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 15 (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

[2] Substituted by Act 49 of 1964, Section 10 for Sub-section (2) (w.e.f. 1-3-1965).

a warranty as contemplated in the Act or the manufacturer has to give a cash memo to the vendor in respect of that article containing a warranty as mentioned in the Act and Rules thereunder - these provisions are designed for the health of the nation - therefore, a warranty is enjoined - no laxity permitted. (Rajaldas Gurunamal Pamanani vs. The State of Maharashtra) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 299

5. **Warranty**--honey sold in a sealed container - the learned Magistrate shall first determine whether or not the appellant was protected under section 19(2) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. (S.S. Dhanoa vs. Municipal Corporation of Delhi) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 736

6. **Warranty**--no warranty in the prescribed form - in the instant case, there is no proof that the samples were taken from tins bearing the manufacturers label guaranteeing purity of goods, nor is there any such warranty in the invoice Ext. DW 3/A - the word 'good' on which great emphasis is placed merely contains a description of the goods. At the most it amounts to 'puffing of goods'. (Municipal Corporation of Delhi vs. Tek Chand Bhatia) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 587

7. Section 19(2)--scope of--Food Inspector purchased a sealed tin containing 100 grams of arrow root--firm 200 kms. away from the place of the accused--bill having necessary warranty signed by the representative of the firm--Magistrate acquitted the accused--the High Court, however, proceeded on the footing that the evidence of PW1, Food Inspector, Cannanore shows that M/s. Tajus Productions is a bogus non-existing manufacturing firm and therefore the accused is not entitled to the benefit under Section 19(2) since he could not discharge the necessary burden--Held the High Court has not correctly appreciated the scope of Section 19(2) and Rule 12A and the necessary burden to be discharged by the accused. (P. Unnikrishnan vs. Food Ins. Palghat Mun. Kerala State) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 422

(3) Any person by whom a warranty as is referred to [3][in Section 14] is alleged to have been given shall be entitled to appear at the hearing and give evidence.

20. Cognizance and trial of offences.

[4][(1) No prosecution for an offence under this Act, not being an offence under Section 14 or Section 14-A] shall be instituted except by or with the written consent of [5][the Central Government or the State Government[6]*** or a person authorised in this behalf, by general or special order, by the Central Government or the State Government[6]***]:

Provided that a prosecution for an offence under this Act may be instituted by a purchaser [7][or recognized consumer association] referred to in Sec.12 if he [8] [or it] produces in court a copy of the report of public analyst along with the complaint.

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[3] Substituted by Section 10 Ibid. for the words in sub-section (2) (w.e.f. 1-3-1965).

[4] Substituted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 16 for certain words (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

[5] Substituted by Act 49 of 1964, Section 11 for certain words (w.e.f. 1-3-1965).

[6] The words "or a local authority" Omitted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 16 (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

[7] Inserted by Gazette Notification dated 26-12-1986 (w.e.f. 1-5-1987).

[1] [(2) No court inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence under this Act.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 (2 of 1974) an offence punishable under Sub-section (1-AA) of Section 16 shall be cognizable and non-bailable.]

Short Notes

1. Section 20 before its amendment in 1964 - whether it is permissible for the State Government or local authority under Section 20 as it stood before the amendment, to give a general authority to a person to give consent to the institution of prosecutions for offences under the Act without mentioning a specified individual offence - general authorisation to launch prosecution under the Act is sufficient. (Chittranjan Das vs. State of Orissa) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 24

2. Section 20--a complaint under Section 20 of the Act may be instituted either by the Municipal Corporation or by a person authorised in its behalf by general or special order by the Municipal Corporation. (Municipal Corporation of Delhi vs. Jagdish Lal and another) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 443

3. Section 20--Municipal Board competent to file complaint and also can authorise someone else to file complaints--Held that the Municipal Board was competent to file a complaint and it was competent for that board to authorise someone else to file complaints under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act on its behalf. (Dhian Singh vs. Municipal Board, Saharanpur and another) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 31

4. Section 20(1)—sanction—validity of—the analysis report which was placed before the local (Health) authority and the other pertinent material in connection therewith have been placed before the sanctioning authority. After going through the material, sanction was granted for laying the prosecution. At that stage it was not for the sanctioning authority to weigh pros and cons and then to find whether the case could end in conviction or acquittal or the adulteration was abnormal or marginal etc. All these are not matters for the sanctioning authority to weigh and to consider the pros and cons of the case before granting sanction to lay prosecution against the respondents. (S. H. Rajput etc.etc. vs. Bhartiben Pravinbhai Soni and others) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 1057

5. Section 20(1) - scope of - grant of sanction to prosecute for an offence under the Act is a condition precedent - the relevant criteria under section 20(1) is the competence of the officer to grant the sanction for the offence. (State of Orissa vs. K. Rajeshwar Rao) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 956

6. Section 20(1) - written consent by any of the four authorities mentioned in the Section is necessary before a prosecution under the Act can be launched - Specification

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[8] Substituted by Gazette Notification dated 26-12-1986 (w.e.f. 1-5-1987).

[1] Substituted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 16 for Sub-section (2) (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

of the name of the complainant in the written consent is not a statutory requirement--that on the terms of Section 20(1), a prosecution could be instituted with the written consent not merely of the State Government but of a local authority or 'a person authorised in this behalf by the State Government or a local authority. On the language of the Section, no other construction appears possible. (State of Bombay (now Gujarat) vs. Parshottam Kanaiyalal) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 193

7. Section 20(1) - mandatory requirements of - complaint under section 16(1)(a)(i) read with section 7 of the Act filed by the Food Inspector on behalf of Corporation of Calcutta after obtaining the written consent of the Health Officer who was authorised by the Corporation in this behalf - whether complaint was filed in conformity with the requirements of section 20(1) - Held that since in the present case the Health Officer was authorised by the Corporation of Calcutta to give written consent to the institution of prosecution for any offence under the Act and the complaint of the Food Inspector was filed after obtaining the written consent of the Health Officer, it was in conformity with the mandatory requirement of section 20(1). (The Corporation of Calcutta vs. Md. Omer Ali and anr.) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 504

8. Section 20(1) - Sanction - validity of - the rules in force in Bihar have been amended subsequent to the judgment delivered by the High Court bringing them in accord with the said judgment. Having regard to the said amendment and the period of nearly 18 years that has elapsed from the date of the complaint there is no necessity to pronounce upon the correctness or otherwise of the opinion expressed by the High Court on the validity of the sanction accorded under section 20(1) of the Act - in the interests of justice criminal proceedings should not be continued but should be dropped. (The Administrator Gaya vs.Sulemen Mia and others) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 848

9. **Competency** of the Food Inspector to file complaint--the Government Order issued in the year 1956 would be applicable to all the Food Inspectors though they have been appointed subsequently. Moreover, by virtue of the power conferred under Section 20 of the Act, all the Food Inspectors are competent to file a complaint against any person, who is involved in the offence under the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act - the ground on which the acquittal order has been passed by the learned trial Magistrate that the Food Inspector is not competent to file a complaint, is not a valid one. (State through Food Inspector, Erode Municipality vs. Sundaram) MADRAS HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 53

10. **Written consent** -- validity of -- the written consent Ex. P-12 was not signed by the competent authority in the presence of the Food Inspector. Therefore, he is not in a position to testify with regard to the application of mind by the competent authority before appending the signatures on the draft submitted to him -- in view of the fact that the draft written consent was submitted by the Food Inspector and the competent authority appended its signatures on such draft, the onus was heavily on the prosecution to prove by cogent evidence that there was application of mind by the competent authority before according the sanction Ex. P-12. The prosecution in the present case has miserably failed to discharge such onus, therefore, Ex. P-12 cannot be held to be a valid written consent. (Vahid vs. State of Himachal Pradesh) HIMACHAL PRDESH HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 226

11. **Consent** -- written--from the competent authority -- not valid -- grant of written consent is not an idle formality. It implies the necessity of application of mind on the part of competent authority for its satisfaction that a prima-facie case existed for the alleged offender to be put up before a Court and that it was reasonable in the circumstances to direct that he be tried by the Court -- there is no denying that the Chief Medical Officer, Bilaspur at the relevant time was the authority competent to grant the written consent under Section 20 of the Act -- in the absence of complete record, there was no proper application of mind by the authority competent to grant written consent under Section 20 of the Act. It appears that the written consent Ex. PH came to be accorded by the competent authority as a mere formality. (State of Himachal Pradesh vs. Parshotam Dass) HIMACHAL PRADESH HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 215

12. **Consent** - validity of - consent under Section 20 of the Act being not an empty formality the authority should apply its mind for satisfaction about existence of a prima facie case - Ext. 7, the consent order, is in a typed form where it is specifically indicated that the concerned authority had gone through the Public Analyst's report and other materials before giving consent to lay prosecution against the accused - held consent given by the Chief District Medical Officer, Cuttack, was a valid consent. (M/s. Mohanlal Krishna Kumar vs. Cuttack Municipality) ORISSA HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 9

13. **Consent** - A.K. Roy's case is not a precedent for the purpose of and the ratio of that judgment, is not in connection with the contents of "consent" required to be given by the concerned authorities under Section 20(1) of the said Act - the Supreme Court has in unequivocal terms expressed itself to the effect that 'written consent' granted by the competent person or authority need not specify the name of the complainant as it is not a statutory requirement, because the consent is specific prosecution. (Harshvadan Dahyalal Sevak, Food Inspector vs. Nareshbhai Devandas Vaghvani and another) GUJARAT HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 258

[2] [20-A. Power of court to implead manufacturer etc.

Where at any time during the trial of any offence under this Act alleged to have been committed by any person not being the manufacturer, distributor or dealer of any article of food the court is satisfied, on the evidence adduced before it, that such manufacturer, distributor or dealer is also concerned with that offence, then the court may, notwithstanding anything contained in [3] [Sub-section (3) of Section 319 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973] (2 of 1974) or in Section 20 proceed against him as though a prosecution had been instituted against him under Section 20.]

Short Notes

1. Section 20A - Scope of - failure of the Magistrate to implead the manufacturer, distributor or dealer would not confer an immunity from a separate trial - Section is an enabling Section and not mandatory. (V.N. Kamdar and another vs. Municipal Corporation of Delhi) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 486

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[2] Inserted by Act 49 of 1964 Section 12 (w.e.f. 1-3-1965).

[3] Substituted by Act 34 of 1976 (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

2. Section 20A—interpetation of—no embargo on the Magistrate during the trial of the offence to issue notice to the appellant manufacturer for holding joint trial—Section 20A permits trial of such manufacturer, distributor or dealer also, along with the person already before the court. (Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd. vs. State of M.P. and others) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 1002

3. Section 20A - scope of - the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to implead the respondents after having concluded the trial by the acquittal of the last seller. Similarly, the Magistrate was fully justified in Criminal Appeals Nos. 166 and 167/72 in impleading the appellant during the course of the trial as the trial was still continuing and the case would, therefore, squarely fall under S. 20A of the Act and no further sanction would be necessary. (Municipal Corporation of Delhi vs. R. Sahai and ors. etc.)
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 574

4. Section 20-A read with Section 19(2) -it was contended that under section 20-A of the Act, the dealer or a manufacturer could be proceeded against only after the vendor has set up a successful defence as contemplated under section 19(2) of the Act, their prosecution alongwith the vendor was illegal - held the other ground namely that the dealer, manufacturer or distributor cannot be prosecuted alongwith the vendor by impleading all of them initially as the accused in prosecution under the Act is unsustainable in view of the decision of this Court in Bhagwan Dass Jagdish Chander v. Delhi Administration 1975(1) FAC 259 : 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 116. (State of Punjab vs. Devinder Kumar and others) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 839

5. Section 20-A--petitioner summoned as an accused -- sample of Haldi taken -- found adulterated -- respondent No. 2 convicted -- on appeal conviction and sentence set aside -- case remanded for fresh trial -- after remand respondent No.2 made application for summoning the petitioner as the sample of Haldi as lifted by the Food Inspector was purchased from the petitioner and was sold in the same state -- before a person can be summoned under Section 20-A, Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, the Court has to hold an inquiry to find out whether prima facie the article of food of which the sample was taken by the Food Inspector was purchased from the manufacturer, dealer or supplier alleged by the person making the application. (Krishan Kumar Jain vs. State of H.P. and another) HIMACHAL PRADESH HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 135

[4][20-AA Application of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 and Section 360 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 :

Nothing contained in the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (20 of 1958) or Section 360 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974) shall apply to a person convicted of an offence under this Act unless that person is under eighteen years of age.]

Short Notes

1. Section 20-AA - special provision made in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act overrides the provision of the Probation of Offenders Act and therefore the appellant will not be entitled to the benefit thereof. (Babu Ram vs. State of Haryana)
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 920

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[4] Inserted by Section 18, **ibid**. for Section 21 (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

2. Section 20-AA - applicability of - the High Court has committed a serious error in going against the mandate of section 20-AA of PFA Act — Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 or Sec. 360 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall not apply to a person convicted of an offence under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, unless the person is under 18 years of age. The High Court, however, extended the benefit of the said provisions to the accused since he committed the offence before the said amendment. (State of Punjab vs. Mithu Singh) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 937

3. **Probation**--on the date of offence revisionist was between 15 and 16 years of age--entitled to be released on probation--shall furnish personal bond and two sureties--secondly, it is also to be found in the said decision that it would be reasonable to read by implication that before granting a written consent, the authority competent to initiate the prosecution should apply its mind to the facts of the case and satisfy itself that prima facie exists for the alleged offence that being put up before a court - the act of granting of consent by the concerned authority will be an administrative act and he will not claim it to be an act of quasi-judicial proceedings. (Ashraf alias Mohd. Shah vs. State of U.P.) ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 298

[3] [21. Magistrate's power to impose enhanced penalties.—

Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 29 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, (2 of 1974) it shall be lawful for any Metropolitan Magistrate or any Judicial Magistrate of the first class to pass any sentence authorised by this Act, except a sentence of imprisonment for life or for a term exceeding six years, in excess of his powers under the said section.]

22. Protection of action taken in good faith :—

No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

[5] [22-A. Power of Central Government to give directions :—

The Central Government may give such directions as it may deem necessary to a State Government regarding the carrying into execution of all or any of the provisions of this Act and the State Government shall comply with such directions.]

23. Power of the Central Government to make rules :—

[6] [(1) The Central Government may, after consultation with the Committee and after previous publication by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act :

Provided that consultation with the Committee may be dispensed with if the Central Government is of the opinion that circumstances have arisen which render it necessary to make rules without such consultation, but in such a case,

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3. Substituted by Act 34 of 1976 (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

5. Inserted by Act 34 of 1976 Section 20, **ibid**. (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

6. Inserted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 21 (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

the Committee shall be consulted within six months of the making of the rules and the Central Government shall take into consideration any suggestions which the Committee may make in relation to the amendment of the said rules.]

[2] [(1-A)] [3] [In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(a) specifying the articles of food or classes of food for the import of which a licence is required and prescribing the form and conditions of such licence; the authority empowered to issue the same [4] [the fees payable therefor, the deposit of any sum as security for the performance of the conditions of the licence and the circumstances under which such licence or security may be cancelled or forfeited;]

(b) defining the standards of quality for, and fixing the limits of variability permissible in respect of any article of food;

(c) laying down special provisions for imposing rigorous control over the production, distribution and sale of any article or class of articles of food which the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf including registration of the premises where they are manufactured, maintenance of the premises in a sanitary condition and maintenance of the healthy state of human beings associated with production, distribution and sale of such article or class of articles.

(d) restricting the packing and labelling of any article of food and the design of any such package or label with a view to preventing the public or the purchaser being deceived or misled as to the character quality or quantity of the article [1] [or to preventing adulteration;]

(e) defining the qualifications, powers and duties of food inspectors and public analysts;

[1] [(ee) defining the laboratories where samples of articles of food or adulterants may be analysed by public analysts under this Act;]

(f) prohibiting the sale or defining the conditions of sale of any substance which may be injurious to health when used as food or restricting in any manner its use as an ingredient in the manufacture of any

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1. Inserted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 21 (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).
2. Substituted (1) renumbered as (1A) by Section 21, **ibid.** (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).
3. Substituted by Section 21, **ibid.** for certain words (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).
4. Substituted by Act 49 of 1964, Section 13 for "and the fees payable therefore (w.e.f. 1-3-1965).

article of food or regulating by the issue of licences the manufacture or sale of any article of food;

(g) defining the conditions of sale or conditions for licence of sale of any article of food in the interest of public health;

(h) specifying the manner in which containers for samples of food purchased for analysis shall be sealed up or fastened up;

[1][(hh) defining the methods of analysis;]

(i) specifying a list of permissible preservatives, other than common salt and sugar, which alone shall be used in preserved fruits, vegetables or their products or any other article of food as well as the maximum amounts of each preservative;

(j) specifying the colouring matter and the maximum quantities thereof which may be used in any article of food;

(k) providing for the exemption from this Act or of any requirements contained therein and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified, of any article or class of articles of food;

(l) prohibiting or regulating the manufacture, transport or sale of any article known to be used as an adulterant of food;

(m) prohibiting or regulating :—

(i) the addition of any water, or other diluent or adulterant to any article of food;

(ii) the abstraction of any ingredient from any article of food;

(iii) the sale of any article of food to which such addition or from which such abstraction has been made or which has been otherwise artificially treated;

(iv) the mixing of two or more articles of food which are similar in nature or appearance;

(n) providing for the destruction of such articles of food as are not in accordance with the provisions of this Act or of the rules made thereunder.]

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1. Inserted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 21 (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

[1] [(2) Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be, after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days.[2][which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid], both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.]

Short Notes

1. Section 23--the object of section 23 of the Act and Rule 50 was entirely different from that behind section 173(1) of the Punjab Municipal Act, while the purpose of the former law was that the food which the Public could buy was prepared, packed and stored under sanitary conditions, so as not to be injurious to the health of the people consuming it, but under section 173(1) of the Punjab Municipal Act, the sale of even pure food can be stopped on a public street if it would offer obstruction to passers - by or create the insanitary conditions. (Pyare Lal etc. vs. New Delhi Municipal Committee and another) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 199

24. Power of the State Government to make rules :

(1) The State Government may, after consultation with the Committee and subject to the condition of previous publication, make rules for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act in matters not falling within the purview of Section 23.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may :—

(a) define the powers and duties of the Food (Health) Authority, [2][local authority and Local (Health) Authority under this Act]; [3]—;

(b) prescribe the forms of licences for the manufacture for sale, for the storage, for the sale and for the distribution of articles of food or any specified article of food or class of articles of food, the form of application for such licences, the conditions subject to which such licences may be issued, the authority empowered

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1. Substituted by Act 49 of 1964, Section 13, for Sub-section (2) (w.e.f. 1-3-1965).
2. Substituted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 21 for certain words (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).
3. Certain words omitted by Act 49 of 1964, Section 14.

to issue the same, [2][the fees payable therefore, the deposit of any sum as security for the performance of the conditions of the licences and the circumstances under which such licences or security, may be [1][suspended, cancelled or forfeited]];

(c) direct a fee to be paid for analysing any article of food or for any matter for which a fee may be prescribed under this Act;

(d) direct that the whole or any part of the fines imposed under this Act shall be paid to a local authority on realisation;

(e) provide for the delegation of the powers and functions conferred by this Act on the State Government or the Food (Health) Authority to subordinate authorities or to local authorities.

(3) All rules made by the State Governments under this Act shall as soon as possible, after they are made, be laid before the respective State Legislatures.

[3][25. **Repeal and Saving :—**

(1) If, immediately before the commencement of this Act, there is in force in any State to which this Act extends any law corresponding to this Act, that corresponding law shall upon such commencement stand repealed.]

(2) notwithstanding the repeal by this Act of any corresponding law, all rules, regulations, and bye-laws relating to the prevention of adulteration of food, made under such corresponding law and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall, except where and so far as they are inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this Act, continue in force until altered, amended or repealed by rules made under this Act.

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[1] Substituted by Act 34 of 1976, Section 22, for certain words (w.e.f. 1-4-1976).

[2] Substituted by Section 14, **ibid** for 'and the fees payable therefor" (w.e.f. 1-3-1965).

[3] In Section 25, after sub-section (2); in its application to the State of Jammu & Kashmir, the following sub-sec. shall be added namely :-

"(3)"(a) References to the commencement of this Act in this section shall be construed as references to the commencement of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Act 1971.

(b)For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that the provisions of Sub-section (2) shall be without prejudice to the provisions contained in Section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897) which shall also apply to the repeal of the corresponding law in force in the State of Jammu & Kashmir as if such corresponding law had been an enactment". 26th Jan., 1972 (**vide** Act 41 of 1971, S.4).

THE
PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION RULES, 1955[1]

PART I - PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, extent and commencement.

(1) These Rules may be called the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

(2) They extend to the whole of India [2][***].

[3][(3) The rules other than those contained in Part III, Appendix 'B' Item A. 12-Margarine, Part VI and Part VII shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette the rules contained in part III Appendix 'B' Item A. 12-Margarine, shall come into force on the first day of June, 1956 and the rules contained in Part VI and Part VII shall come into force on [4][the first day of December, 1956].]

2. Definitions :—

In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires :

(a) "Act" means the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954);

(b) "Director" means the Director of the Laboratory;

[5][(c) "Laboratory" means a Central Food Laboratory;]

(d) "Form" means a Form set forth in Appendix A to these rules;

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[1] Vide Notification No.SRO 2106, dated 12-9-1955 published in the Gazette of 12-9-1955

[2] The words 'except the State of J & K" omitted by Notification No.GSR 436(E) of 10-10-1972.

[3] Substituted by Notification No.SRO 1202, dated 19-5-1956.

[4] Substituted by Notification No.SRO 2213, dated 28-9-1956.

[5] Substituted by Notification No.GSR 70(E), dated 8-2-1978 (w.e.f. 1-4-1978).

[3][(da) "infant" means a child not more than twelve month of age;

(db) "infant food" means any food (by whatever name called) being marketed or otherwise represented as a complement to mother's milk to meet the growing nutritional needs of infant after the age of four months;

(dc) "infant milk substitute" means any food being marketed or otherwise represented as partial or total replacement for mother's milk, whether or not it is suitable for such replacement']

[6][(e) "Local Authority" means :—

(i) in the case of sea ports, the Health Officer as defined in the Indian Port Health Rules, 1955, in respect of that portion of local areas falling within the jurisdiction of the ports;

(ii) in the case of airports, the Health Officer as defined in the Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1954, in respect of that portion of the local area falling within the jurisdiction of the airport.

(iii) in the case of all railway stations or groups of Railway Stations (including any railway colony, office, yard, goods-shed, transhipment shed, workshop and other works owned and maintained by the Railway Administration for the purpose or in connection with Railways) the Medical Superintendent/Divisional Medical Officer of the Railways in respect of that portion of the local area falling within the jurisdiction of the said railway station or group of railway stations.]

[1][(iv) in the case of an ordinance factory or equipment factory, the General Manager of such factory or equipment factory or both.]

PART II - THE CENTRAL FOOD LABORATORY

3. Functions.

[2][(1)] In addition to the functions entrusted to the Laboratory by the Act, the Laboratory shall carry out the following functions namely:-

(a) analysis of samples of food sent by any officer or authority authorized by the Central Government for the purpose and submission of the certificate of analysis to the authorities concerned.

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6. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 508(E) dated 27-9-1975.
1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 422(E), dated 24-5-82 (w.e.f. 24-5-82).
2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 70(E) dated 8-2-78 (w.e.f. 1-4-1978).
3. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 147(E) dated 14-3-1997 (w.e.f. 14-9-1997).

(b) investigations for the purpose of fixation of standard of any article of food.

[3][(c) investigation, in collaboration with the laboratories of Public Analysts in the various States and such other laboratories and institutions which the Central Government may approve in this behalf for the purpose of standardising methods of analysis.]

[4][(2). The laboratory specified in column (1) of Table-I below, shall carry out the functions entrusted to it by the Act or these rules in respect of the local areas specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof.

[5] [Table 1

Name of the Central Food Laboratory (1)	Local Areas (2)
1. Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta-700 016.	Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Pondicherry.
2. Central Food Laboratory, Mysore-570 013.	Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu.
3. Central Food Laboratory, Pune-411 001	Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and Union Territory of Chandigarh.
4. Central Food Laboratory, Ghaziabad-201 001	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.

Provided that the laboratory specified in column (1) of Table-II shall also carry out analysis of sample received under Sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Act in respect of the local areas specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof.

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[3] Substituted by Notification No.GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968 (w.e.f. 24-8-1968).

[4] Substituted by Notification No.GSR 745(E), dated 20-9-1985 (w.e.f. 20-3-1986).

[5] Substituted by Notification No. G.S.R. 777(E), dated 5-12-1995 (w.e.f. 5-6-1996).

Table II

Name of The Central Food Laboratory (1)	Local Areas (2)
1. Central Food Laboratory Calcutta - 700 016.	Sea Ports of Calcutta, Paradip, Visakhapatnam, Port Blair and Airport of Calcutta and [1] [Air Cargo Complex, Calcutta, Indo-Nepal Border in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Indo-Bangladesh Border in West Bengal, Tripura, Meghalaya and Assam and Indo-Mayanmar Border in Mizoram and Nagaland].
2. Central Food Laboratory Ghaziabad - 201 001.	Airport of Delhi and Attari Border, Amritsar.
3. Central Food Laboratory Mysore-570 013.	Sea Ports of Cochin, Madras, Mandapam Camp., New Tuticorin, Parambur, New Mangalore and Airports of Madras, Tiruchirapalli, Trivandrum, Bangalore Inland Container Depot, Bangalore.
4. Central Food Laboratory Pune-411 001.	Seaports of Bombay, Kandla, Marmugoa and Airport of Bombay.]

4. Analysis of Food samples.

[2] [(1)(a) Samples of food for analysis under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Act shall be sent either through a Messenger or by registered post in a sealed packet, enclosed together with a memorandum in Form I in an outer cover addressed to the Director.

(b) Samples of food for analysis under Sub-Section (2) of Section 6 of the Act or under clause (a) of Rule 3 shall be sent either through a Messenger or by registered post in a sealed packet enclosed together with a memorandum in Form IA in an outer cover addressed to the Director]

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1. Substituted by Notification No. G.S.R. 777(E), dated 5-12-1995 (w.e.f. 5-6-1996).
2. Substituted by Notification No.618(E) dt. 16-5-88 (w.e.f. 16-11-1988).

(2) The container as well as the outer covering of the packet shall be marked with a distinguishing number.

(3) A copy of the memorandum and a specimen impression of the seal used to seal the container and the cover shall be sent separately by registered post to the Director.

[1][(4) On receipt of a package containing a sample for analysis the Director or an officer authorised by him, shall compare the seals on the container and the outer cover with specimen impression received separately and shall note the condition of the seals thereon].

(5) After test or analysis the certificate thereof shall be supplied forthwith to the sender in Form II.

[2][(6) The fees payable in respect of such a certificate shall be [5][[3][Rs.200]] per sample of food analysed.]

(7) Certificates issued under these rules by the Laboratory shall be signed by the Director.

PART III - DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS OF QUALITY

5. Standards of Quality of the various articles of food specified in appendix B to these rules are as defined in that appendix..

PART IV - PUBLIC ANALYSTS AND FOOD INSPECTORS

[3][[4][**6. Qualification of Public Analyst.-** A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a public analyst unless he :

(1) holds a master's Degree in Chemistry or Bio-chemistry or food Technology or Microbiology or Food and Drugs from a University established in India by Law or is an Associate of the Institution of Chemists (India) by examination in the section of Food Analysis conducted by the Institution of Chemists (India) or has an equivalent qualification recognised and notified by the Central Government for such purpose and has not less than three years' experience in the analysis of food ;

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1. Substituted by Notification No.618(E) dt. 16-5-88 (w.e.f. 16-11-1988).
2. Substituted by Notification No.SRO 2755 dated 24-11-1956.
3. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 91(E), dated 24-2-95 (w.e.f. 24-8-95) as corrected by GSR 711(E) dated 2-11-1995
4. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 244 (w.e.f. 1-3-1980).
5. [Rs.1000/-] is substituted for [Rs.200/-] by Notification No. GSR 693(E) dt. 20-11-98 (w.e.f. 20-5-1999).

(2) has been declared qualified for appointment as a public analyst by a Board appointed and notified by the Central Government for such purpose:

Provided that a person who is a public analyst on the date of commencement of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Rules, 1995 or who has worked as a public analyst for a period of three years before such commencement may hold office as such, subject to the terms and conditions of service applicable to him even though he does not fulfil the qualifications laid down in clauses (1) and (2)."

Provided further that a person who :-

(i) holds a degree in science with chemistry or Bio-chemistry or food Technology or Food and Drugs from a University established in India by Law or has an equivalent qualification recognised and notified by the Central Government for such purpose and has not less than five years of experience after graduation in the analysis of food, and

(ii) (a) has been declared qualified for appointment as a Public Analyst by a Board appointed and notified under clause (2) of this Rule, prior to commencement of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Rules, 1995, or

(b) has been declared qualified for appointment as a Public Analyst by a Board appointed and notified under clause (2) of this rule upto the period of 31st March, 1999. .

shall be eligible for appointment as public analyst, even though he does not fulfil the qualification laid down in clause (1).

7. Duties of Public Analyst.

(1) On receipt of a package containing a sample for analysis from a Food Inspector or any other person the Public Analyst or an officer authorised by him shall compare the seals on the container and the outer cover with specimen impression received separately and shall note the condition of the seals thereon.

[1] [Provided that in case sample container received by the public analyst is found to be in broken condition or unfit for analysis he shall within a period of seven days from the date of receipt of such sample inform the Local (Health) authority about the same and send requisition to him for sending second part of the sample.]

(2) The Public Analyst shall cause to be analysed such samples of articles of food as may be sent to him by food inspector or by any other person under the Act.

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1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 91(E), dated 24-2-1995 (w.e.f. 24-8-1995) as corrected by GSR 711(E) dated 2-11-1995

2. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 175(E), dated 6-4-1998 (w.e.f. 6-4-1998)

[1a] [(3) The Public Analyst shall within a period of [2] [forty days] from the date of receipt of any sample for analysis [1] [send by registered post or by hand] to the Local (Health) Authority a report of the result of such analysis in form III :

Provided that where any such sample does not conform to the provisions of the Act or these rules, the public analyst shall [1] [send by registered post or by hand] four copies of such report to the said Authority :

Provided further that the public analyst shall forward a copy of such report also to the person who purchased an article of food and forwarded the same to him for analysis under Section 12 of the Act.]

[1] [Note :- In case of sample received under the proviso of rule 7 (1) or rule 9-A, the period of forty days shall be counted from the date of receipt of the second part of the sample.]

Short Notes

1. Rule 7(3) is only directory and not mandatory—Rule 7(3) is only a procedural provision meant to speed up the process of investigation on the basis of which the prosecution has to be launched. No doubt, sub-section (2) of Section 13 of the Act confers valuable rights on the accused under which provision the accused can make an application to the court within a period of 10 days from the receipt of copy of the report of Public Analyst to get the samples of food analysed in the Central Food Laboratory and in case the sample is found by the said Central Food Laboratory unfit for analysis due to decomposition by passage of time or for any other reason attributable to the lapses on the side of prosecution, that valuable right would stand denied. (T.V. Usman vs. Food Inspector. Tellicherry Municipality) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA**
1948-1997 FAC (SC) 982

8. [3] [Qualifications for food inspector.

A person shall not be qualified for appointment as food inspector unless he:—

(a) is a medical officer incharge of health administration of a local area; or

(b) is a graduate in medicine and has received at least one month's training in food inspection and sampling work approved for the purpose by the Central Government or a State Government; or

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[1] Inserted by Notification No.GSR 91(E), dated 24-2-1995 (w.e.f. 24-8-1995) as corrected by GSR 711(E) dated 2-11-1995

[1a] Substituted by Notification No.GSR 4(E), dated 4-1-1977 (w.e.f. 4-1-1977).

[2] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 500(E), dated 9-7-1984.

[3] Substituted by Notificaion No. GSR 244(E), dated 18-2-1980 effective 1-3-1980.

(c) is a graduate in Science with Chemistry as one of the subjects or is a graduate in Agriculture or Public Health or Pharmacy or in Veterinary Science or a graduate in Food Technology or Dairy Technology or is a diploma holder in Food Technology or Dairy Technology from a University or Institution established in India by law or has equivalent qualifications recognised and notified by the Central Government for the purpose and has received three months' satisfactory training in Food inspection and sampling work under a Food (Health) Authority or in an institution approved for the purpose by the Central Government :

Provided that the training in food inspection and sampling work obtained prior to the commencement of [3][Rule 3 of Prevention of Food Adulteration (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1976] in any of the laboratories under the control of :—

(i) a public analyst appointed under the Act, or

(ii) a fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain (Branch E); or

(iii) any Director, Central Food Laboratory; or

(iv) the training obtained under a Food (Health) Authority, prior to the commencement of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Rules 1980, shall be considered to be equivalent for the purpose of the requisite training under these rules :

[3] [Provided further that a person who is a qualified Sanitary Inspector having experience as such for a minimum period of one year and has received at least 3 months training in whole or in parts in food inspection and sampling work may be eligible for appointment as food inspector, upto the period ending on 31st March, 1985 and may continue as such if so appointed even though he does not fulfil the qualifications laid down in clauses (a) to (c).]

Provided also that nothing in this rule shall be construed to disqualify any person who is a food inspector on the commencement of the Prevention o Food Adulteration (Amendment) Rules 1980 from continuing as such after such commencement.]

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[3] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 268(E), dated 16-3-1983.

Short Notes

1. **Sampling**--sample of milk taken by the Food Inspector PW 1--he had not undergone requisite training for three months to undertake Food Inspection and Sampling Work--the mandatory requirement of law for taking sample of the milk was not done by a competent Food Inspector. The conviction and sentence of the applicant, therefore, cannot be sustained and it is accordingly set aside and revision is allowed. (Gendalal vs. State of M.P.) MADHYA PRADESH HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 175

9. Duties of Food Inspector :—

It shall be the duty of the Food Inspector.

(a) to inspect as frequently as may be prescribed by the Food (Health) Authority or the local authority all establishments licensed for the manufacture, storage or sale of an article of food within the area assigned to him;

(b) to satisfy himself that the conditions of the licences are being observed;

(c) to procure and send for analysis, if necessary, samples of any articles of food which he has reason to suspect are being manufactured, stocked or sold or exhibited for sale in contravention of the provisions of the Act or rules thereunder :

(d) to investigate any complaint which may be made to him in writing in respect of any contravention of the provisions of the Act, or Rules framed thereunder;

(e) to maintain a record of all inspections made and action taken by him in the performance of his duties, including the taking of samples and the seizure of stocks, and to submit copies of such record to the health officer of the Food (Health) Authority as directed in this behalf;

(f) to make such enquiries and inspections as may be necessary to detect the manufacture, storage or sale of articles of food in contravention of the Act or rules framed thereunder;

(g) to stop any vehicle suspected to contain any food intended for sale or delivery for human consumption;

(h) When so authorised by the health officer, having jurisdiction in the local area concerned or the Food (Health) Authority, to detain imported packages which he has reason to suspect contain food, the import or sale of which is prohibited; [1] [***]

(i) to perform such other duties as may be entrusted to him by the health officer having jurisdiction in the local area concerned [2] [or Local (Health) Authority] or the Food (Health) Authority.

(j) [3] [****]

[4] [9-A. Sending of sample by Local Health Authority :

(a) Local (Health) Authority shall within a period of seven days of receipt of requisition for second part of the sample from Public Analyst under the proviso of rule 7 (1) , send such sample to the Public Analyst.

(b) Local (Health) Authority, while sending second part of the sanple under the provision of sub-section (2E) of section 13 of the Act, shall do so within a period of 20 days from the date of receipt of the report from the first public analyst.]

Short Notes

1. **Immediately**--meaning of--meaning of the word 'immediately' - 'reasonable despatch and promptitude' intending to convey a sense of continuity rather than urgency. (Shri Rajendra vs. State of Madhya Pradesh) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA**
1948-1997 FAC (SC) 945

2. **Immediately**--meaning of--meaning of the word 'immediately'- the expression 'immediately' in Rule 9-A is intended to convey a sense of continuity rather than urgency. What must be done is to forward the report at the earliest opportunity, so as to facilitate the exercise of the statutory right under Section 13(2) in good and sufficient time before the prosecution commences leading evidence - the Local (Health) Authority is now required to forward to the person from whom the sample was taken in the manner prescribed, a copy of the report of the Public Analyst immediately after the institution of the prosecution. (Tulsiram vs. State of Madhya Pradesh)
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 868

3. **Immediately**--meaning of--meaning of the word immediately - Rule 9A uses the word 'immediately' replacing the words 'within ten days'. This expression has to be appreciated in the context of the facts and circumstances of the each case bearing in mind the purpose for furnishing the report - High Court was not justified in interfering with the order of acquittal in the above circumstances. (Ahmed Dadabhai Advani vs. State of Maharashtra) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 939

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1. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968.
2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 91(E), dated 24-2-95 (w.e.f. 24-8-1995) as corrected by GSR 711(E) dated 2-11-1995
3. Omitted by Notification GSR 4(E), dated 4-1-77
4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 91 (E), dated 24-2-95 (w.e.f. 24-8-95)

4. Rule 9-A - non-compliance of - Non-compliance with Rule 9-A is not fatal - it is a question of prejudice. (Tulsiram vs. State of Madhya Pradesh)
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 868

[4][9-B] [3][Local (Health) Authority to send report to person concerned.

The Local (Health) Authority shall [5] [within a period of ten days] after the institution of prosecution forward a copy of the report of the result of analysis in Form III delivered to him under Sub-rule (3) of Rule 7 by registered post or by hand as may be appropriate, to the person from whom the sample of the article was taken by the Food Inspector, and simultaneously also to the person if any, whose name, address and other particulars have been disclosed under Section 14-A of the Act :

Provided that where the sample conforms to the provisions of the Act or the rules made thereunder, and no prosecution is intended under Sub-section (2) or no action is intended under Sub-section (2-E) of Section 13 of the Act, the Local (Health) Authority shall intimate the result to the Vendor from whom the sample has been taken and also to the person, whose name, address and other particulars have been disclosed under Section 14A of the Act, within 10 days from the receipt of the report from the Public Analyst.]

[6][10. Forms of order not to dispose of stock and of bond.

Where the food inspector keeps any article of food in the safe custody of the vendor under Sub-section (4) of Section 10 —

(a) he shall, after sealing such article of food, make an order to the vendor in Form IV and the vendor shall comply with such an order, and

(b) he may require the vendor to execute a bond in Form IV-A].

11. Form of receipt for food seized by a food inspector.

For every article of food seized and carried away by food inspector under Sub-section (4) of Section 10 of the Act, a receipt in Form V shall be given by the food inspector to the person from whom the article was seized.

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[3] Inserted by Notification No.GSR 4(E), dated 4-1-1977

[4] Renumbered by Notification No. GSR 91 (E), dated 24-2-95 (w.e.f. 24-8-95)

[5] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 500(E), dated 9-7-1984.

[6] Substituted by Notification No.GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968.

12. [1] [Notice of intention to take sample for analysis.

When a Food Inspector takes a sample of an article for the purpose of analysis, he shall give notice of his intention to do so in writing in Form VI, then and there, to the person from whom he takes the sample and simultaneously, by appropriate means, also to the persons if any, whose name, address and other particulars have been disclosed under Section 14-A of the Act:]

[2] [Provided that in case where a food inspector draws a sample from an open container he shall also draw a sample from the container in original condition of the same article bearing the same declaration, if such container is available and intimate this fact to the Public Analyst.]

[1] [12-A. Warranty :—

Every manufacturer, distributor or dealer selling an article of food to a vendor shall give either separately or in the bill, cash memo or a [3] [label], a warranty in Form VI-A.]

Short Notes

1. **Warranty**--Rule 12-A--Proviso - interpretation of - requirement of - warranty given in a language indicating sufficient meaning as to the substance and quality of food - factors to be considered - duty of Court to put its own construction while interpreting a statute. (K. Ranganatha Reddiar vs.The State of Kerala) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 448

2. Rule 12A--benefit--entitlement of--Food Inspector purchased a sealed tin containing 100 grams of arrow root--firm 200 kms. away from the place of the accused--bill having necessary warranty signed by the representative of the firm--Magistrate acquitted the accused--the High Court, however, proceeded on the footing that the evidence of PW1, Food Inspector, Cannanore shows that M/s. Tajus Productions is a bogus non-existing manufacturing firm and therefore the accused is not entitled to the benefit under Section 19(2) since he could not discharge the necessary burden--Held the High Court has not correctly appreciated the scope of Section 19(2) and Rule 12A and the necessary burden to be discharged by the accused. (P. Unnikrishnan vs. Food Ins. Palghat Mun. Kerala State) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 422

[4] [12-B. Form of nomination of Director or Manager and his consent under Section 17.

(1) A company may inform the Local (Health) Authority of the concerned local area, by notice in duplicate, in Form VIII containing the name and address of the Director or Manager, who has been nominated by it under Sub-section

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[1] Substituted by Notification No.GSR 4(E), dated 4-1-77 (w.e.f. 4-1-1977).

[2] Inserted by Notification No. 590(E), dated 23-12-1978.

[3] Corrected by Corrigendum GSR 2163, dated 2-12-1968.

[4] Inserted by Notification No.GSR 4(E), dated 4-1-77.

(2) of Section 17 of the Act to be incharge of and responsible to the company for the conduct of the business of the company or any establishment, branch or unit thereof;

Provided that no such nomination shall be valid unless the Director or Manager who has been so nominated, gives his consent in writing and has affixed his signature, in Form VIII in duplicate in token of such consent.

(2) The Local (Health) Authority shall sign and return one copy of the notice in Form VIII to the company to signify the receipt of the nomination and retain the second copy in his office for record.

12-C. Vendor to disclose name and address of Director/Manager in certain circumstances.

Every vendor of an article of food shall disclose the name and address of the Director or Manager, as the case may be, nominated in Form VIII under Rule 12-B to a purchaser who informs such vendor of his intention of purchasing any such article from him for analysis by a public analyst under Section 12 of the Act.]

13. Power of food inspector to deal with carriers of disease handling food.

(1) Where the food inspector is of the opinion that any person engaged in selling or manufacturing any article of food is suffering from or harbouring the germs of any infectious disease, he may examine or cause to be examined such persons :

Provided that where such person is a female above the age of eight years she shall be examined by a woman duly authorised by the food inspector.

(2) If on such examination the food inspector finds that such person is suffering from any such disease, he may by order in writing direct such person not to take part in selling or manufacturing any article of food.

PART V

SEALING, FASTENING AND DESPATCH OF SAMPLES

14. Manner of sending samples for analysis.

Samples of food for the purpose of analysis shall be taken in clean dry bottles or jars or in other suitable containers which shall be closed sufficiently tight to prevent leakage, evaporation, or in the case of dry substance, entrance of moisture and shall be carefully sealed.

15. Bottles or containers to be labelled and addressed.

All bottles or jars or other containers containing samples for analysis shall be properly labelled and the parcels shall be properly addressed. The label on any sample of food sent for analysis shall bear :

(a) [1][Code number and serial number of the Local (Health) Authority;]

(b) Name of the sender with official designation, if any;

(c) [2][***]

(d) Date and place of collection;

(e) Nature of article submitted for analysis;

(f) Nature and quantity of preservative if any, added to the sample;

[3][Provided that in the case of a sample of food which has been taken from Agmark sealed container, the label shall bear the following additional information:

(a) Grade;

(b) Agmark label No./Batch No.;

(c) Name of Packing station.]

16. Manner of packing and sealing the samples

All samples of food sent for analysis shall be, packed, fastened and sealed in the following manner, namely:

(a) The stopper shall first be securely fastened so as to prevent leakage of the contents in transit;

(b) The bottle, jar or other container shall then be completely wrapped in fairly strong thick paper. The ends of the paper shall be neatly folded in and affixed by means of gum or other adhesive;

[4][(c) A paper slip of the size that goes round completely from the bottom to top of the container, bearing the signature and code and serial number of the Local (Health) Authority, shall be pasted on the wrapper, the signature or

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1. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 293(E), dated 23-3-1985 (w.e.f. 23-9-1985)
2. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 618(E), dated 16-5-1988 (w.e.f. 16-11-1988)
3. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 74, dated 31-12-1965.
4. Inserted by Notification No.GSR4(E), dated 4-1-77 (w.e.f. 4-1-1977).

the thumb impression of the person from whom the sample has been taken being affixed in such a manner that the paper slip and the wrapper both carry a part of the signature or thumb impression;

Provided that in case, the person from whom the sample has been taken refuses to affix his signature or thumb impression, the signature or thumb impression of the witness shall be taken in the same manner;]

[2] [(d)] The paper cover shall be further secured by means of strong twine or thread both above and across the bottle, jar or other container, and the twin or thread shall then be fastened on the paper cover by means of sealing wax on which there shall be at least four distinct and clear impressions of the seal of the sender, of which one shall be at the top of the packet, one at the bottom and the other two on the body of the packet. The knots of the twin or thread shall be covered by means of sealing wax bearing the impression of the seal of the sender

Short Notes

1. **Tea leaves**--sample in a sealed sack - there is nothing to show that this sealed sack was not put in a container as required by the rules. (Gopal Das Baheti vs. The State of Assam and another) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 254

[3] [17. Manner of despatching containers of samples.

The containers of the samples shall be despatched in the following manner, namely :—

(a) The sealed container of one part of the sample for analysis and a memorandum in Form VII shall be sent in a sealed packet to the public analyst immediately but not later than the succeeding working day by any suitable means.

(b) The sealed containers of the remaining two parts of the sample and two copies of the memorandum in Form VII shall be sent in a sealed packet to the Local (Health) Authority immediately but not later than the succeeding working day by any suitable means:

[4] [(c) The sealed container of one of the remaining two parts of the sample and a copy of the memorandum in form VII kept with the local (Health) Authority shall within a period of 7 days be sent to the public analyst on requisition made by him to it by any suitable means.]

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2. Renumbered by **ibid.**
3. Substituted by Notification No.GSR4(E), dated 4-1-77 (w.e.f. 4-1-1977).
4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 91 (E), dated 24-2-95 (w.e.f. 24-8-95)

Provided that in the case of a sample of food which has been taken from container bearing Agmark seal, the memorandum in Form VII shall contain the following additional information, namely :—

(a) Grade;

(b) Agmark label No./Batch No.;

(c) Name of packing station.]

Short Notes

1. **Rule 17(a) and (b)** -- non-observance of the mandatory rules -- vitiates the trial -- accused acquitted -- both Rules 17(a) and 17(b) are mandatory and non-observance of the same will vitiate the trial. (Balak Ram vs. State of U.P. and another)
ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 183

2. **Rule 17**—whether directory? its non-compliance whether vitiates trial? —in so far as the time limit prescribed for sending the samples is concerned a deviation therefrom does not necessarily affect the discharge of the main obligation by the Food Inspector in the absence of specific evidence on prejudice to the accused and, therefore, that part of the said provisions and the Rule 17 are simply directory in character and their non-compliance would not vitiate the trial. (Nand Kishore vs. State of Rajasthan)
RAJASTHAN HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 283

3. **Rule 17** - Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 - Section 11(3) - two obligations on the Food Inspector - sending one part of the sample to the Public Analyst and to send the same immediately - sending one part is foundation of the prosecution - non-compliance would go to the very root of the case - mandatory - non-compliance would result in non-prosecution - second part to send it immediately but not later than succeeding working day - shows that time is not the essence of this obligation - since the sample was sent on the third day and was found fit for analysis and the Public Analyst examined the same and sent a report to the Food Inspector, Section 11(3) and Rule 17 were substantially complied with and neither any prejudice was caused to the petitioner nor any failure of justice was occasioned. (Govind Ram vs. State of Rajasthan)
RAJASTHAN HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 249

4. **Rules 17 and 18**--compliance of--the complainant has not brought on record any postal receipt or any duly signed postal acknowledgment on record showing sending of the memorandum with the specimen seal impression separately to the Public Analyst--Exhibit 16 on the record of the case clearly shows that the memorandum with the specimen seal impression was sent separately by registered post to the Public Analyst at Bhuj after sending the sample bottle by registered post parcel--when there is some material on record showing separate receipts of both these articles by the Public Analyst, it is not necessary for the prosecution to bring on record any further or other material to show that they were separately sent. (The State of Gujarat vs. Imtiyaji Haji Abdul Sattar)
GUJARAT HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 144

[1] [18. Memorandum and impression of seal to be sent separately.

A copy of the memorandum and specimen impression of the seal used to seal the packet shall be sent in a sealed packet separately to the public analyst by any suitable means immediately but not later than the succeeding working day].

Short Notes

1. **Presumption as to compliance**--the part of the sample which was to be sent to the Public Analyst and the memorandum and the specimen impression of the seal were entrusted according to the evidence of the Food Inspector, to the Panchayat Officer who sent them by registered post - the High Court relied on the principle that official acts must be presumed to have been regularly performed. The High Court considered that it must be presumed that the Public Analyst acted in accordance with the rules and he must have compared the specimen impression received by him with the seal on the container - Held that there is no error in the decision of the High Court. (Kassim Kunju Pookunju and anr. vs. K.K. Ramakrishna Pillai and anr.) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 376

2. **Requirement mandatory** - in the present case a copy of the memorandum and specimen impression of the seal used to seal the packet referred to in Rule 17 were sent by registered post to the Public Analyst. Rule 18 authorises that these materials can be sent to the Public Analyst either by registered post or otherwise delivered to him - the prosecution has failed to establish that the documents referred to in Rule 18 had been separately sent - acquittal justified. (State of Maharashtra vs. Rajkaran) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 918

3. Rule 18--compliance of--sample of ice-cream taken--found adulterated because of reduction of milk fat and total solids in the product--trial court acquitted the appellant on the ground that Rule 18 of the PFA Rules not complied as Food Inspector did not adduce in evidence the postal receipt--that he had sent not only the sample of ice-cream properly sealed and fastened but the specimen impression of the seal too separately, so that the Public Analyst could certify that the seal fixed on the container and the outer cover of the sample tallied with the specimen impression of the seal separately--the High Court was justified in upsetting the order of acquittal on the aforesaid ground. (N. Sukumaran Nair vs.Food Inspector, Mavelikara) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 420

4. Rule 18—non-compliance of—in the instant case PW.1 Laxmi Chand Jain, Food Inspector had stated on oath that he had packed and sealed the samples as per requirement of the relevant rules. He had further stated that he had sent one of the sealed container of sample milk along with the memorandum and specimen impression of the seal, used to seal the samples, separately in sealed cover to the Public Analyst. The witness was not cross-examined at all on such assertions by him. The recitals in the report of the Public Analyst, which now stand superseded by the report of the Director, Central Food Laboratory, Ghaziabad, clearly supported the statement of the Food Inspector. The Director, in his report, has specifically mentioned of the intact condition of seals on the part of sample sent to him. These facts stand controverted by no evidence to the contrary at all.

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1. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 293(E), dated 23-3-1985 (w.e.f. 23-9-1985).

No case of non-compliance of either of the two rules and the provisions in the Act relating thereto is made out what to speak of any prejudice allegedly having been caused to the petitioner. (Nand Kishore vs. State of Rajasthan) RAJASTHAN HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 283

5. Rule 18—non-compliance of—copy of the memorandum and specimen impression of the seal to be sent in sealed packet separately—no prejudice to the accused—Rule 18 mandatory. (Khazanchi Lal vs. State of Haryana) PUNJAB AND HARYANA HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 170

6. Rule 18 -- non-compliance of -- there is non-compliance of Rule 18 which further affects the identity of sample that was examined and that was stated to have been found adulterated as per report of the Public Analyst vide Ex. PE -- in the present case it has come in evidence of PW-1 Prem Kanwar, Food Inspector that one copy of memo VII along with sample of specimen impression of seal was sent separately by registered post. There is nothing on record to show that in fact, it was sent except the bald statement of respondent and best evidence in this behalf was the postal receipt whereby the sample was sent by registered post. In the absence of postal receipt it would neither be proper nor safe to accept the version of PW-1 regarding the despatch of form No. VII alongwith specimen impression of the seal separately -- the purpose of enacting this rule is clear and manifest. By making the aforesaid provision in the Rule, the Rule making authority wanted to ensure that there is proper identity of sample connecting the same and it assumes significance when a person is to be prosecuted on the sample being found adulterated under the provisions of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. (State of Himachal Pradesh vs. Brahm Dass and another) HIMACHAL PRADESH HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 189

19. Addition of preservatives to samples.

Any person taking a sample of any food for the purpose of analysis under the Act may add a preservative as may be prescribed from time to time to the sample for the purpose of maintaining it in a condition suitable for analysis.

20. Preservative in respect of milk, cream, [2] [[3] [dahi, [4] [Khoa or Khoa based and Paneer based sweets, such as Kalakand and Burfi, Chutney and prepared foods,]]] [5] [gur prepared coffee and prepared tea]

The preservative used in the case of samples of any milk [[6] (including tonned, separated and skimmed milk)] [2] [standardised milk, chhanna, skimmed milk chhanna], [7] [cream, [8] [*****] ice-candy, [3] [dahi, [4] [Khoa or Khoa based and Paneer based sweets, such as Kalakand and Burfi, Chutney and prepared foods,]]][5] [gur prepared coffee and prepared tea] in liquid or semiliquid form shall be the liquid commonly known as "formalin" that is to say, a liquid containing about 40 per cent of formaldehyde in aqueous solution in the proportion of [2][0.1 ml. (two drops) for 25 ml. or 25 grams].

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[2] Inserted by Notification No.GSR 74(E), dated 31-12-1965.

[3] Substituted by Notification No.GSR 205(E), dated 13-2-1974 (w.e.f.23-5-1974).

[4] Substituted by Notification No.GSR 764(E), dated 7-9-1990 (7-12-1990).

[5] Substituted by Notification No.GSR 729(E), dated 23-8-1990 (w.e.f. 23-8-1990).

[6] Substituted by Notification No.GSR 169(E), dated 2-2-1961

[7] Substituted by Notification No.GSR 1564(E), dated 17-11-1962.

[8] Omitted by Notification No. GSR 579(E), dated 4-8-1995 (w.e.f. 4-11-1995)

[8a] [Provided that in case of samples of ice-cream and mixed ice-cream, the preservative used shall be the liquid commonly known as formalin, that is to say, a liquid comntaining about 40 per cent of formaldehyde in aqueous solution in the proportion of 0.6 ml. for 100 ml. or 100 gms.]

21. Nature and quantity of the preservative to be noted on the label.

Whenever any preservative is added to a sample, the nature and quantity of the preservative added shall be clearly noted on the label to be affixed to the container.

[9] [22. Quantity of sample to be sent to the public analyst.

The quantity of sample of food to be sent to the public analyst/Director for analysis shall be as specified below :

Article of Food (1)	Approximate quantity to be supplied (2)
1. Milk	[1] [250 ml.]
2. Ghee	150 grams
3. Butter	150 grams
4. Khoa	250 grams
5. Dahi	200 grams
6. Edible oils	125 grams
7. Edible fats	125 grams
8. Tea	125 grams
9. Atta	200 grams
10. Wheat flour	200 grams

[8a] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 579(E), dated 4-8-1995 (w.e.f. 4-11-1995)

[9] Substituted by Notification No.GSR 1340, dated 24-10-1961.

[1] Substituted by Notification No.GSR 550(E), dated 2-7-1985 (w.e.f. 2-7-1986).

[2] Inserted by Notification No.GSR 74(E), dated 31-12-1965.

[5] Substituted by Notification No.GSR 729(E), dated 23-8-1990 (w.e.f. 23-8-1990).

(1)		(2)
11.	Gur	200 grams
12.	Cane sugar	200 grams
13.	Honey	250 grams
14.	Prepared food	500 grams
15.	[2] [Carbonated water]	600 ml.
16.	Vanaspati	500 grams
17.	Spices	150 grams
18.	Fruit and vegetable products, jams, jellies and the like	300 grams
19.	Pulses, cereals and the like	250 grams
20.	(1) Asafoetida	100 grams
	(2) Compounded Asafoetida	200 grams
21.	Saffron	15 grams
22.	Ice cream and mixed ice cream	[3] [300 grams]
[4] [22-A.	Silver leaf (food grade)	1 gram]
[5] [23.	Bread, toasts	500 grams
24.	Biscuits, cakes, pastries and allied products	500 grams
25.	Toffee, chocolate, hard boiled sugar confectionery and allied articles of food	300 grams
26.	Custard Powder	250 grams
27.	Cornflakes	200 grams
[6] [28.	Infant Food	500 grams
28A.	Infant Milk Substitute	500 grams]
29.	Prepared tea for saccharine and colour	250 ml. (grams)

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[2] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 74, dated 31-12-1965.

[3] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968.

[4] Inserted by Notificatioin No. GSR 992, dated 4-6-1971.

[5] Inserted by Notificatioin No. GSR 205,dated 13-2-1974 (w.e.f. 23-5-1974).

[6] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 147(E), dated 14-3-1997 (w.e.f. 14-9-1997).

(1)		(2)
30.	Besan (gram powder)	200 grams
31.	Cream	250 grams
32.	[1] [Milk Powder, Skimmed milk Powder Partly Skimmed milk powder, malted milk Food and such other powders containing milk as major ingredient]	250 grams
33.	Condensed milk	250 grams
34.	Curry powder	300 grams
35.	Cheese	200 grams
36.	Syrup	250 grams
[2] [37.	Foods (not specified)]	[3] [500 grams]
[4][38.	Mineral Water	3000 ml in original sealed condition.]

Short Notes

1. Rule 22 — non- compliance of — the fact that a lesser quantity than that prescribed by the Rules is sent for analysis cannot constitute an impediment in the conviction of a person accused of selling adulterated food, so long as the quantity sent for analysis is sufficient to enable the Analyst to make a satisfactory analysis according to accepted tests. (Municipal Corporation of Delhi vs. M/s.New Kwality Sweet House and others) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 884

2. Rule 22 - conviction set aside by the High Court on the basis of the decision reported in Rajaldas Pamnani vs. State of Maharashtra 1975 (I) FAC 1 : 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 299 holding that as the quantity of the sample sent to the Public Analyst was below 500 gms. the respondents were entitled to acquittal. (Ramdas Bhikaji Chaudhari vs.Sada Nand and others) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 583

3. Rule 22 - non-compliance of rule held directory - appellant remained in jail for some time about 15 years back - no useful purpose will be served in sending him to jail, now in view of 1978 (I) FAC 145 : 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 509. (Bhagwan Dass Motu Lal Navalani vs. State of Maharashtra) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 912

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[1] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 550 (E), dated 4-7-1985.

[2] Renumbered by Notification No. GSR 205, dated 13-2-74 (w.e.f. 23-5-74).

[3] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 91(E), dated 24-2-95 (w.e.f. 24-8-1995).

[4] Added by Notification No. GSR 64 (E), dated 3-2-1998 (w.e.f. 3-2-1998)

[4] [22-A. **Contents of one or more similar sealed containers having identical labels to constitute the quantity of a food sample.**

Where food is sold or stocked for sale or for distribution in sealed containers having identical label declaration, the contents of one or more of such containers as may be required to satisfy the quantity prescribed in Rule 22 shall be treated to be a part of the sample.]

[5] [22-B. **Quantity of sample sent to be considered as sufficient:—**

Notwithstanding anything contained in [6] [Rule 22 and Rule 22C], the quantity of sample sent for analysis shall be considered as sufficient unless the public analyst or the Director reports to the contrary.]

[7] [22-C. **Quantity of samples of food packaging material to be sent to the public analyst—**

The quantity of sample of food packaging material to be sent to Public Analyst/ Director for analysis shall be as specified below:-

Name of food packaging Material	Approximate quantity/ surface area to be supplied
Food packaging material of plastic origin	8x1000x9 sq.cm. surface area.]

PART VI - COLOURING MATTER

23. **Unauthorised addition of colouring matter prohibited.**

The addition of a colouring matter to any article of food except as specifically permitted by these rules, is prohibited.

[3] [24. **Extraneous addition of colouring matter to be mentioned on the label :—**

Where an extraneous colouring matter has been added to any article of food there shall be written on the label attached to any package of food so coloured a statement in capital letters as below :

[1] [CONTAINS PERMITTED COLOURS] [2] [* * *].]

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[4] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 1564 dated 17-11-62.

[5] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 775 (E), dated 27-12-1977 (w.e.f. 27-12-77).

[6] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 382 (E), dated 10-7-1997 (w.e.f. 10-7-1997).

[7] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 382 (E), dated 10-7-1997 (w.e.f. 10-7-1997).

[1] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 293 (E), dated 23-3-1985 (effective 23-9-1985).

[2] Omitted by Notification No. GSR 293 (E), dated 23-3-85 (w.e.f. 23-9-1985).

[3] With effect from 25th June, 1999 the following is substituted by Notification No.GSR 380(E), dated 25-6-98 (w.e.f. 25-6-99) :

[24. **Extraneous addition of colouring matter to be mentioned on the label** - Where an extraneous colouring matter has been added to any article of food, there shall be displayed a statement in capital letters, just beneath the list of ingredients on the label attached to any package of food so coloured, as below:-

'CONTAINS PERMITTED NATURAL */AND*
SYNTHETIC * COLOURS'

(*Strike out whichever is not applicable)

Note:- If such a statement is displayed, the colour used in the product need not to be mentioned in the list of ingredients.]

25. Use of caramel permitted.

Notwithstanding provisions of Rule 24 [3][and Rule 32(c)] caramel may be used without label declaration.

[4][26. Natural colouring matters which may be used.

[5][Except as otherwise provided in the rules, the following natural] colouring principles whether isolated from natural colours or produced synthetically may be used in or upon any article of food;

(a) [6][***]

[7][(b) (i) Beta-carotene,

(ii) Beta-apo-8' carotenal,

(iii) Methylester of Beta-apo-8' carotenoic acid,

(iv) Ethylester of Beta-apo-8' carotenoic acid,

(v) Canthaxanthin;]

(c) Chlorophyll;

(d) [8][Riboflavin (Lactoflavin)];

(e) Caramel;

(f) Annatto;

[9][(g) Omitted]

(h) Saffron;

(i) Curucumin] [10][or turmeric].

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3. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 425, dated 4-4-1960.
4. Substituted by Notification No. SRO 2755, dated 24-11-56.
5. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 425, dated 4-4-1960.
6. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 992, dated 4-6-1971.
7. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 938, dated 26-5-1971.
8. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968.
9. Omitted by GSR No. 764 (E), dated 15-11-1984 (effective 15-11-1985).
10. Added by Notification No. GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968.

[1] [**Explanation.**— In the preparation of the solution of annatto colour in oil, any edible vegetable oil listed in appendix B to these rules may be used either singly or in combination and the name of the oil or oils used shall be mentioned on the label as provided in sub-rule (z) of rule 42.]

27. Addition of inorganic matters and pigments prohibited.

Inorganic colouring matters and pigments shall not be added to any article of food.

[2][Provided that chewing gum may contain Titanium dioxide—(food grade) up to a maximum limit of 1 per cent.]

[3] [28. [7][[4][[5] [Synthetic food colours]] which may be used.

No[7][[5][Synthetic food colours]] or a mixture thereof, except the following shall be used in food :

[6] [S.No.	Colour	Common Name	Colour Index (1956)	Chemical Glass
1.	Red	Ponceau 4R	16255	Azo
		Carmoisine	14720	Azo
		Erythrosine	45430	Xanthene
2.	Yellow	Tartrazine	19140	Pyrazolone
		Sunset Yellow FCF	15985	Azo
3.	Blue	Indigo Carmine	73015	Indigoid
		Brilliant Blue FCF	42090	Triaryl-methane
4.	Green	Fast Green FCF	42053	Triaryl- methane]]

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1. Substituted by GSR No. 764 (E), dated 15-11-1984 (effective 15-11-1985).
2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 55(E), dated 31-1-1979 (w.e.f. 31-1-79).
3. Substituted by Notification No. GSR No. 133(E), dated 23-1-1973.
4. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 243(E), dated 1-3-1980.
5. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 677(E), dated 6-9-1994 (w.e.f. 6-6-1997) corrected by GSR 54(E), dated 7-2-1995, GSR 613(E) dated 4-9-1995, GSR 232(E), dated 4-6-1996 and GSR 553(E), dated 4-12-1996
6. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 727(E), dated 23-8-1990 (w.e.f. 23-8-1991)
7. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 304(E), dated 4-6-1997 (w.e.f. 4-6-1997)

Short Notes

1. **Rule 28** - scope of. Where there was no dispute that the coal tar dye used in the *patisa* sold by the appellant was not one of the coal tar dye permissible under rule 28 and it was also clear from the report of the Public Analyst the correctness of which was not under any challenge before the court; Held that though there was no express evidence on the record that the use of the particular coal tar dye in the making of the *patisa* sold at the shop was injurious to health, it must be presumed to be so from the fact that it is not one of the permitted coal tar dyes enumerated in rule 28. (Jai Narain vs. Municipal Corporation of Delhi) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 415

2. **Rule 28** - sample contained 'Metanil' variety of yellow colour which was not permissible - the sample was adulterated due to its not conforming to the prescribed standard as per Rules. It is settled position of law that where standards are fixed by the statutes it is not for the courts to consider their reasonableness or correctness. (Govind Ram vs. State of Rajasthan) RAJASTHAN HIGH COURT 1997(1) FAC 249

[1] [29. Use of permitted synthetic food colours prohibited —

Use of permited synthetic food colours in or upon any food other than those enumerated below is prohibited:—

(a) Ice cream, milk lollies, frozen dessert, flavoured milk, yoghurt, ice-cream mix powder.

(b) Biscuits including biscuit wafer, pastries, cakes, confectionery, thread candies, sweets, savouries (dal moth, mongia, phugulab, sago papad, dal biji only);

(c) Peas, strawberries and cherries in hermatically sealed containers, preserved or processed papaya, canned tomato juice, fruit syrup, fruit squash, fruit cordial, jellies, jam, marmalade, candied crystallised or glazed fruits.

(d) Non-alcoholic carbonated and non-carbonated ready-to-serve synthetic beverages including synthetic syrups, sherbets, fruit beverages, fruit drinks, synthetic soft drink concentrates.

(e) Custard powder;

(f) Jelly cystal and ice candy;

(g) Flavouring agents and soup powder (for the period upto and inclusive of 31st December, 1997).]

Short Notes

1. Rule 29 - supari - whether fruit product - it would be a strain on the statutory language and the statutory scheme to include "supari" in the form in which it was sold, within "Fruit-Products" as understood in clause (f) of Rule 29. (Dineshchandra Jamnadas Gandhi vs. State of Gujarat and another) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 923

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[1] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 304(E), dated 4-6-1997 (w.e.f. 4-6-1997)

[2] [**30. Maximum limit of permitted synthetic food colours**—

The maximum limit of permitted synthetic food colours or mixture thereof which may be added to any food article enumerated in rule 29 shall not exceed 100 parts per million of the final food or beverage for consumption, except in case of food articles mentioned in clause (c) of rule 29 where the maximum limit of permitted synthetic food colours shall not exceed 200 parts per million of the final food or beverage for consumption.]

31. Colours to be pure.

The colours specified in Rule 28 when used in the preparation of any article of food shall be pure and free from any harmful impurities.

PART VII - PACKING AND LABELLING OF FOODS

[1] [[3] [“32. **Package of food to carry a label**—Every package of food shall carry a label and unless otherwise provided in these rules, there shall be specified on every label;—

(a) the name, trade name or description of food contained in the package;

(b) the names of ingredients used in the product in descending order of their composition by weight or volume as the case may be :

Provided that in the case of artificial flavouring substances, the label may not declare the chemical names of the flavours, but in the case of natural flavouring substances or nature-identical flavouring substances, the common name of flavours shall be mentioned on the label.

[4] [Provided also that whenever Gelatine is used as an ingredient, a declaration to this effect shall be made on the label by inserting the word "Gelatine--Animal Origin.]

[5] [Provided further that when statement regarding addition of colours or flavours are displayed on the label in accordance with rule 24 and rule 64 BB respectively, addition of such colours or flavours need not be mentioned in the list of ingredients:

Provided also that in case both colour and flavour are used in the product, a combined statement in capital letters shall be displayed, just beneath the list of ingredients on the label attached to any package of food so coloured and flavoured, as below:-

‘CONTAINS PERMITTED NATURAL */AND* SYNTHETIC*
COLOURS AND ADDED FLAVOURS’
(*Strike out whichever is not applicable);]

In case of packages of confectionery weighing 20 gm or less, which are also exempted from the declaration of ingredients, will be exempted from the declaration of "Animal Origin" even if it contains Gelatine provided that such declaration shall be given on the multi piece package in such a manner that the same is readable even without opening the package.]

NOTE :— A specific name shall be used for ingredients in the list of ingredients except that,—

(i) for ingredients falling in the respective classes, the following class titles may be used, namely :--

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1. Substituted by Notification No. SRO 2755(E), dated 24-11-1956.
2. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 304(E), dated 4-6-1997 (w.e.f. 4-6-1997)
3. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 422(E), dated 29-4-1987 (w.e.f. 29-4-1989)
4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 41(E), dated 29-1-1997 (w.e.f. 29-1-1998)
5. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 380(E), dated 25-6-98 (w.e.f. 25-6-99) and corrected by GSR 648(E), dated 28-10-1998.

"edible fats, edible oils, spices and condiments, edible starches (except modified starches), vitamins and minerals, salts. However, in case of curry powder or mixed masala whole or other such masala containing spices, either whole or powdered as major ingredient, the names of spices used in the product be mentioned on the label in descending order of their composition by weight."

(ii) for substances falling in the respective classes and appearing in the list of food additives permitted for use in foods generally, the following class titles may be used, namely, antioxidants, anticaking agents, flour improvers sequestering and buffering agents, bleaching agents, emulsifying and stabilising agents, antifoaming agents, preservatives, colours, flavours, vitamins, minerals and edible gums.

(c) the name and complete address of the manufacturer or importer or vendor or packer.

(d) the net weight or number or measure of volume of content, as the circumstances may require, except in the case of biscuits, breads, confectionery and sweets where the weight may be expressed in terms of either average net weight or minimum net weight.

NOTE :— In declaring the net quantity of the commodity contained in the package, the weight of the wrappers and material other than commodity shall be excluded.

Provided that where a package contains a large number of small items of confectionery, each of which is separately wrapped and it is not reasonably practicable to exclude from the net weight of the commodity, the weight of such immediate wrappers of all the items of the confectionery contained in the package, the net weight declared on the package, containing such confectionery or on the label thereof may include the weight of such immediate wrapper if, and only if the total weight of such immediate wrapper does not exceed-

(i) 8 per cent where such immediate wrapper is a waxed paper or any other paper with wax or aluminium foil under strip; or

(ii) 6 per cent in the case of any other paper, of the total net weight of all the items of confectionery contained in the package minus the weight of immediate wrapper.

(e) A distinctive batch number or lot number or code number, either in numericals or alphabets or in combination, the numericals or alphabets or their combination, representing the batch number or lot number or code number being preceded by the words "Batch No., or Batch, or Lot No., or Lot or any distinguishing prefix.

Provided that in case of canned food, the batch number may be given at the bottom, or on the lid of the container, but the words "Batch No.' given at the bottom or on the lid, shall appear on the body of the container.

(f) the month and year in which the commodity is manufactured or prepared;

Provided that in case of package weighing 20g or less and liquid products marketed in bottles which are recycled for refilling, particulars under clause (b) need not be specified.

Provided also that such declarations shall be given on the label of multipiece package either on the label of multipiece package or in a separate slip inside the multipiece package in such a manner that the same is readable even without opening the package.

Provided further that in case of carbonated water containers and the packages of biscuits confectionery and sweets, containing more than 60g, but not more than 120g and food packages weighing not more than 60 g particulars under clause (d) and (e) need not be specified.

Provided also that in case of package containing bread and milk including sterilised milk, particulars under clause (e) need not be specified.

[3] [Provided also that no declaration as to the month and year in which the commodity is manufactured or prepared shall be required to be made on :

(i) any bottle or package containing liquid milk, liquid beverage having milk as an ingredient, soft drink, ready-to-serve fruit beverages or the like which is returnable by the consumers for refilling except in case of 'sterilised' or 'UHT' milk, where date and month of packing shall be mentioned.

(ii) any package, containing bread and any uncanned package of (a) vegetables, (b) fruits, (c) ice-cream, (d) butter, (e) cheese, (f) fish, (g) meat or (h) any other like commodity.

(iii) any package of food where the net weight or measure of the commodity is 20g or 20ml or less if sold by weight or measure.]

[1] [[2] [(g) the date of expiry in case of packages of aspertame which shall not be more than three years from the date of packing.]

[5] [(h) The purpose of irradiation and licence number in case of Irradiated Food']

[4] [(i) the months and year in capital letters, upto which the product is the best for consumption, in the following manner, namely:-

"BEST BEFORE UPTO MONTH AND YEAR....

OR

"BEST BEFORE WITHIN ..... MONTHS

FROM THE DATE OF PACKAGING/MANUFACTURE

(Note: blank be filled up):

Provided that in case of wholesale packages in corrugated boxes and wooden cases, the particulars under clauses (b), (c), (f), (g), (h) and this clause need not be specified;

Provided further that in case of package or bottle containing sterilised or UHT milk, soya milk, flavoured milk, any package containing bread, dhokla, bhelpuri, piza, doughnuts, khoa, paneer, or any uncanned package of fruits, vegetable, meat, fish or any other like commodity, the declaration be made as follows:-

BEST BEFORE UPTO...........DATE/MONTH/YEAR

or

"BEST BEFORE WITHIN......DAYS FROM THE

DATE OF PACKAGING/MANUFACTURE.

(Note: blank be filled up):

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 454 (E), dated 15-4-1988.
2. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 578 (E), dated 4-8-1995 (w.e.f. 4-8-1995).
3. With effect from 25th June, 1999 the following is substituted by Notification No.GSR 380(E), dated 25-6-98 (w.e.f. 25-6-99) as corrected by GSR 648(E), dated 28-10-98 :

[Provided also that in case of package or bottle containing sterilised or UHT milk, soya milk, flavoured milk, any package containing dhokla, bhelpuri, pizza, dough nuts, khoa, paneer or any uncanned package of fruits, vegetable, meat, fish or any other like commodity, the date, month and year in which the commodity is manufactured or prepared or prepacked shall be mentioned, on the label;

Provided also that in case of package containing bread, particulars under this clause need not be specified;

Provided further that in case of package containing confectionery weighing 20g. or less, the particulars under this clause need not be specified:]

4. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 380(E), dated 25-6-98 (w.e.f. 25-6-99)
5. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 614 (E), dated 9-8-1994.

Provided also that, notwithstanding anything contained the sub-rule(2) of rule 1, in case of the package containing bread this clause shall come into force after the expiry of two years from the date of the publication of these rules in Official Gazette:

Provided also that in case of package containing confectionery weighing 20g. or less the particulars under clause (i) need not be specified.]

Explanation-I.-The term label means a display of written, marked, graphic, printed, perforated, stencilled, embossed or stamped matter upon the container, cover, lid or crown of any food package.

[2] [**Note:** In case of any bottle containing liquid milk, liquid beverage having milk as an ingredient, soft drink ready-to-serve fruit beverages or the like which is returnable by the consumers for refilling where labelling declarations are given on the crown, declarations with regard to addition of fruit pulp, juice, colour, flavour and artificial sweetener (whenever permitted under these rules) shall invariably appear on the body of the bottle.]

Explanation-II.-'Complete Address' means in the case of a company, the address at which its registered office is situated and, in any other case, the name of the street, number (if any), assigned to the premises of the manufacturer or packer and either the name of the city and State where the business is carried on by the manufacturer or packer or the pincode. For the purpose of this explanation, shorter address registered under Rule 36 of Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 shall also be treated as complete address.]

Explanation-III.-For the purpose of declaration of month and year of manufacture, the provision under rule 6(B) of Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 shall apply.

Explanation-IV:-A Batch Number or Code Number or Lot Number is a mark of identification by which the food can be traced in manufacture and identified in distribution.

Explanation-V:- 'Multipiece package' means a package containing two or more individually packaged or labelled pieces of the same commodity of identical quantity, intended for retail either in individual pieces or packages as a whole.]

[1][**Explanation VI-** "Wholesale package" means a package containing -

(a) a number of retail packages, where such retail packages are intended for sale, distribution or delivery to an intermediary and are not intended for sale direct to any consumer; or

(b) a commodity of food sold to an intermediary in bulk to enable such intermediary to sell, distribute or deliver such commodity of food to the consumer in smaller quantities.

Explanation VII- Prepacked commodity with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions means a commodity of food with or without the purchaser being present, is placed in a package of whatever nature so that the quality of the commodity contained therein has a predetermined value and such value cannot be altered without the package or its lid or cap, as the case may be, being opened or undergoing a perceptible modification.

Explanation VIII-

(i) "Best Before" means the date which signifies the end of the period under any stated storage conditions during which the product will remain fully marketable and will retain any specific qualities for which tacit or express claims have been made. However, provided that beyond the date the food may still be perfectly satisfactory.

(ii) In addition to the date of best before, any special conditions for the storage of the food shall be declared on the label if the validity of the date depends on such storage.

Note:— The expression 'package', wherever it occurs in these rules, shall be construed as package containing prepacked commodity of food articles.]

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1. Added by Notification No.GSR 380(E), dated 25-6-98 (w.e.f. 25-6-98)
2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 380(E), dated 25-6-98 (w.e.f. 25-6-99)

Short Notes

1. Rule 32(b)--the appellants could not be convicted for a technical breach of rule 32 (b) alone as there is no indication available from the judgment of the High Court and the subordinate courts that the appellants would have been convicted for a technical breach of rule 32(b) if there was no rule under clause (e) and the inference is that the conviction is substantially for a violation of the said rule. The conviction of the appellants for offences under rule 32 (b) and (e) as well as the fine imposed in the sum of Re. 1/- for the said offence were both set aside. (Dwarka Nath and another vs. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 63

[3a] **[32-A. Nutritional Food :—**

The food claimed to be enriched with nutrients such as minerals, proteins or vitamins shall give the quantities of such added nutrients on the label.]

[6] **[33. Languages of the particulars or declaration of the label.**

The particulars of declaration required under these rules to be specified on the label shall be in English or Hindi in Devanagri script :

Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the use of any other language in addition to the language required under this rule.]

34. Declaration to be surrounded by line.

There shall be a surrounding line enclosing the declaration and where the words [1] [unsuitable for babies] are required to be used there shall be another such line enclosing these words.

35. Distance of surrounding line.

The distance between any part of the words [1] [unsuitable for babies] and the surrounding line enclosing these words shall not be less than [2] [1.5 mm].

[3] [**36. Principal display panel, its area, size and letter, etc.** - (1) Principal display panel means that part of a label which is intended or is likely to be displayed, presented or shown or examined by the customer under normal and customary conditions of display, sale or purchase of the commodity of food contained in the package.

(2) The area of the principal display panel shall not be less than -

(a) in the case of a rectangular container, forty percent of the product of height and width of the panel of such container having the largest area:

(b) in case of cylindrical or nearly cylindrical, round or nearly round,oval or nearly oval container, twenty percent of the product of the height and average circumstance of such container; or

(c) in the case of container of any other shape, twenty percent of the total surface area of the container except where there is label, securely affixed to the container, such label shall give a surface area of not less than ten percent of the total surface area of the container.

(3) In computing the area of the principal display panel the tops, bottoms, flanges at top and bottoms of cans, and shoulders and necks of bottles or jars shall be excluded.

(4) In the case of package having a capacity of five cubic centimeters or less, the principal display panel may be card or tape affixed firmly to the package or container and bearing the required information under these rules..

[3a] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 63 (E), dated 5-2-1976 (w.e.f. 5-8-1976).

[6] Substituted by Notification No. SRO 2755, dated 24-11-1976.

[1] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 169, dated 2-2-1961.

[2] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 1340, dated 24-10-1961.

[3] Substituted by Notification No.GSR 380(E), dated 25-6-98 (w.e.f. 25-6-98) as corrected by GSR 648(E), dated 28-10-98

(5) The height of any numeral in the declaration required under these rules, on the principal display panel shall not be less than -

(i) as shown in Table - I below if the net quantity is declared in terms of weight or volume.

TABLE - 1

Minimum height of numeral

Sl. No.	Net quantity in weight/volume	Minimum height in mm	
		Normal case	When blown, formed moulded, or perforated on container
1.	Upto 50g/ml	1	2
2.	Above 50g/ml upto 200g/ml	2	4
3.	Above 200 g/ml upto 1 kg/litre	4	6
4.	Above 1 kg/litre	6	8

(ii) as shown in Table-II below if the net quantity is declared in terms of length, area or number

TABLE-II

Minimum height of numeral

Sl. No.	Net quantity in Length area or number area of principal display panel	Minimum height in mm	
		Normal case	When blown, formed moulded, embossed or perforated on container
1.	Upto 100 cms. square	1	2
2.	Above 100 cms. square upto 500 cms. square	2	4
3.	Above 500 cms. square upto 2500 cms. square	4	6
4.	Above 2500 cms. square	6	8

(6) The height of letters in the declaration under sub-rule (5) shall not be less than 1 mm height. When blown, formed, moulded, embossed or perforated, the height of letters shall not be less than 2 mm.

Provided that the width of the letter or numeral shall not be less than one third of its height, but this proviso shall not apply in the case of numeral 'I' and letters i, I and I:

Provided further than in case of label declarations required under rule 42 except in case declaration specifying instructions for use or preparation of the product, the size of letters shall not be less than 3 mm;

Provided also that the size of letter specified under this rule shall be applicable to declaration made only under rule 32 or 32-A of these rules.

(7) Every declaration which is required to be made on package under these rules shall be-

(a) legible, prominent, definite, plain and unambiguous;

(b) conspicuous as to size number and colour, and

(c) as far as practicable, in such style or type of lettering as to be boldly, clearly and conspicuously present in distinct contrast to the other type, lettering or graphic material used on the package, and shall be printed or inscribed on the package in a colour that contrasts conspicuously with the background of the label.

Provided that -

(a) Where any label information is blown, formed or moulded on a glass or plastic surface or where such information is embossed or perforated on a package, that information shall not be required to be presented in a contrasting colors:

(b) Where any declaration on a package is printed either in the form of a handwriting or hand script, such declaration shall be clear, unambiguous and legible.

(8) No declaration shall be made so as to require it to be read through any liquid commodity contained in the package.

(9) Where a package is provided with an outside container or wrapper such container or wrapper shall also contain all the declarations which are required to appear on the package except where such container or wrapper itself is transparent and the declarations on the package are easily readable through such outside container or wrapper.]

37. Labels not to contain false or misleading statements.

A label shall not contain any statement, claim, design, device, fancy name or abbreviation which is false or misleading in any particular concerning the food contained in the package, or concerning the quantity or the nutritive value or in relation to the place of origin of the said food :

[5] [Provided that this rule shall not apply in respect of established trade or fancy names of confectionery, biscuits and sweets such as Barley Sugar, Bulls Eye, Cream Cracker, or in respect of aerated waters such as Ginger Beer or Gold Spot or any other name in existence in international trade practice.]

[6] **[37-A. Manufacture of proprietary foods and infant foods.**

(1) An article of [1] [infant milk substitutes infant food] whose standards are not prescribed in Appendix 'B' shall be manufactured for sale, exhibited for sale or stored for sale only after obtaining the approval of such article of food and its label from Government of India.

[7] [(2) In case of proprietary foods, the name of the food or category under which it falls in these rules shall be mentioned on the label.]

Explanation.— For the purposes of this rule :

["(a) "Infant food" [2] [***]

(b) "Proprietory food, means a food which has not been standardised under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955".]

[3] **[37B. Labelling of infant milk substitute and infant food -**

(1) without prejudice to any other provisions relating to labelling requirements contained in these rules, every container of infant milk substitute or infant food or any label affixed thereto shall indicate in a clear, conspicuous and in an easily readable manner, the words "IMPORTANT NOTICE" in capital letters and indicating thereunder the following particulars, namely:-

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[5] Added under Notification No. SRO 2755, dated 24-11-1956.

[6] Substituted by Notification No, GSR 500(E), dated 9-7-1984.

[7] Substituted by GSR No.422 (E), dated 29-4-1987 (w.e.f. 29-4-1989).

[1] Substituted by GSR No.147 (E), dated 14-3-1997 (w.e.f. 14-9-1997).

[2] Omitted by GSR No.147 (E), dated 14-3-1997 (w.e.f. 14-9-1997).

[3] Substituted by GSR No.147 (E), dated 14-3-1997 (w.e.f. 14-9-1997) and corrected by GSR 285 (E), dated 29-5-1997

(a) a statement "MOTHER'S MILK IS BEST FOR YOUR BABY" in capital letters. The types of letters used shall not be less than five millimeters and the text of such statement shall be in the Central Panel of every container of infant milk substitute or infant food or any label affixed thereto. The colour of the text printed or used shall be different from that of the background of the label, container of the advertisement, as the case may be. In case of infant food, a statement indicating "infant food shall be introduced only after four months of age" shall also be given.

(b) a statement that infant milk substitute or infant food should be used only on the advice of a health worker as to the need for its use and the proper method of its use.

(c) a warning that infant milk substitute or infant food is not the sole source of nourishment of an infant;

(d) a statement indicating the process of manufacture (spray or roller dried) except in case of infant foods, instruction for appropriate and hygienic preparation including cleaning of utensils, bottles and teats and warning against health hazards of inappropriate preparations, as under:-

"Warning/caution-Careful and hygienic preparation of infant foods/infant milk substitute is most essential for health. Do not use fewer scoops than directed since diluted feeding will not provide adequate nutrients needed by your infant. Do not use more scoops than directed since concentrated feed will not provide the water needed by your infant."

(e) the approximate composition of nutrients per 100 gms. of the product including its energy value in Kilo Calories Joules.

(f) the storage condition specifically stating 'store in a cool and dry place in an air tight container" or the like;

(g) the feeding chart and directions for use and instruction for discarding left over feed;

(h) instruction for use of measuring scoop (level or heaped) and the quantity per scoop (scoop to be given with pack);

(i) indicating the Batch No., Month and Year of its manufacture and month and year before which it is to be consumed.

(j) the protein efficiency ratio (PER) which shall be minimum 2.5 if the product other than infant milk substitute is claimed to have higher quality protein.

(2) No container or label referred to in sub-rule (1) relating to infant milk substitute and any advertisement relating thereto shall have a picture of infant or woman or both. It shall not have picture or other graphic materials or phrases designed to increase the saleability of the infant milk substitute. The terms "Humanised" or "Maternalised" or any other similar words shall not be used. The package and/or the label and/or the advertisement of infant foods/infant milk substitute shall not exhibit the words "Full Protein Food" "energy food" "complete food" or "Health Food", or any other similar expression.

(3) The containers of infant milk substitute meant for low birth weight infant (less than 2500 gm). or labels affixed thereto shall indicate the following additional information, namely:-

(a) the words "LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (LESS THAN 2.5 KG)" in capital letters alongwith the product name in central panel;

(b) a statement "the low birth weight infant milk substitute shall be withdrawn under medical advice as soon as the mother's milk is sufficiently available" and

(c) a statement "TO BE TAKEN UNDER MEDICAL ADVICE" in capital letters.

(4) The product which contains neither milk nor any milk derivatives shall be labelled "contains no milk or milk product" in conspicuous manner.

(5) The container of infant milk substitute for lactose intolerant infants or label affixed thereto shall indicate conspicuously "LACTOSE FREE" in capital letters and statement "TO BE TAKEN UNDER MEDICAL ADVICE".]

[1] [**37-C Labelling of Irradiated Food** :- The Labelling of prepacked irradiated food shall be in accordance with the provisions of rule 32 and 42 of Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules 1955 and the provision of the Atomic Energy (Control of Irradiation Food) Rules, 1991 under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (Act 33 of 1962).]

38. Labels not to contain reference to Act or Rules contradictory to required particulars:—

The label shall not contain any reference to the Act or any of these rules or any comment on, or reference to, or explanation of any particulars or declaration required by the Act or any of these rules to be included in the label which directly or by implication, contradicts, qualifies or modifies such particulars or declaration.

39. Labels not to use words implying recommendations by medical profession :—

There shall not appear in the label of any package containing food for sale the words "recommended by the medical profession" or any words which imply or suggest that the food is recommended, prescribed, or approved by medical practitioners [2] [or approved for medical purposes.]

40. Unauthorised use of words showing imitation prohibited :

[1a] [(1) There shall not be written in the statement or label attached to any package containing any article of food the word 'imitation' or any word, or words implying that the article is a substitute for any food, unless the use of the said word or words is specifically permitted under these rules.]

[2a] [(2) Any fruit syrup, fruit juice, fruit squash, fruit beverage or cordial or crush which does not contain the prescribed amount of fruit juice, shall not be described as a fruit syrup, fruit juice, fruit squash, fruit beverage or cordial or crush, as the case may be, and shall be described as a synthetic product. Every synthetic product, shall be clearly and conspicuously marked on the label as "SYNTHETIC" and no container containing such product shall have a label, whether attached thereto or printed on the wrapper of such container or otherwise, which may lead the consumer into believing that it is a fruit product. Neither the word "FRUIT" shall be used in describing such a product nor shall it be sold under the cover of a label which carries picture of any fruit.

[3] [* * *]

Carbonated water containing no fruit juice or pulp shall not have a label which leads the consumer into believing that it is a fruit product.]

[4] [(3) Any fruit and vegetable product alleged to be fortified with vitamin C shall contain not less than 40 mgm. of ascorbic acid per 100 gm. of the product.]

41. Imitations not to be marked "pure".

The word 'pure' or any word or words of the same significance shall not be included in the label of a package that contains an imitation of any food.

42. Form of labels.

(A) Coffee-Chicory Mixture:- (i) Every package containing a mixture of coffee and chicory shall have affixed to it a label upon which shall be printed the following declaration:

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 614 (E), dated 9-8-1994 (w.e.f. 9-8-1994)
2. Added by Notification No. GSR 41(E), dated 29-1-1997 (w.e.f. 29-1-1997)
1a. Rule 40 Renumbered as sub rule 1 by Notification No. SRO 2755, dated 24-11-1956
2a. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968.
3. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 293(E), dated 23-3-1985 (w.e.f. 25-9-1985)
4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 992, dated 4-6-1971.

Coffee blended with chicory
This mixture contains
Coffee per cent
Chicory per cent

[5] [(ii) Every package containing Instant Coffee-Chicory mixture shall have affixed to it a label upon which shall be printed the following declarations;

Instant Coffee-Chicory mixture made from blends of coffee and chicory
Coffee per cent
Chicory per cent]

[1] [(iii) Omitted.]

(B) CONDENSED MILK OR DESSICATED (DRIED) MILK:

(i) Every package containing condensed milk or dessicated (dried) milk shall bear a label upon which is printed such one of the following declarations as may be applicable or such other declaration substantially to the like effect as may be allowed by the State Government.

[2] [(a) In the case of condensed milk (unsweetened) :

CONDENSED MILK UNSWEETENED
(Evaporated Milk)
(This tin contains the equivalent)
of (x).........litres of [3] [toned] milk]

(b) In the case of condensed milk (sweetened):

CONDENSED MILK SWEETENED
This tin contains the equivalent of
(x)......... litres of [3] [toned] milk with sugar added

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[5] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 917(E), dated 17-11-1987 (w.e.f. 17-5-1988).

[1] Omitted by Notification No. SRO 2755, dated 24-11-1956.

[2] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968.

[3] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 10 (E), dated 7-1-1991 (w.e.f.7-7-1991)

(c) In the case of condensed skimmed milk (unsweetened):

CONDENSED SKIMMED MILK UNSWEETENED
(Evaporated Skimmed Milk)
This tin contains the equivalent of
(x)......... litres of skimmed milk

(d) In the case of condensed skimmed milk (sweetened):

CONDENSED SKIMMED MILK SWEETENED
This tin contains the equivalent of (x).......litres of
skimmed milk with sugar added

[1] [(dd) In the case of condensed milk (sweetened and flavoured):

This has been flavoured with............
NOT TO BE USED FOR
INFANTS BELOW SIX MONTHS]

[5] [(ddd) In the case of condensed milk/condensed Skimmed milk (unsweetened) Sterilised by Ultra High Temperature (UHT) treatment:-

This has been Sterilised by
UHT Process]

(e) In the case of milk powder :

MILK POWDER
This tin contains the equivalent of
(x).........litres of [2] [toned] milk

[1] [(ee) In the case of milk powder which contain lecithin :

MILK POWDER IN THIS PACKAGE
CONTAINS LECITHIN
]

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 55 (E), dated 31-1-1979 (w.e.f.31-7-1979)
2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 10 (E), dated 7-1-1991 (w.e.f.7-7-1991)
5. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 223(E), dated 20-5-1996 (w.e.f. 20-11-1996)

(f) In the case of partly skimmed milk powder :

PARTLY SKIMMED MILK POWDER
This tin contains the equivalent of
(x)......... litres of partly skimmed milk
having......... per cent milk fat

(g) In the case of skimmed milk powder :

SKIMMED MILK POWDER
This tin contains the equivalent of
(x)......... litres of skimmed milk

(ii) The declaration shall in each case be completed by inserting at (x) the appropriate number in words and in figures, for example, "one and a half (1½)", any fraction being expressed as eight quarters or a half, as the case may be.[3] [***]

(iii) There shall not be placed on any package containing condensed milk or dessicated (dried) milk any comment on, explanation of, or reference to either the statement of equivalence, contained in the prescribed declaration or on the words "machine skimmed" "skimmed" or "unsuitable for babies" except instructions as to dilution as follows:

"To make a fluid not below the composition of[4] [toned milk] or skimmed milk[1] [***] (as the case may be) with the contents of this package, add (here insert the number of parts) of water by volume to one part by volume of this condensed milk or dessicated (dried) milk.[2] [Sweetened condensed milk and other similar products which are not suitable for infant feeding shall not contain any instruction of modifying them for infant feeding.]

(iv) Wherever the word "milk appears on the label of a package of condensed skimmed milk or of dessicated (dried) skimmed milk as the description or part of the description of the contents, it shall be immediately preceded or followed by the word "machine skimmed" or "partly skimmed", as the case may be.

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[3] Omitted by Notification No. GSR 10 (E), dated 7-1-1991 (w.e.f.7-7-1991)

[4] Substituted by ibid.

[1] Omitted by Notification No. SRO 2755(E), dated 24-11-1956.

[2] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 257(E), dated 3-5-1991 (w.e.f. 3-11-1991).

[3][**(C) Fluid milk :-**The caps of the milk bottles shall clearly indicate the nature of the milk contained in them. The indication may be either in full or by abbreviation shown below :

(i) Buffalo milk may be denoted by the letter 'B'.

(ii) Cow milk may be denoted by the letter 'C'

(iii) Goat milk may be denoted by the letter 'G'

(iv) Standardised milk may be denoted by the letter 'S'

(v) Toned milk may be denoted by the letter 'T'

(vi) Double toned milk may be denoted by the letter 'DT'

(vii) Skimmed milk may be denoted by the letter 'K'

(viii) Pasteurised milk may be denoted by the letter 'P; followed by the class of milk. For example Pasteurised Buffalo milk shall bear the letters 'PB '.]

[4] [alternatively colours of the caps of the milk bottles shall be indicative of the nature of milk contained in them, the classification of colours being displayed at places where milk is sold\stored or exhibited for sale, provided that the same had been simultaneously intimated to the concerned Local (Health) Authority, Other media of information like Press may also be utilised];

[5] **[(D)] Ice cream --** Every dealer in ice-cream or mixed ice-cream who in the street or other place of public resort, sells or offers or exposes for sale, ice-cream or ice-candy, from a stall or from a cart, barrow or other vehicle or from a basket, phial, tray or other container used without a staff or a vehicle shall have his name and address along with the name and address of the manufacturer, if any, legibly and conspicuously 'displayed' on the stall, vehicle or container as the case may be.

[6] [[5][**(E)]. Hingra :-** Every container containing Hingra shall bear a label upon which is printed a declaration in the following form, namely :

"This container contains Hingra (Imported from Iran\Afghanistan) and is certified to be conforming to the standards laid down in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 :].

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3. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 938 (E), dated 12-6-71.
4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 243 effective 1-3-1980.
5. Renumbered by Notification No. GSR 938, dated 12-6-1971.
6. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 1256, dated 17-8-1967.

[1] [(F). **Light Black Pepper:-**Every package containing light black pepper shall bear the following label in addition to the Agmark seal and the requirements prescribed under Rule 32 :—

Light Black Pepper (Light berries).]

[2] [[3] [(G). Every package containing "**Cassia Bark**" shall bear the following label

CASSIA BARK (TAJ)]

[4] A[(GG). Every package containing "**CINNAMON**" shall bear the following label

CINNAMON (DALCHINI)]

(H). Every package of chillies which contains added edible oil shall bear the following label :

CHILLIES IN THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS AN ADMIXTURE OF NOT MORE THAN 2 PER CENT OF ....(NAME OF OIL) EDIBLE OIL

(I)[5] [***].

(J) Every package of ice-cream, kulfi, kulfa and chocolate ice-cream containing starch shall have a declaration on a label as specified in Sub-rule (2) of Rule 43.

(K) Partly skimmed milk powder (sour) used by industry like bakery, containing sodium bicarbonate as a neutralizer shall have a label declaration as

"UNFIT FOR DIRECT CONSUMPTION".]

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 938, dated 12-6-1971.
2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 205, dated 13-2-1974 (w.e.f. 23-5-1974).
3. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 55 (E), dated 31-1-1979 (w.e.f. 31-7-1979).
4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 55 (E), dated 31-1-1979 (w.e.f. 31-7-1979).
5. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 422 (E), dated 29-4-1987 (w.e.f. 29-4-1987).

[6] **[L) Masala:**- [7] [***][Every package of mixed masala fried in oil shall bear the following label:

MIXED MASALA (FRIED)
THIS MASALA HAS BEEN
FRIED IN
(Name of the edible oil used)]

[1] [(M) **Compounded Asafoetida:**-Every container of compounded asafoetida shall indicate the approximate composition of edible starch or edible cereal flour used in the compound, on the label].

[2] [(N) Every package containing maida treated with improper or bleaching agents shall carry the following label, namely :

WHEAT FLOUR TREATED WITH IMPROPER/
BLEACHING AGENTS, TO BE USED BY
BAKERIES ONLY]

[3] [(O) Every package containing an admixture of palmolein with groundnut oil shall carry the following label, namely :

BLEND OF PALMOLEIN AND GROUNDNUT
OIL
Palmolein......per cent
Groundnut oil....per cent]

[4] [(P) Every package containing an admixture of imported rape-seed oil with mustard oil, shall carry the following label, namely :

---

6. Inserted by Notification No, GSR 63 (E), dated 5-2-1976 (w.e.f. 5-8-76).
7. Omitted by Notification No, GSR 422 (E), dated 29-4-1987 (effective 29-4-89).
1. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 55 (E), dated 31-1-1979 (w.e.f. 31-7-1979).
2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 1417, dated 20-9-1976 (w.e.f. 20-3-77).
3. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 651 (E), dated 22-10-1977 (w.e.f. 22-10-1977).
4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 732 (E), dated 5-12-1977 (w.e.f. 5-12-1977).

BLEND OF IMPORTED RAPE-SEED OIL
AND MUSTARD OIL
Imported rape-seed oil.....per cent
Mustard oil.......per cent]

[5] [(Q) Every package of[7] [synthetic food colours] preparation and mixture shall bear a label upon which is printed a declaration giving the percentage of total dye content.]

[6] [(R) Unless otherwise provided in these rules, every package of malted milk food which contains added natural colouring matter except caramel, shall bear the following label:

MALTED MILK FOOD IN THIS PACKAGE
CONTAINS PERMITTED NATURAL
COLOURING MATTER

[1] ["(S) Every advertisement for and\or a package of food containing added Monosodium Glutamate shall carry the following declaration, namely :-

THIS PACKAGE OF (Name of the food contains added).................
MONOSODIUM GULTAMATE
[3][NOT RECOMMENDED FOR INFANTS
BELOW -12 MONTHS]

[2] [(T) Every container of refined salseed fat shall bear the following label, namely:

REFINED SALSEED FAT
FOR USE IN BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY ONLY]

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5. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 393 (E), dated 4-8-1978 (w.e.f. 4-8-1978).
6. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 55 (E), dated 31-1-79, (w.e.f.31-7-79).
7. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 304 (E), dated 4-6-1997 (w.e.f. 4-6-1997).
1. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 101 (E), dated 18-2-1992 (w.e.f. 18-8-92).
2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 19 (E), effective 28-1-1980.
3. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 121 (E), dated 11-3-1996 (w.e.f. 7-9-1996) for "UNFIT FOR INFANTS BELOW - 12 MONTHS".

[3] [[4] [***]]

[9] [(V) Every container or package of table iodised salt or iron fortified common salt containing permitted anticaking agents shall bear the following label, namely :—

TABLE IODISED SALT/TABLE IRON FORTIFIED COMMON SALT*

CONTAINS PERMITTED ANTICAKING AGENT

* Strike out whichever is not applicable.]

or (VV) Every container or package of iron fortified common salt shall bear the following label, namely :—

IRON FORTIFIED COMMON SALT]

[7] [(W) Every container of refined vegetable oil shall bear the following label, namely:-

"Refined (name of the Oil) Oil"

Provided that the container of imported edible oil shall also bear the word, "Imported", as prefix.]

[8] [(X) Every package of the Dried Glucose Syrup containing sulphur dioxide exceeding 40 ppm. shall bear the following label, namely :—

DRIED GLUCOSE SYRUP

FOR USE IN SUGAR CONFECTIONERY ONLY]

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3. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 243, effective 1-3-1980.

4. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 101 (E), dated 18-2-1992 (w.e.f. 18-8-92).

7. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 44 (E), dated 5-2-82 (w.e.f. 5-8-82).

8. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 57 (E), dated 11-2-82 (w.e.f. 11-8-82) Corrected by Notification No. GSR 307 dated 3-4-1982.

9. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 670 (E), dated 27-11-1997 (w.e.f. 27-5-1998) for "(V) Every container or package of table salt or iron fortified Common Salt containing aluminium silicate as anticaking agent shall bear the following label, namely :—

TABLE SALT/IRON FORTIFIED COMMON SALT*

Contains permitted anticaking agent.

* Strike out whichever is not applicable.]

[1] [(Y) A package containing tea with added flavour for export shall bear the following label, namely :—

Tea with (name of Flavour)
FOR EXPORT ONLY]
Licence No............

[2]['YY' -A package containing tea with added flavour shall bear the following label, namely:-

FLAVOURED TEA
(common name of permitted flavour/percentage)
Registeration No.

[3] [(Z) - A package cotaining annatoo colour in vegetable oils shall bear the following label namely :-

Annattoo colouring oil
(Name of oil/oils used)

[4] [[5] [(ZZ) Every package containing an admixture of edible oils shall carry the following label, namely :-

This blended edible vegetable oil contains an admixture of :
(i) ....% by weight
(ii) ....% by weight
(Name and nature of edible vegetable oils i.e. in raw or refined form)
Date of Packing..................]

[6] [(ZZZ) Every package of chewing tobacco shall bear the following label, namely:-

Chewing of tobacco is injurious to health";]

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 848 (E), dated 19-11-83 Corrected by GSR 113 dated 20-1-1984.
2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 847 (E), dated 7-12-94 (effecitve 7-12-94).
3. Inserted by Notification No. GSR764 (E), dated15-11-84 (effecitve 15-11-85).
4. Substituted by GSR 457 (E), dated 23-4-1990 effective from 23-4-1990.
5. Substituted by Notification No. 91(E), dated 7-2-92 (w.e.f.7-2-92).
6. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 852 (E), dated 13-6-86 (effecitve 13-12-86).

[1] [“(ZZZ) (1). Every package of food which is permitted to contain artificial sweetener mentioned in table given in rule 47[2] [and an advertisement for such food] shall carry the following label, namely :—

This..........(name of food) contain
..............(name of artificial sweetener)

[5] [(2) Every package of Aspertame (Methyl ester). Acesulfame-K and Saccharin Sodium marketed as Table Top Sweetener and every package of carbonated water/Synthetic soft drink concentrate containing either of these artificial sweeteners and every advertisement for such Table Top Sweetener or such carbonated water/synthetic soft drink concentrate shall carry the following label, namely:—

“Contains..............................(name of artificial sweetener)
Not recommended for Children”.

Provided that the package of aspertame (Methyl ester) marketed as Table Top Sweetener and every package of food containing Aspertame and the advertisement for such Table Top Sweetener and Food shall also carry the following label, namely:—

“Not for Phenylketoneurics”.]

[3] [(ZZZ) (3) -- Every package of Pan Masala and advertisement relating thereto, shall carry the following warning, namely :-

"Chewing of Pan Masala may be injurious to health"]

[4] ["(ZZZ) (4) Every package of vanaspati made from more them 30 percent of Rice bran oil shall bear the following label, namely :-

30 per cent Rice bran oil by weight "
This package of vanaspati is made from more than

---

1. Added by GSR 454 (E), dated 15-4-88.
2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 284 (E), dated 29-5-1997 (w.e.f. 29-11-1997).
3. Added by GSR 128 (E), dated 8-3-90 (w.e.f. 8-9-90).
4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 481, dated 16-9-93 (w.e.f. 16-9-93).
5. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 284 (E), dated 29-5-1997 (w.e.f. 29-11-1997).

(ZZZ) (5) Every package containing Fat Spread shall carry the following label namely:-

(i) Milk Fat Spread
Use before ....
Date of packing ....
Per cent by weight ....
Total Milk Fat Content ....

(ii) Mixed Fat Spread
Use before ....
Date of packing ....
Per cent by weight ....
Milk Fat Content ....
Per cent by weight ....
Total Fat Content ....

(iii) Vegetable Fat Spread
Use before ....
Date of packing ....
Per cent by weight
Total Fat Content ....

[1] [(ZZZ) (6) Every package of supari and advertisement relating thereto shall carry the following warning in conspicuous and bold print, namely :-

Chewing of Supari is Injurious to Health

[2] ["(ZZZ) (7) All package of irradiated food shall bear the following declaration and logo, namely :-

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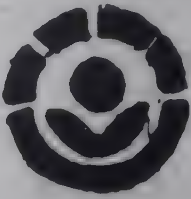
1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 695 (E), dated 9-11-93 (w.e.f. 9-5-94).
2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 614 (E), dated 9-8-94 (w.e.f. 9-8-94).

PROCESSED BY IRRADIATION METHOD
DATE OF IRRADIATION ....



LICENCE NO ....
PURPOSE OF IRRADIATION ....

[4][(ZZZ) (8) Every package of fruit squash by whatever name it is sold, containing additional sodium or potassium salt shall bear the following label, namely :-

IT CONTAINS ADDITIONAL SODIUM/POTASSIUM SALT]

[5][(ZZZ) (9) Every package of Cheese (hard), surface treated with Natamycin, shall bear the following label, namely :-

Surface treated with Natamycin

[6][(ZZZ)(10) Every package of Bakery and Industrial Margarine made from more than 30 per cent of Rice Bran Oil shall bear the following label, namely :-

This package of Bakery & Industrial Margarine is made from more than 30 per cent of Rice Bran Oil by Wt".

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4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 121(E), dated 11-3-1996 (w.e.f. 7-9-1996)
5. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 223(E), dated 20-5-1996 (w.e.f. 20-11-1996) and corrected by GSR 515(E), dated 5-11-1996.
6. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 465(E), dated 14-8-1997 (w.e.f. 14-8-1997)

[4] [(ZZZ) (11) Every container or package of common salt shall bear the following label, namely:-

COMMON SALT FOR IODISATION/IRON FORTIFICATION/ ANIMAL USE/PRESERVATION/MEDICINE/INDUSTRIAL USE*

*Strike out whichever is not applicable."]

43. Notice of addition, admixture or deficiency in food.

(1) Every advertisement and every price or trade list or label for an article of food which contains an addition, admixture or deficiency shall describe the food as containing such addition, admixture or deficiency and shall also specify the nature and quantity of such addition, admixture or deficiency. No such advertisement or price or trade list or label attached to the container of the Food shall contain any words which might imply that the food is pure.

[3] [Provided that for the purpose of this rule the following shall not be deemed as an admixture or an addition namely :-

(a) salt in butter or margarine;

(b) vitamins in food.]

(2) Every package containing a food which is not pure by reason of any addition, admixture or deficiency shall be labelled with an adhesive label, which shall have the following declaration :-

[1] [DECLARATION

THIS (a)........ CONTAINS AN ADMIXTURE/
ADDITION OF NOT MORE THAN (b)....... PER CENT OF
[2] [***] (c)......... [2] [***].]

(a) Here insert the name of food.

(b) Here insert the quantity of admixture which may be present.

(c) Here insert the name of the admixture or the name of the ingredient which is deficient.

Where the context demands it, the words 'contains an admixture of' shall be replaced by the words 'contains an addition of' or 'is deficient in'.

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1. Substituted by Notification No. SRO 2755 dated 24-11-1956.
2. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 1211 dated 20-12-58.
3. Added by Notification No. GSR 1211, dated 9-12-88.
4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 670 (E), dated 27-11-1997 (w.e.f. 27-5-1998)

(3) Unless the vendor of a food containing an addition, admixture or deficiency has reason to believe that the purchaser is able to read and understand the declaratory label, he shall give the purchaser, if asked, the information contained in the declaratory label by word of mouth at the time of sale.

(4) Nothing contained in this rule shall be deemed to authorise any person to sell any article of food required under the Act or these rules to be sold in pure condition, otherwise than in its pure condition.

[2a] [(5) Nothing contained in the rule shall apply in the case of sweets, confectionery, biscuits, bakery products, processed fruits, [2b] [aerated water, vegetables and flavouring agents].]

[3][**43-A.** Restriction on Advertisement — There shall be no advertisement of any food which is misleading or contravening the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954) or the rules made thereunder.

Explanation. The term 'Advertisement' means any visible representation or announcement made by means of any light, sound, smoke or gas.]

PART VIII - PROHIBITION AND REGULATING OF SALES

44. Sale of certain admixtures prohibited.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 43, no person shall either by himself or by any servant or agent sell:—

(a) Cream which has not been [4] [prepared exclusively from] milk or which contains less than [5] [25] per cent of milk fat.

(b) milk which contains any added water.

(c) ghee which contains any added matter not exclusively derived from milk fat.

(d) skimmed milk (fat abstracted) as milk.

(e) a mixture of two or more edible oils as an edible oil.

[5] [(f) vanaspati to which ghee or any other substance has been added.]

2a. Inserted by Notification No. SRO 2755 dated 24-11-1956.

2b. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 1211 dated 20-12-58.

3. Inserted by GSR 257 (E), dated 3-5-91 effective from 3-11-1991.

4. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 1340 dated 24-10-1961.

5. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 1533 dated 8-7-1968.

[2] [(g) Omitted.]

(h) turmeric containing any foreign substance.

[3] [(i) mixture of coffee and any other substance except chicory.]

[4] [(j) dahi or curd [5] [not prepared from boiled, pasteurised or sterilised milks]

(k) [6] [* * *]

[7] [(l) milk or a milk product specified in appendix B containing a substance not found in milk, except as provided in the rules;]

[8] [Provided that the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette exempt [9] [any preparations made of soluble extracts of coffee from the operation of this rule:]

[10] ["Provided further that proprietary food articles relating to clause (i) shall be exempted from the operation of this rule."]

[11] [Provided further that in respect of clause (e) [12] [a maximum tolerance of 15.0 red units] in 1 cm. cell on Lovibond scale is permitted when the oil is tested for Baudouin test without dilution, that is to say; by shaking vigorously for 2 minutes, 5 ml. of the sample with 5 ml. of hydrochloric acid (specific gravity 1.19) and 0.3 ml. of 2 per cent alcoholic solution of furfural, and allowing to stand for 5 minutes :]

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2. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 454 dated 15-4-1988.
3. Inserted by Notification No. SRO 2755 dated 24-11-1956
4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 1564 dated 17-11-1962
5. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 503 dated 1-9-1981
6. Omitted by Notification No.GSR 205 dated 23-2-1974 effective 23-5-1974
7. Inserted by Notification No.SRO 1533 dated 8-7-1968
8. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 1211, dated 9-12-1958.
9. "NESCAFE" has been exempted from the operation of this rule vide Notification No. GSR 17, dated 23-12-1958.
10. Substituted by GSR No. 270 (E) dated 2-3-1987.
11. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 2068 dated 13-8-69.
12. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 243 dated 1-3-1980.

[1] [[2] [[3] [***]

[4] [Provided also that in respect of clause (e), maximum tolerance of 10 red unit in 1 cm. cell on Lovibond scale is permitted when the oil is tested for Halphen's test without dilution, that is to say, by shaking 5 ml. of the sample with 5 ml. of sulphur solution [one per cent (w/v) solution of sulphur in carbon-disulphide mixed with equal volume of amyl alcohol], in a closed system (test tube 250 x 25 cm.) heating in hot water (70° C - 80° C) for a few minutes with occasional shaking until carbon-di-sulphide is boiled off and sample stops foaming and then placing the tube on saturated brine bath, capable of being regulated at 110° C - 115° C for 2.5 hours.]

[4a][[5] [Provided also that prohibition in clause (e) shall remain inoperative in respect of admixture of any two edible vegetable oils as an edible vegetable oil, where-

(c) the proportion by weight of any edible vegetable oil used in the admixture is not less than 20 per cent by weight and

(b) the admixture of edible vegetable oils, is processed or packed and sold, by the Department of Civil Supplies, Government of India (Department of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats) or by the agencies in public ,private or Joint sector authorised by the Department, or by the National Dairy Development Board or by the State Cooperative Oilseeds Growers Federation or Regional and District Cooperative Oilseeds Growers Union set-up under National Dairy Development Board's Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Project or by the Public Sector undertaking of Central and State Governments, in sealed packages weighing not more than 5 Kgs. under Agmark Certification Mark compulsorily and bearing the label declaration as laid down in Clause (zz) of Rule 42; and

(c) the quality of each edible oil used in the admixture conforms to the relevant standard prescribed by these rules".

[6] [Provided also that proprietory food articles, as defined in clause (b) of the Explanation to Rule 37A, relating to clause (1) shall be exempted from the operation of this rule"].

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1. Inserted by Notification No.G.S.R. 651 (E), dated 22-10-77
2. Substituted by Notification No.G.S.R. 36 (E), dated 21-1-78
3. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 91 (E), dated 7-2-1992
4. Inserted by Notification No.G.S.R. 55 (E), dated 31-1-79

4a. Substituted by Notification No.G.S.R. 457 (E), dated 23-4-90

5. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 91 (E), dated 7-2-92 (w.e.f. 7-2-1992)
6. Inserted by Notification No.G.S.R. 73 (E), dated 29-1-86

[7] [**44-A**. No person in any State shall, with effect from such date as the State Government concerned may by notification in the Official Gazette specify in this behalf, sell or offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession for the purpose of sale, under any description or for use as an ingredient in the preparation of any article of food intended for sale :—

(a) Kesari gram (Lathyrus sativus) and its products.

(b) Kesari dal (Lathyrus sativus) and its products.

(c) Kesari dal flour (Lathyrus sativus) and its products.

(d) a mixture of Kesari gram (Lathyrus sativus) and Bengal-gram (Cicer arietinum) or any other gram.

(e) A mixture of Kesari dal (Lathyrus sativus) and Bengal-gram dal (Cicer arietinum) flour or any other dal.

(f) a mixture of Kesari dal (Lathyrus sativus) flour and Bengal-gram (Cicer arietinum) flour or any other flour.

[1] [**Explanation.**—The equivalent of kesari gram in some of the Indian Languages are as follows :—

1.	Assamese	Khesari, Teora.
2.	Bengali	Khesari Teora, Kassur, Batura.
3.	Bihari	Khesari, Teora, Kassur, Batura.
4.	English	Chikling vetch.
5.	Gujarati	Lang.
6.	Hindi	Khesari, Kessur, Kesari, Kassartiuri, Batura, Chapri, Dubia, Kansari, Kesori, Latri, Tinra, Tiuri, Kassor.
7.	Kannada	Laki Bele, Kessari Bele.
8.	Malyalam	Kesari, Lanki, Vattu.
9.	Tamil	Muku.

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7. Inserted by Notification No. 169 (E), dated 2-2-61.

1. Substituted by Notification No. 55 (E), dated 31-1-79 (w.e.f. 31-1-79).

10.	Marathi	Lakheri, Batri, Lakhi, Lang, Mutra, Teora, Botroliki-dal, Lakh.
11.	Oriya	Khesra, Khesari, Khesari dali.
12.	Persian	Masang.
13.	Punjabi	Kisari, Chural, Karas, Karil, Kasa Kesari, Chapa.
14.	Sanskrit	Sandika, Triputi.
15.	Sindhi	Matter.
16.	Telugu	Lamka.]]

Short Notes

1. Rule 44-A - the sale of an article of food the sale of which is prohibited by any rule made under the Act also renders the person selling the article of food liable to punishment under Section 16(1)(a)(i). Rule 44 (a) prohibits the sale of a mixture of two or more edible oils as an edible oil. A mixture of Soyabean oil and cotton seed oil cannot therefore be sold as Soyabean oil irrespective of whether the mixture has affected the Soyabean oil injuriously or not. (Tulsiram vs State of Madhya Pradesh)
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 868

[1] [44-AA. Prohibition of use of carbide gas in ripening of fruits.

No person shall sell or offer or expose for sale or have in his premises for the purpose of sale under any description, fruits which have been artificially ripened by use of acetylene gas, commonly known as carbide gas.]

[2] **[44-AAA**. No person shall sell or offer or expose for sale or have in his premises for the purpose of sale under any description, food articles which have been coated with mineral oil, except where the addition of mineral oil is permitted in accordance with the standards laid down in Appendix 'B'.]

[3] [44-B. Restriction on sale of ghee having less Reichert value than that specified for the area where such ghee is sold.

(1) The ghee having less Reichert value and a different standard for Butyro-refractometer reading at 40° C than that specified for the area in which it is imported for sale or storage shall not be sold or stored in that area except under the **'AGMARK'** seal:

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1. Inserted by Notification No. 55 (E), dated 31-1-79 (w.e.f. 31-1-79).
2. Inserted by Notification No. 732 (E), dated 23-8-90.
3. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 1134, dated 16-9-61.

Provided that such ghee may be (i) sold lose, after opening the **'AGMARK'** sealed container, in quantities not exceeding two kilograms at a time, and (ii) used in the preparation of confectionery (including sweetmeats).

(2) A person selling :—

(i) such ghee in the manner specified in sub-rule (1), and

(ii) confectionery (including sweetmeats) in the preparation of which such ghee is used, shall give a declaration in Form VI-B to the Food Inspector when a sample thereof is taken by him for analysis under Section 10 of the Act and also to a purchaser desiring to have the sample analysed under Section 12 of the Act.

(3) If on analysis such sample is found to be conforming to the standards of quality prescribed for the area where it is alleged to have been produced, the ghee shall not be deemed to be adulterated by reason only that it does not conform to the standards of quality prescribed for the area where it is sold.]

[4][44-C. Restriction on sale of Til Oil produced in Tripura, Assam and West Bengal.

Til Oil (Sesame Oil) obtained from white sesame seeds, grown in Tripura, Assam and West Bengal having different standards than those specified for til oil shall be sold in sealed containers bearing Agmark label. Where this til oil is sold or offered for sale without bearing an Agmark label, the standard given for til oil shall apply.]

[5] [44-D. Restriction on sale of Carbia Callosa and Honey dew.

Carbia Callosa and Honey dew shall be sold only in sealed containers bearing Agmark seal.]

[1] [44-E. Restriction on sale of Kangra tea.

Kangra tea shall be sold or offered for sale only after it is graded and marked in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937) and the rules made thereunder.]

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4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 1533, dated 8-7-68.
5. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 205 (E), dated 23-2-74 effective from 23-2-75.
1. Inserted by Notification No. 850, dated 25-6-75.

[2][**44-F. Restriction on sale of irradiated Food.**- Irradiated food shall be offered for sal only in prepackaged conditions.]

[3][**44-G. Condition for sale of flavoured tea :-**

(i) Flavoured tea shall be sold or offered for sale only by those manufacturers who ar registered with Tea Board.Registration No. shall be mentioned on the label.

(ii) It shall be sold only in packed conditions with label declaration as provided in claus 'yy"' of rule 42.].

[4][**44H. Restriction on sale of common salt -**

No person shall, sell or offer or expose for sale or have in his premises for th purpose of sale, common salt for direct human consumption unless the same is iodised.

Provided that common salt may be sold or exposed for sale or stored for sale fo iodisation, iron fortification, animal use, preservation, manufacturing medicines, and industrial use under proper label declarations as specified under clause (11) of sub-rul (zzz) of rule 42.]

45. Food resembling but not pure honey not to be marked honey.

No person shall use the word 'honey' or any word, mark, illustration or devic that suggests honey on the label or any package of, or in any advertisement for, an food that resembles honey but is not pure honey.

46. Sale or use for sale of admixtures of ghee or butter prohibited.

No person shall sell or have in his possession for the purpose of sale or for us as an ingredient in the preparation of an article of food for sale a mixture of ghee or butte and any substance (a) prepared in imitation of or as a substitute for ghee or butter, o (b) consisting of or containing any oil or fat which does not conform to the definitio of ghee;

Provided where a mixture prohibited by this rule is required for the preparatio of an article of food, such mixture shall be made only at the time of the preparation o such article of food.

[4a][**47. Restriction on use and sale of artificial Sweeteners;**

[5][(1) No artificial sweetener shall be added to any article of food'

Provided that artificial sweetener may be used in following food articles in quantitie not exceeding the limits shown against them and shall bear the label declaration a provided in clauses (1) and (2) of sub-rule (ZZZ) of rule 42.

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2. Inserted by Notification No. 614 (E), dated 9-8-94 (w.e.f. 9-8-94)
3. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 847 (E), 7-12-94 (w.e.f. 7-12-94) as corrected by GSR 329(E), dated 4-4-1995
4. Inserted by Notification No. G.S.R. 670 (E), dated 27-11-97 (w.e.f. 27-5-1998) as correcte by GSR 381(E), dated 9-7-98

4a. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 454 (E), dated 15-4-88.

5. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 284 (E), dated 29-5-1997 (w.e.f. 29-5-1997).

TABLE

Sl.No. Name of Artificial Sweetener	Article of Food	Maximum limit of Artificial Sweetener
1 2	3	4
1. Saccharin Sodium	Carbonated Water	100 P.P.M.
	Soft Drink Concentrate	*100 P.P.M.
-do-	Supari	4000P.P.M.
-do-	Pan Masala	8000P.P.M.
-do-	Pan flavouring Material	8 per cent
2. Aspertame (methyle ester)	Carbonated Water	700 P.P.M.
	Soft Drink Concentrate	*700 P.P.M.
3. Acesulfame Potassium	Carbonated water	300 P.P.M.
	Soft Drink Concentrate	*300P.P.M.

Explanation I:—Pan flavouring material refers to the flavouring agents permitted for human consumption to be used for pan. It shall be labelled as—

"PAN FLAVOURING MATERIAL"

***Explanation II:**—Maximum limit of artificial sweetener in soft drink concentrate shall be as in reconstituted beverage or in final beverage for consumption. Soft Drink concentrate label shall give clear instruction for reconstitution of products for making final beverage.

Provided that Saccharin Sodium or aspertame (methyle ester) or Acesulfame Potassium may be sold individually as Table Top Sweetener [1][and may contain the following carrier or filler articles with label declaration as provided in sub-clauses (1) and (2) of sub-rule (ZZZ) of rule 42, namely:—

1. Dextrose
2. Lactose
3. Maltodextrin
4. Mannitol
5. Sucrose
6. Isomalt
7. Citric Acid
8. Calcium silicate
9. Carboxymethyl Cellulose
10. Cream of Tartar, IP

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[1] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 177 (E), dated 6-4-1998 (w.e.f. 6-10-1998).

11. Cross Carmellose sodium
12. Colloidal silicone dioxide
13. Glycine
14. L-leucine
15. Magnesium stearate IP
16. Purified Talc
17. Poly vinyl pyrrolidone
18. Providone
19. Sodium hydrogen carbonate
20. Starch
21. Tartaric acid.]

(2) No mixture of artificial sweeteners shall be added to any article of food or in the manufacture of table top sweeteners.

[2] [(3) No person shall sell table top sweetener except under label declaration as provided in clauses (1) and (2) of sub rule (ZZZ) of rule 42.

Provided that aspertame may be marketed as a table top sweetener in tablet or granular form in moisture-proof packages and the concentration of aspertame shall not exceed 18 mg per 100 mg of tablet or granule.]

[1] [Provided that aspertame may be marked as a table top sweetener in tablet or granular form in moisture proof packages and the concentration of aspertame shall not exceed 18 mg per 100 mg of tablet or granules.]

Short Notes

1. Rule 47—violation of—at the relevant time saccharin content found in Pan Masala and Mouth Freshener sample was to the extent of 2000 to 2450 ppm.—sample taken on 21-8-1989—not permissible under the PFA Rules—Rule amended—from 9th November, 1993 saccharin to the extent of 8000 ppm. in Pan Masala—permitted—learned Magistrate dismissed the application holding that although from 9th November, 1993, Rule 47 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules 1955 had undergone a change and saccharin to the extent of 8000 ppm in pan masala has been permitted under the amended Rule 47, even then accused were not entitled to get any benefit of subsequent amendment of Rule 47. As at the relevant time, the accused had sold the Pan Masala and Mouth Freshener in violation of the mandate under the Act and the Rules framed thereunder, the prosecution initiated on account of such violation was legal and justified—the High Court held that at the relevant time, when the samples were taken and analysed, the saccharin content as found by the analyst in the samples was not permissible. (Sri Krishan Gopal Sharma and another vs Government of N.C.T. of Delhi) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA**
1948-1997 FAC (SC) 1075

48. Use of flesh of naturally dead animals or fowls prohibited.

No person shall sell or use as an ingredient in the preparation of any article of food intended for sale, the flesh of any animal or fowl which has died on account of natural causes.

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1. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 578 (E), 4-8-95 (w.e.f. 4-8-95).
2. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 284 (E), dated 29-5-1997 (w.e.f. 29-5-1997).

[2] [48-A. Sale of permitted food colours.

[3] [(i) No person shall manufacture, sell, stock, distribute or exhibit for sale[4] [synthetic food colours] or their mixtures or any preparation of such colour for use in or upon food except under a licence.]

(ii) No person shall sell a permitted [4] [synthetic food colours] for use in or upon food unless its container carries a label stating the following particulars:-

(a) the words "Food Colours";

(b) the chemical and the common or commercial name [1] [and colour index] of the dye-stuff.

(iii) No person shall sell a mixture of permitted[4] [synthetic food colours] for use in or upon food unless its container carries a label stating the following particulars :—

(a) the words "Food Colour Mixture";

(b) the chemical and the common or commercial name [1] [and colour index] of the dye stuff contained in the mixture.

(iv) No person shall sell a preparation of permitted [4] [synthetic food colours] for use in or upon food unless its container carries a label stating the following particulars :—

(a) the words "Food Colour Preparation";

(b) the name of the various ingredients used in the preparation.]

[5] [(v) The licence referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be issued by the licensing authority appointed under sub-rule (2) of rule 50 and shall be subject to such conditions as the State Government may specify in this behalf.]

[6] [[7] [(vi) All food colours including natural colouring matter and permitted [4] [synthetic food colours] tar food colours, their preparations or mixtures except saffron and curcumin shall be sold only under Indian Standards Institution Certification mark.]

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 425, dated 4-4-60.
2. Inserted by Notification No. SRO 2755, dated 24-11-56
3. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 1417, dated 20-9-76 (w.e.f.20-3-77).
4. Substituted by Notification No. 304 (E), dated 4-6-1997 (w.e.f. 4-6-1997).
5. Inserted by Notification No. 514 (E), dated 28-6-58.
6. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 205 (E), dated 23-2-74 (w.e.f.23-5-74).
7. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 764 (E), dated 15-11-84 (effective 15-11-85).

[4] [48-B. Sale of Insect damaged dry fruits and nuts.

The dry fruits and nuts like raisins, currants, figs, cashewnuts, appricots, almonds may contain not more than 5 per cent of insect-damaged fruits and nuts, by count.]

[6][48-C. Sale of food Additives.

The following food additives permitted for use in certain foods shall be sold only under the Indian Standards Institution Certification marks, namely :—

1. Sulphuric acid (Food Grade)
2. Sodium propionate (Food Grade)
3. Calcium propionate (Food Grade)
4. Sorbic acid (Food Grade)
5. Potassium metabisulphite (Food Grade)
6. Sodium metabisulphite (Food Grade)
7. Sorbitol (Food Grade)
8. Benzoic acid (Food Grade)
9. Sodium benzoate (Food Grade)

[1] [10. Fumaric acid (Food Grade) and Quick Dissolving Fumaric Acid (Food Grade)".

11. Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (Food Grade)
12. Sodium alginate (Food Grade)
13. Agar Agar (Food Grade)
14. Aginic acid (Food Grade)
15. Calcium alginate (Food Grade)
16. Gelatin (Food Grade)

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[4] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 205 (E), dated 23-2-74 (w.e.f.23-5-74).

[6] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 283 (E), dated 26-3-83 (w.e.f.26-3-85).

[1] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 677 (E), dated 6-9-94 (w.e.f. 6-9-94) as corrected by GSR 54(E), dated 7-2-1995.

17. Ascorbic Acid (Food Grade)

18. Butylated Hydroxy Toluene (BHT) (Food Grade)

19. Butylated Hydroxy Anisole (BHA) (Food Grade)

20. Caramel (Food Grade)

21. Annatto colour (Food Grade)

[2] [**48-D. Storage and sale of irradiated food.-** Save as otherwise provided in these rules, no person shall irradiate for sale, store for sale, or transport for sale irradiated food.]

PART IX - CONDITIONS FOR SALE AND LICENCE

49. Conditions for sale.

(1) Every utensil or container used for manufacturing, preparing or containing any food or ingredient of food intended for sale shall be kept at all times in good order and repair and in a clean and sanitary condition. No such utensil or container shall be used for any other purpose.

(2) No person shall use for manufacturing, preparing or storing any food or ingredient of food intended for sale any utensil or container which is imperfectly enamelled or imperfectly tinned or which is made of such materials or is in such a state as to be likely to injure such food or render it noxious.

(3) Every utensil or container containing any food or ingredient of food intended for sale shall at all times be either provided with a tight-fitting cover or kept closed or covered by a properly - fitting lid or by a close-fitting cover or gauze net or other material of a texture sufficiently fine to protect the food completely from dust, dirt and flies and other insects.

(4) No utensil or container used for the manufacture or preparation of or containing any food or ingredient of food intended for sale shall be kept in any place in which such utensil or container is likely by reason of impure air or dust or any offensive, noxious or deleterious gas or substance or any noxious or injurious emanations, exhalation, or effluvium, to be contaminated and thereby render the food noxious.

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2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 614 (E), dated 9-8-94 (w.e.f. 9-8-94).

(5) An utensil or container made of the following materials or metals, when used in the preparation of food shall be deemed to render it unfit for human consumption:—

(i) containers which are rusty;

(ii) enamelled containers which have become chipped and rusty;

(iii) copper or brass containers which are not properly tinned;[1] [* * *]

[2] [(iv) containers made of aluminium not conforming in chemical composition to IS:20[6] [***] specification for Cast Aluminium & Aluminium Alloy for utensils or IS:21[6] [***] specification for Wrought Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy for utensils:][and][3]

[3] ["(v) containers made of plastic materials not conforming to the following Indian Standards Specification, used as appliances or receptacles for packing or storing whether partly or wholly, food articles namely :—

(a) IS : 10146[6] [***] (Specification for Polyethylene in contact with foodstuffs);

(b) IS : 10142[6] [***] (Specification for Styrene Polymers in contact with foodstuffs);

(c) IS : 10151[6] [***] (Specification for Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), in contact with foodstuffs);

(d) IS : 10910[6] [***] (Specification for Polypropylene in contact with foodstuffs)"]

[4] [(e) IS : 11434[6] [***] (Specification for Ionomer Resins in contact with foodstuffs)]

[5] [(f) IS : 11704[6] [***] - [Specification for Ethylene Acrylic Acid (EAA) copolymer.

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1. Omitted by Notification No. GSR507 (E), dated 19-3-86 (w.e.f. 19-3-87).
2. Substituted by Notification No. GSR425 (E), dated 4-4-60.
3. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 507 (E), dated 19-3-86 (w.e.f. 19-3-87).
4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 840 (E), dated 6-10-87 (w.e.f. 6-4-88).
5. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 105 (E), dated 22-2-94 (w.e.f. 22-2-94) as corrected by GSR 611 (E), dated 9-8-1994.
6. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 382 (E), dated 10-7-97 (w.e.f. 10-7-97).

(g) IS : 12252[7] [***] - [Specification for Poly alkylene terephathalates (PET)].

(h) IS : 12247 [7] [***] - [Specification for Nylon 6 Polymer]";

[8] [(i) IS : 13601 - Ethylene Vinly Acetate (EVA)

(j) IS : 13576 - Ethylene Metha Acrylic Acid (EMAA)]

[10][(vi) use of second hand tin containers for packaging of edible oils and fats.]

[1] [Provided that utensil or containers made of copper though not properly tinned may be used for the preparation of sugar confectionery or essential oils and mere use of such utensils or containers shall not be deemed to render sugar confectionery or essential oils unfit for human consumption.]

[2] [6) No person shall sell compounded asafoetida exceeding one kilogram in weight except in a sealed container with a label.]

[3] [(7) No person shall sell Hingra without a label on its container upon which is printed a declaration in the form specified in Rule 42.]

[4] [(8) No person shall sell Titanium dioxide (food grade) except under Indian Standards Institution Certification Mark.]

[5] [(9) No person shall sell salseed fat for any other purpose except for BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY and it shall be refined and shall bear the label declaration as laid down in rule 42 (T).]

[6][(10) [9][Table iodised salt or table iron fortified common salt] containing

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1. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 1211, dated 9-12-58.
2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 382 (E), dated 9-3-66.
3. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 1256, dated 17-8-67.
4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 55 (E), dated 31-1-79 (w.e.f.31-7-79).
5. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 19 (E), dated 28-1-80.
6. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 11 (E), dated 4-1-85 corrected by GSR 368 (E), dated 18-4-85.
7. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 382 (E), dated 10-7-97 (w.e.f. 10-7-97).
8. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 382 (E), dated 10-7-97 (w.e.f. 10-7-97).
9. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 670 (E), dated 27-11-97 (w.e.f. 27-5-1998) for "Table salt or iron fortified common salt"
10. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 575 (E), dated 4-8-95 (w.e.f.4-2-96).

anticaking agent shall be sold only in a package which shall bear the label as specified in sub-rule (v) of rule 42 or (10A) Iron fortified common salt shall be sold only in high density polyethylene bag (HDPE) 14 mesh, density 100 kg/^{m}3, unlaminated) package which shall bear the lable as specified in sub-rule (VV) of rule 42.]

[7][(11) No person shall sell lactic acid for use in food except under Indian Standards Institution Marks.

(12) The Katha prepared by Bhatti method shall be conspicuously marked as "Bhatti Katha".]

[8][(13) All edible oils, except coconut oil, imported in crude, raw or unrefined form shall be subjected to the process of refining before sale for human consumption. Such oils shall bear a label declaration as laid down in rule 42(W).]

[9][(14) Dried Glucose Syrup containing sulphur-dioxide exceeding 40 ppm shall be sold only in a package which shall bear the label as specified in sub-rule (X) of rule 42.]

[1] [(15) No person shall store, expose for sale or permit the sale of any insecticide in the same premises where articles of food are stored, manufactured or exposed for sale:

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply to the approved household insecticides which have been registered as such under the Insecticides Act 1968 (46 of 1968).]

Explanation.—For the purpose of this sub-rule, the word 'insecticide' has the same meaning as assigned to it in the Insecticides Act, 1968 (46 of 1968).

[2][(16) [3][Condensed milk sweetened, condensed skimmed milk sweetened, milk powder, skimmed milk powder, [4][partly skimmed milk powder and partly skimmed sweetened condensed] milk shall not be sold except under Indian Standards Institution Certification Mark.]

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7. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 290 (E), dated 13-4-81 (w.e.f.13-10-81).
8. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 44 (E), dated 5-2-82 (w.e.f.5-8-82).
9. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 57 (E), dated 11-2-82 (w.e.f.11-8-82)
1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 790 (E), dated 10-10-83.
2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 550 (E), dated 4-7-85 (effective 4-7-86).
3. Substituted for "Milk powder and condensed" by Notification No. GSR 41(E), dated 29-1-1997 (w.e.f. 29-1-1998)
4. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 179 (E), dated 6-4-98 (w.e.f. 6-10-98).

[3][“(17) No person shall sell mineral oil (food grade for use in confectionery except under Indian Standards Institution Certification Mark.

(18) No person shall sell confectionery weighing more than 500 gms. except in packed condition and confectionery sold in pieces shall be kept in glass or other suitable containers.

Explanation.—For the purposes of sub-rules (17) and (18) “Confectionery, shall mean sugar boiled confectionery, lozenges and chewing gum and bubble gum”;]

[4] [(19) - No person shall manufacture sell, store or exhibit for sale an infant milk food, infant formula [9] [and milk cereal based weaning food and processed cereal based weaning food] except under Bureau of Indian Standards Certification Mark.]

[5] ["(20) No person shall sell protein rich atta and protein rich maida except in packed condition mentioning the names of ingredients on the label.]

[6] ["(21) the Blended Edible Vegetable Oils shall not be sold in loose form . It shall be sold in sealed packages weighing not more than 5 kg. It shall also not be sold under the common or generic name of the oil used in the blend but shall be sold as 'Blended Edible Vegetable Oil. The sealed package shall be sold or offered for sale only under AGMARK certification mark bearing the label declarations as provided under Rule 42 and Rule 44 besides other labelling requirements under these rules".

[7] [(22) Coloured and flavoured [10] [table margarine] shall only be sold in a sealed package weighing not more than 500 gms. with a label declaring addition of coloured flavour as required under these rules].

[8] [(23)The fat spread shall not be sold in loose form. It shall be sold in sealed packages weighing not more than 500 gms. The word 'butter' shall not be associated while labelling the product. The sealed package shall be sold or offered

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[3] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 437 (E), dated 8-4-88 and corrected by GSR 1081 (E), dated 17-11-1988.

[4] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 257 (E), dated 3-5-91 (w.e.f.3-11-91).

[5] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 731(E), dated 10-10-91 (w.e.f.10-12-91).

[6] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 91 (E), dated 7-2-92 (w.e.f.7-2-92).

[7] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 907 (E), dated 4-12-92 (w.e.f.4-12-92).

[8] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 481 (E), dated 16-9-93 (w.e.f.16-9-93).

[9] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 147 (E), dated 14-3-97 (w.e.f.14-9-97).

[10] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 465 (E), dated 14-8-97 (w.e.f.14-8-97).

for sale only under AGMARK Certification mark bearing the label declaration as provided under rule 42 besides other labelling requirements under these rules.]

[1]["(24) No person shall sell powdered spices except under packed conditions.

Explanation :- For the purpose of this sub-rule "spices" means the spices specified in Appendix 'B' of PFA Rules, 1955 :-

(25) No person shall sell or serve food in any " commercial establishment" in plastic articles used in catering and cutlery, unless the plastic material used in catering and cutlery articles, conform to the food grade plastic, specified in rule 49(5)(v).".

Explanation :- For the purpose of this sub-rule "commercial establishment" means any establishment, called by whatever name, being run\managed by any person or by any authority of the Government\ Semi-Government or by any corporate\registered body which deals in the business of selling or serving food"].

[2][(26) Conditions for sale of irradiated food.- All irradiated food shall be sold in prepacked conditions only. The type of packaging material used for irradiated food for sale or for stock for sale or for exhibition for sale or for storage for sale shall conform to the requirement of packaging material as per rule 49].

[5][(27) Every package of cheese (hard), surface treated with Natamycin, shall bear the label as specified under clause (9) of sub-rule (ZZZ) of rule 42.]

50. Conditions for Licence.

[3][[4][(1) No person shall manufacture, sell, stock, distribute or exhibit for sale any article of food, including, [2][irradiated food] except under a licence:

Provided that the fruit products covered under the Fruit Products Order, 1955, solvent extracted oil, deoiled meal and edible flour covered under the Solvent Extracted Oil, De-oiled meal and Edible Flour (Control) Order, 1967, Vanaspati covered under the Vegetable Oil Products (Control) Order, 1947 and meat and poultry products covered under the Meat Food Products Order, 1973, shall be exempted from the above rule.]

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 105 (E), dated 22-2-94 (w.e.f. 22-2-94) as corrected by GSR 611(E), dated 9-8-1994
2. Inserted by Notification No. 614 (E), dated 9-8-94 (w.e.f.9-8-94) as corrected by GSR 60(E), dated 7-2-1995
3. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 1533 (E), dated 8-7-68.
4. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 293 (E), dated 23-3-85 (w.e.f. 24-9-85).
5. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 223(E), dated 20-5-1996 (w.e.f. 20-11-1996) as corrected by GSR 515(E), dated 5-11-1996

[5] [Provided further that a producer of milk, who sells milk only to a milk cooperative society which is a member of a milk cooperative Union engaged in re-constitution of milk or manufacture of milk products, shall be exempted from this sub-rule.]

[4] [Provided also that no person shall manufacture, sell, stock, distribute or exhibit for sale any article of food which has been subjected to the treatment of irradiation, except under a licence from Department of Atomic Energy (Control of Irradiation of Food) Rules, 1991 under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (Act 33 of 1962)].

(1-A) One licence may be issued by the licensing authority for one or more articles of food [1] [and also for different establishments or premises in the same local area.]]

[2] [(1-B) The name and address of the Director or Manager, as the case may be, nominated by the company under Rule 12-B shall be mentioned in the licence.]

(2) The State Government or the local authority shall appoint licensing authorities.

(3) A licensing authority may with the approval of the State Government or the local authority by an order in writing delegate the power to sign licences and such other powers as may be specified in the order to any other person under his control.

[3] [(4) If the articles of food are manufactured, stored or exhibited for sale at different premises situated in more than one local area, separate applications shall be made and a separate licence shall be issued in respect of such premises not falling within the same local area :

Provided that the itinerant vendors who have no specified place of business, shall be licensed to conduct business in a particular area within the jurisdiction of the licensing authority.]

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 290 (E), dated 13-4-81.
2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 4 (E), dated 4-1-77.
3. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 290 (E), dated 13-4-81.
4. Inserted by Notification No. 614 (E), dated 9-8-94 (w.e.f.9-8-94) as corrected by GSR 60(E), dated 7-2-1995
5. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 543 (E), dated 2-7-85.

(5) Before granting a licence for manufacture, stock or exhibition of any of the articles of food in respect of which a licence is required, the licensing authority shall inspect the premises and satisfy itself that it is free from sanitary defects. The applicant for the licence shall have to make such alteration in the premises as may be required by the licencing authority for the grant of a licence.

[4] [Provided that the licensing authority may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to grant a licence, if it is satisfied that it is necessary to do so in the interest of public health.]

[5] [(6) * * *]

(7) Proprietors of [6] [hotels, restaurants and other food stalls (including mobile and itinerant food stalls] who sell or expose for sale savouries, sweets or other articles of food) shall put up a notice board containing separate lists of the articles which have been cooked in ghee, edible oil, [7] [vanaspati] and other fats for the information of the intending purchasers.

[8] [(8) * * *]

(9) No licensee shall employ in his work any person who is suffering from infectious, contagious or loathsome disease.

(10) No person shall manufacture, store or expose for sale or permit the sale of any article of food in any premises not effectively separated to the satisfaction of the licensing authority from any privy, urinal, sullage, drain or place of storage of foul and waste matter.

(11) All vessels used for the storage or manufacture of the articles intended for sale shall have proper cover to avoid contamination.

(12) Every manufacturer, [1] [including ghani operator] or wholesale dealer in butter, ghee, vanaspati, edible oils, and other fats shall maintain a register showing the quantity manufactured, received or sold and the destination of each consignment of the substances sent out from his manufactory or place of business, and shall present such register, for inspection whenever required to do so by the licensing authority.

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[4] Added by Notification No. 1417, dated 20-9-76 (w.e.f. 2-10-76).

[5] Omitted by Notification No. SRO 2755, dated 24-11-56.

[6] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 169 , dated 2-2-61.

[7] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 1340, dated 24-10-61.

[8] Omitted by Notification No. GSR 1211, dated 9-12-58.

[1] Substituted by Notification No. SRO 2755, dated 24-11-56.

[2][(13) An itinerant vendor granted a licence under these rules shall carry a metallic badge on his arm showing clearly the licence number, the nature of articles for the sale of which the licence has been granted, his name and address and the name and address of the owner, if any, for whom he is working. His containers of food and the vehicle shall also be similarly marked. In addition to the metallic badge the vendor shall, if so required by the State Govt. or the local authority, carry an identity card with his photograph and the number of the licence. The identity card shall be renewed every year;]

[3][Provided that the whole-time employees of the companies shall not be treated as itinerent vendors for the purpose of carrying a metallic badge on their arms or obtaining separate licences if an identity card containing particulars of the valid municipal licence is carried by them.]

(14) the nature of articles of food for the sale of which a licence is required under these rules shall be mentioned in the application for licence. Any objectionable, ambiguous or misleading trade name shall not be approved by the licensing authority.

(15) Every licensee who sells any food, shall display a notice board containing the nature of the articles which he is exposing or offering for sale.

Short Notes

1. Rule 50--the object of section 23 of the Act and Rule 50 was entirely different from that behind section 173(1) of the Punjab Municipal Act, while the purpose of the former law was that the food which the Public could buy was prepared, packed and stored under sanitary conditions, so as not to be injurious to the health of the people consuming it, but under section 173(1) of the Punjab Municipal Act, the sale of even pure food can be stopped on a public street if it would offer obstruction to passers - by or create the insanitary conditions. (Pyare Lal etc. vs. New Delhi Municipal Committee and another) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 199

2. Rule 50-- sentence for non-renewal of licence within a reasonable time- reason that the accused pleaded guilty and were repentant - not adequate--Held that though offences for adulteration of food must be severely dealt with, no doubt depending on the facts of each case which cannot be considered as precedents in other cases, in the present case having regard to the fact that the offence is only one for non-renewal of a licence within a reasonable time, and the appellants as pointed out by the trying Magistrate were only petty traders, a mitigation in the sentence is justified. (Gurmukh Singh and others vs. State of Punjab) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 51

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2. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 169 , dated 2-2-61.

3. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 133, dated 23-1-73.

51. Duration of licences.

A licence shall, unless sooner suspended or cancelled, will be in force for such period as the State Government may prescribe :

Provided that if application for a fresh licence is made before the expiry of the period of validity of the licence, the licence shall continue to be in force until orders are passed on the application.

[4] [51-A. Procedure for issue of licence in certain local areas

A licencing authority empowered to issue licences in Local areas falling within the jurisdiction of a sea-port, air port, a railway station or a group of railway stations (including any railway colony, office, yard, goods-shed, transhipment shed, workshop, and other works owned and maintained by the Railway Administration for the purpose or in connection with the railways), shall exercise his functions in the manner prescribed by the State Government concerned in which sea-port, airport or railway station is situated and adopt such forms as are prescribed by that Government for the purpose of licensing.]

[1] [PART X - PRESERVATIVES]

52. Definition of Preservative.

"Preservative" means a substance which when added to food, is capable of inhibiting, retarding or arresting the process of fermentation, acidification or other decomposition of food.

53. Classification of Preservatives.

Preservatives shall be divided into following classes :

(i) Class I preservative shall be :—

(a) Common salt.

(b) Sugar.

(c) Dextrose.

(d) Glucose [2] [Syrup].

(e) [3] [* * *]

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1. Inserted by Notification No. SRO 1687, dated 28-7-56.
2. Added by Notification No. GSR 1533, dated 8-7-68.
3. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 764 (E), dated 15-11-84.
4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 829, dated 7-11-83 (w.e.f. 7-5-84).

(f) Spices.

(g) Vinegar or acetic acid.

(h) Honey.

[7][(i) * * *

(j) * * *

(k) * * *].

[5][(l) Edible vegetable oils]

[6][Addition of Class I preservatives in any food is not restricted, unless otherwise provided in the rules.]

[1][Provided that the article of food to which a Class I preservative has been added conforms to the specifications laid down in Appendix 'B'.]

(ii) Class II preservatives shall be :—

(a) Benzoic acid including salts thereof,

(b) Sulphurous acid including salts thereof,

(c) [2][nitrates or] Nitrites of Sodium or Potassium in respect of food like ham, pickled meat,

[2][(d) Sorbic acid including its sodium, potassium and calcium salts, [3][propionates of calcium or sodium, lactic acid, and acid calcium phosphate.]

(e) Nicin.]

[4][(f) Sodium and calcium propionate.]

[5][(g) Methyl or propyl Parahydroxy-Benzoate.

(h) Propionic acid, including esters or salt thereof,

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 55 (E), dated 31-1-79.
2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 1533, dated 8-7-68.
3. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 133, dated 23-1-73.
4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 205 , dated 13-2-74 (w.e.f.13-5-74).
5. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 764 (E), dated 15-11-84.
6. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 1533, dated 8-7-68.
7. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 1533, dated 8-7-68.

(i) Sodium diacetate, and

(j) Sodium, potassium and calcium salts of lactic acid.]

54. Use of more than one Class II preservative prohibited.

No person shall use in or upon a food more than one Class II preservative:

[2][Provided that where in column (2) of the table given below Rule 55, the use of more than one preservative has been allowed in the alternative, those preservatives may, notwithstanding anything contained in rule 55, be used in combination with one or more alternatives, provided the quantity of each preservative so used does not exceed such number of parts out of those specified for that preservative in column (3) of the aforesaid table as may be worked out on the basis of the proportion in which such preservatives are combined.

Illustration.—In the group of foods specified in Item 6 of the table given below Rule 55, sulphur dioxide or Benzoic acid can be added in the proportion of 40 parts per million or 200 parts per million respectively. If both preservatives are used in combination and the proportion of sulphur dioxide is 20 parts per million, the proportion of Benzoic acid shall not exceed the proportion of 100 parts per million.]

55. Use of Class II preservatives restricted.

The use of Class II preservatives shall be restricted to the following group of foods in concentration not exceeding the proportions given below against each.

Article of food	Preservative	Parts per million
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Sausages and sausage meat containing raw meat, cereals and condiments	Sulphur dioxide	450
2. Fruit, fruit pulp or juice (not dried) for conversion into jam or crystallised glace or cured fruit or other products :		

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[2] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 1533, dated 8-7-68.

(1)	(2)	(3)
(a) Cherries	Sulphur dioxide	[1] [2,000]
(b) Strawberries & raspberries	-do-	2,000
(c) Other fruits	-do-	1,000
3. Fruit juice concentrate	-do-	1,500
4. Dried fruits :		
(a) Apricots, peaches, apples, pears and other fruits	-do-	2,000
(b) Raisins and sultanas	-do-	750
5. [2] [Other non-alcoholic wines squashes, crushes, fruit syrups, cordials, fruit juices and barley water to be used after dilution].	Sulphur dioxide or Benzoic acid	350 600
6. Jam, marmalade, preserve canned cherry and fruit jelly	Sulphur dioxide or Benzoic acid	40 200
7. Crystallised glace or cured fruit (including candied peel)	Sulphur dioxide	150
8. Fruit and fruit pulp not otherwise specified in the schedule	Sulphur dioxide	350
[3] [9. Plantation white sugar, cube sugar, dextrose, gur or jaggery, misri	Sulphur dioxide	70
9-A Khandsari (Sulphur) and Bura.	-do-	150

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1. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 764 (E), dated 15-11-84 (effective 15-11-85).
2. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 553, dated 22-4-72.
3. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 916(E), dated 17-11-87 effective 17-5-88.

(1)	(2)	(3)
9-B Refined sugar	-do-	40]
10. Corn flour and such like starches	-do-	100
11. Corn syrup	-do-	450
[2][11-A. Canned **Rassogolla** (The cans shall be internally lacquered with sulphur-dioxide resistant lacquer)	-do-	100]
12. Gelatine	-do-	[3][1,000]
13. Beer	-do-	70
14. Cider	-do-	200
15. Alcoholic wines	-do-	450
16. Sweetened mineral water[4] [and sweetened ready-to-serve beverages]	Sulphur dioxide or Benzoic acid	70 120
17. Brewed ginger beer	Benzoic acid	120
18. Coffee extract	-do-	450
[5][19. Pickles and chutneys made from fruit or vegetables	[6][Benzoic acid] or Sulphur dioxide	250 100]
20. Tomato and other sauces	[6][Benzoic acid]	750
21. Cooked pickled meat including ham and bacon	[1][Sodium or Potassium nitrite (calculated as sodium nitrate)	200

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2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 205, dated 23-2-74 .

3. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 205, dated 23-2-74 effective 23-5-74.

4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 169, dated 2-2-61.

5. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 1564, dated 17-11-62.

6. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 74, dated 31-12-65.

1. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 1533 (E), dated 8-7-68.

(1)	(2)	(3)
	or commercial Saltpetre (calculated as sodium nitrite)	500]
22. Danish tinned caviar	Benzoic acid	50
23. Dehydrated vegetables	Sulphur dioxide	2,000
[2][24. Tomato puree and paste	Benzoic acid	750]
25. Syrups and sharbats	Sulphur dioxide or Benzoic acid	[3][350] 600
26. Dried ginger	Sulphur dioxide	2,000
[4][27. Hard boiled sugar confectionery	Sulphur dioxide	350]
28. [5][Cheese or processed cheese	Sorbic acid including its Sodium, Potassium and Calcium salts (Calculated as Sorbic acid) or Nicin (calculated as sorbic acid)	1,000 -do-
29. Flour confectionery	[6][Sorbic acid including Sodium, Potassium and Calcium salts (Calculated as Sorbic acid)]	1,500
30. Smoked fish (in wrappers)	Sorbic acid	only wrappers may be impregnated with Sorbic acid]

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2. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 852 (E), dated 13-6-86.
3. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 605 (E), dated 24-7-85.
4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 74, dated 31-12-65.
5. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 1533, dated 8-7-68.
6. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 177 (E), dated 6-4-98 (w.e.f. 6-4-98).

(1)	(2)	(3)
[1][31. Dry mixes of Rasgollas	Sulphur dioxide	100]
[2][32. (a) Soups (other than Canned)	Sulphur dioxide	150
(b) Dried soups	Sulphur dioxide	1,500
(c) Dehydrated soup mix when packed in containers other than cans	Sulphur dioxide	1,500
33. Fruits and vegetables, flakes, powder, figs	Sulphur dioxide	600
34. Flour for baked food	Sodium diacetate	2500
	or Propionates or	3200
	Methyl propyl hydroxy Benzoate	500]
[3][35. Preserved chapaties	Sorbic acid	1500]
[4][36. Paneer or Chhana	Sorbic acid and its sodium potassium or calcium salts (calculated as sorbic acid)	2000
	or	
	propionic acid and its sodium or potassium salts (calculated as Propionic acid).]	2000
[5][37. Fat Spread	Sorbic acid and its sodium, Potassium and calcium salts (Calculated as sorbic acid)	1000
	or	
	Benzoic acid and its sodium and potassium salts (Calculated as benzoic acid) or	1000
	both	1000]

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1. Added by Notification No. GSR 63 (E), dated 5-2-76.
2. Added by Notification No. GSR 764 (E), dated 15-11-84.
3. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 852 (E), dated 13-6-86.
4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 10 (E), dated 7-1-91, effective from 7-1-91.
5. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 481, dated 16-9-93 (w.e.f. 16-9-93).

(1)	(2)	(3)
[6][38. Jam , Jellies Marmalades, preserves, crystallised, glazed or candid fruits including candid peels fruits bars	Sorbic Acid and its Calcium\sodium\ potassium salts (calculated as sorbic acid)	500
39. Fruit Juice concentrates with preservative for conversion in juices, nectars for ready to serve beverages in bottles\pouches selling through dispenser	"	100
40. Fruit juices (tin, bottles or pouches)	"	200
41. Nectars, ready-to serve beverages in bottles, pouches or selling through dispensers	"	50"
42. Prunes	[3][Potassium Sorbate (Calculated as Sorbic acid)]	1000

[1][55-A. Use of Class II preservatives in mixed foods.

In a mixture of two or more foods or groups of foods mentioned against each item in the Table under Rule 55, the use of Class II preservative or preservatives shall be restricted to the limit up to which the use of such preservative or preservatives is permitted for the foods or groups of foods contained in such mixture.

Illustration.—In the food specified in Item 23 of the table given below Rule 55, sulphur dioxide can be added to dehydrated vegetables in the proportion of 2,000 parts per million. If this food is mixed with the food specified in Item 24 given in the said table, that is to say tomato puree and paste, where benzoic acid is permitted to an extent of 250 p.p.m., then in the mixture containing equal parts of these two foods, the proportion of Sulphur dioxide and Benzoic acid, shall be 1,000 p.p.m. and 125 p.p.m. respectively.]

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[6] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 677 (E), dated 6-9-94 (w.e.f. 6-9-94).

[1] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 1533, dated 8-7-68.

[3] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 177 (E), dated 6-4-98 (w.e.f. 6-4-98).

[2] [55-B. Restriction on use of nitrate and nitrite.

No nitrate or nitrite shall be added to any infant food.]

[4][55-C. Use of Natamycin for surface treatment of cheese (hard).

Natamycin may be used for surface treatment of cheese (hard) under label declaration as specified in clause (9) of sub-rule (ZZZ) of rule 42 subject to the following conditions, namely :-

(i) Maximum level of application of Natamycin shall not exceed 2mg/dm3

(ii) The penetration depth of Natamycin in cheese (hard) shall not exceed 2mm.

(iii) The maximum residue level of Natamycin in the finished cheese (hard) shall not exceed 1mg/dm3.]

56. [3][Container of food which contains preservative not to be marked 'pure' *].**

PART XI - POISONOUS METALS

57. Poisonous metals.

(1) Chemicals described in monographs of the Indian Pharmacopoeia when used in foods, shall not contain poisonous metals beyond the limits specified in the appropriate monographs of the Indian Pharmacopoeia for the time being in force.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-rule (1), no article of food specified in Column 2 of the table below shall contain any metal specified in excess of the quantity specified in Column 3 of the said table :

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[2] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 764 (E), dated 15-11-84.

[3] Omitted by Notification No. GSR 243, effective 1-3-80.

[4] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 223(E), dated 20-5-1996 (w.e.f. 20-11-1996) as corrected by GSR 515 (E), dated 5-11-1996

[1][Table

Name of the poisonous metal (1)		Article of food (2)	Parts per million by weight (3)
1. Lead	(i)	Beverages :	
		Concentrated soft drinks (but not including concentrates used in the manufacture of soft drinks)	0.5
		Fruit and vegetable juice (including tomato juice, but not including lime juice and lemon juice)	1.0
		Concentrates used in the manufacture of soft drinks, lime juice and lemon juice	2.0
	[2][(i-a)	Baking powder	10]
	[3][(i-b)	Edible oils	10]
	[4][(i-c)	Infant Milk substitute and Infant foods	0.2
	(i-d)	Turmeric whole and powder]	
	(ii)	Other foods	
		Anhydrous dextrose and dextrose monohydrate, edible oils and fats, refined white sugar (sulphated ash content not exceeding 0.03 per cent)	0.5
		Ice-cream, iced lollies and similar frozen confections	1.0
		Canned fish, canned meats, edible gelatin, meat extracts and hydrolysed protein, dried or dehydrated vegetables (other than onions) All types of sugar, sugar syrup, invert sugar and direct consumption coloured sugars with culphated ash content exceeding 1.0 per cent	5.0
		Raw sugars except those sold for direct consumption or used for manufacturing purpose other than the manufacture of refined sugar. Edible molasses, caramel liquid and solid glucose and starch conversion products with a sulphated ash content exceeding 1.0 per cent	

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1. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 74, dated 31-12-1965.
2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968.
3. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 710, dated 22-12-1980.
4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 121(E), dated 11-3-1996 (w.e.f 7-9-1996).

(1)	(2)	(3)
	Cocoa powder	5.0 on the dry fat free substance
	Yeast and yeast products	5.0 on the dry matter
	Tea, dehydrated onions, dried herbs and spices flavourings, alginic acid, alignates, agar, carrageen and similar products derived from seaweed	10.0 on the dry matter
	Liquid pectin, chemicals not otherwise specified, used as ingredients or in the preparation or processing of food	10.0
	Food colouring other than caramel	10.0 on the dry colouring matter
	Solid pectin	50.0
	Hard boiled sugar confectionery	2.0
	[1] [Iron Fortified Common Salt	2.0]
	(iii) Foods not specified	2.5
2. Copper	(i) Beverages :	
	Soft drinks excluding concentrates and Carbonated water	7.0
	Carbonated water	1.5
	[2] [Toddy	5.0]
	Concentrates for soft drinks	20.0
(ii)	Other foods :	
	Chicory-dried or roasted, coffee beans, flavourings, pectin-liquid	30.0
	Colouring	30.0 on the dry colouring matter
	Edible gelatin	30.0

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1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 11(E), dated 4-1-1985.
2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 243, effective 1-3-1980.

(1)	(2)	(3)
	Tomato ketchup	50.0 on the dried total solids
	Yeast and yeast products	60.0 on the dry matter
	Cocoa powder	70.0 on the fat free substance
	Tomato puree, paste, powder juice and cocktails	100.0 on the dried tomato solid
	Tea	150.0
	Pectin-solid	300.0
	Hard boiled sugar confectionery	5.0
	[1] [Iron Fortified Common Salt	2.0]
	[6] [(ii-a) Turmeric whole and powder	5.0]
	(iii) Foods not specified	30.0
3. Arsenic	(i) Milk	0.1
	(ii) Beverages :	
	Soft drink intended for consumption after dilution except carbonated water	0.5
	Carbonated water	0.25
	[6] [(ii-a) Infant Milk substitute and Infant foods	0.05
	(ii-b) Turmeric whole and powder	0.1]
	[2] [(iii) Preservatives, anti-oxidants, emulsifying and stabilising agents and synthetic food colours	3.0 on dry matter]
	[3] [(iv) Other foods :	
	Ice-cream, iced lollies and similar frozen confections	0.5
	Dehydrated onions, edible gelatin, liquid pectin	2.0
	Chicory-dried or roasted	4.0

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1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 11(E), dated 4-1-1985.
2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 938, dated 26-5-1971.
3. Renumbered by Notification No.GSR 938, dated 26-5-1971.
6. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 121(E), dated 11-3-1996 (w.e.f. 7-9-1996)

(1)	(2)	(3)
	Dried herbs, finings and clearing agents, solid pectin all grades, spices	5.0
	Food colouring other than synthetic colouring	5.0 on dry colouring matter
	Hard boiled sugar confectionery	1.0
	[4] [Iron Fortified Common Salt	1.0]
	[5] [(v)] Foods not specified	1.1
4. Tin	(i) Processed and canned products	250.0
	(i-a) Hard boiled sugar confectionery	5.0
	[6] [(i-b) Infant Milk substitute and Infant foods	5.0
	(i-c) Turmeric whole and powder	Nil]
	(ii) Foods not specified	250.0
5. Zinc	(i) Ready-to-drink beverages	5.0
	(ii) Edible gelatin	100.0
	[6] [(ii-a) Turmeric whole and powder	25.0]
	(iii) Fruit products covered under the Fruit Products Order, 1955	50.0
	(iii-a) Hard boiled sugar confectionery	5.0
	(iv) Foods not specified 50.0]	
[2] [6. Cadmium	[3] [(i) Infant Milk substitute and Infant foods	0.1
	(ii) Turmeric whole and powder	0.1
	(iii) Other foods	1.5]
7. Mercury	Fish	0.5
	Other foods	1.0
8. Methyl Mercury (Calculated as the element)	All foods	0.25]
[1] [9. Chromium	Refined Sugar	20 ppb]

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4. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 11(E), dated 4-1-1985.
5. Renumerated by Notification No.GSR 938, dated 26-5-1971.
6. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 121(E), dated 11-3-1996 (w.e.f. 7-9-1996)
2. Added by Notification No.GSR 454(E), dated 15-4-1988.
3. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 121 (E), dated 11-3-1996 (w.e.f. 7-9-1996) for "All foods 1.5"
1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 177(E), dated 6-4-1998 (w.e.f. 6-10-1998)

[1][PART XI-A - CROP CONTAMINANTS AND NATURALLY OCCURING TOXIC SUBSTANCES

57-A Crop contaminants.

(1) Crop contaminant means any substance not intentionally added to food, but which gets added to articles of food in the process of their production (including operations carried out in crop husbandry, animal husbandry and veterinary medicine), manufacture, processing, preparation, treatment, packing, packaging transport or holding of articles of such food as a result of environmental contamination.

(2) No article of food specified in column (2) of the Table below shall contain any crop contaminant specified in the corresponding entry in column (1) thereof in excess of quantities specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said table :-

Table

Name of the contaminants	Article of food	mg/kg
(1)	(2)	(3)
Aflatoxin	All articles of food	0.03

57-B. Naturally Occuring Toxic Substances.

The toxic substances specified in column (1) of the Table below, which may occur naturally in any article of food, shall not exceed the limit specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said Table :-

Table

Name of substance	Maximum limit
(1)	(2)
Agaric acid	100ppm
Hydrocyanic acid	5ppm
Hypericine	1ppm
Saffrole	10ppm]

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[1] Inserted by Notification No.GSR 764(E), dated 15-11-1984 effective 15-11-1985.

[1][PART XII - ANTI-OXIDANTS, EMULSIFYING AND STABILISING [2][AND ANTICAKING AGENTS]

58. Definition of anti-oxidants

'Anti-oxidant' means a substance which when added to food retards or prevents oxidative deterioration of food and does not include sugar, cereal oils, flours, herbs and spices.

[3][59. Restriction on use of anti-oxidants.

No anti-oxidant other than lecithin, ascorbic acid and tocopherol shall be added to any food;]

Provided that the following anti-oxidants, not exceeding in concentration mentioned against each, may be added to edible oils and fats except ghee and butter, namely :-

1.	Ethyl gallate		
2.	Propyl gallate		
3.	Octyl gallate	or mixture thereof	0.01 per cent
4.	Dodecyl gallate		
5.	[4][Ascrobyl palmitate		0.02 per cent]
6.	Butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA)		0.02 per cent
7.	Citric acid		
8.	Tartaric acid		
9.	Gallic acid		0.01 per cent
10.	Resin guaiace		0.05 per cent
[5][11.	Tertiary butyl	hydro quinone (TBHQ)	0.02 per cent]

[6][Provided that dry mixes of Rassgollas and vadas may contain butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA) not exceeding 0.02 per cent calculated on the bases of fat content :

Provided further that anti-oxidants permitted in Rule 59 may be used in permitted flavouring agents in concentration not exceeding 0.01 per cent]

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1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 1211, dated 9-12-1958.
2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 55(E), dated 31-1-1979.
3. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 133, dated 23-1-1973.
4. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 764 (E), dated 15-11-1984.
5. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 283(E), dated 26-3-1983.
6. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 63(E), dated 5-2-1976.

Provided further that wherever butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA) is used in conjunction with the anti-oxidants mentioned at item Nos. 1 to 4 of the preceeding proviso, the quantity of the mixture shall not exceed the limit of 0.02 per cent :

Provided also that Ghee and Butter may contain Butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA)[4] [* * *] in a concentration not exceeding 0.02 per cent.]

[5] [Provided also that fat spread may contain Butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA) or Tertiry butyl hydro quinone (TBHQ) in a concentration not exceeding 0.02 per cent by weight on fat basis.

[4] [Provided further that ready-to-eat dry breakfast cereals may contain Butylated Hydroxanisole (BHA) not exceeding 0.005 percent (50ppm).]

[7] [Provided also that in ready to drink infant milk substitute, lecithin and ascrobyl palmitate may be used upto maximum limit of 0.5 gm./100ml. and 1mg./100ml. respectively.]

[2] [59-A. Use of anti-oxidants in Vitamin D Preparation.

Vitamin D preparation may contain anti-oxidants prescribed in Rule 59 not exceeding 0.08 per cent.]

[3] [60. Definition of emulsifying and stabilising agents.

"Emulsifying agents' and "stabilising agents" means substances which when added to food, are capable of facilitating a uniform dispersion of oils and fats in aqueous media or vice versa, and/or stabilising such emulsions and include the following, namely :-

Agar, alginic acid, calcium and sodium alginates, carrageen, edible gums [6] [(such as guar, karaya, arabic, carobean, furcellaran, tragacanth, gum ghatti)], dextrin, sorbitol, pectin, sodium and calcium pectate, sodium citrate, sodium phosphates, sodium tartrate, calcium lactate, lecithin, albumen, gelatin, quillaia, modified starches, hydrolysed proteins, monoglycerides or diglycerides of fatty acids, synthetic lecithin, propyleneglycol stearate, propylenegelycol alginate, methyl ethyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, sodium carboxy-methyl cellulose, stearyl tartaric acid, esters of monoglycerides and diglycerides of fatty acids monostearin sodium

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2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 1417, dated 20-9-1976 (w.e.f. 2-10-1976.)
3. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968.
4. Omitted by Notification No.GSR 764(E), dated 15-11-1984 (w.e.f. 16-11-1985).
5. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 481, dated 16-9-1993 (w.e.f. 16-9-1993)
6. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 55(E), dated 31-1-1979 (w.e.f. 31-1-1979)
7. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 147(E), dated 14-3-1997 (w.e.f. 14-9-1997)

sulphoacetate, sorbitan esters of fatty acids or in combination [7] [poly-oxy-ethylene sorbitan, monostearate] [6] [sodium stearoy 1-2-lactylate and calcium [stearoy 1-2-lactylate] [8] [Polyglycerol Esters of fatty acids and polyglycerol Ester of interesterified Ricinoleic acid] [9] [Omitted] [10] [and Brominated vegetable oils], [5] [Glycerol esters of wood resins (Ester Gum)]

[4] [61. Restriction on use of emulsifying and stabilising agents.

No emulsifying or stabilising agents shall be used in any food, except where the use of emulsifying or stabilising agent is specifically permitted :

Provided that the following emulsifying or stabilising agents shall not be used in milk and cream, namely :

Monoglyceridesor diglycerides of fatty acids, synthetic lecithin, propyleneglycol stearate, propyleneglycol alginats, methyl ethyl cellulose, methylcellulose, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, stearyl tartaric acid, esters of monoglycerides and diglycerides of fatty acids, monostearin sodium sulphoacetate, sorbitan esters of fatty acids or in combination, [1] [Omitted] [2][and Brominated vegetable oils] [3] [Provided further that Polyglycerol esters of fatty acids and Polyglycerol ester of interesterified Ricinoleic acid may be used in bakery products and in chocolate to the extent of 0.2 per cent by weight].

[5] [Provided also that Diacetyl Tartaric acid esters of Mono and Diglycerides may be used in Bread and Cakes.]

Short Notes

1. Rules 60 and 61 - proviso thereto - certain emulsifying and stabilising agents not to be used in milk and cream - brominated vegetable oils could be used to the extent of 0.5 per cent in chocolate ice cream - it was incumbent on the prosecution to establish that the sample taken from him contained either brominated vegetable oils or other permitted stabilisers and emulsifiers exceeding 0.5 per cent by weight or that it did not conform to the prescribed standard in some other detail. (Krishan Chand vs. Delhi Administration and others) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA**
1948-1997 FAC (SC) 564

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[1] Omitted by GSR 454(E) dated 15-4-1988.

[2] Inserted by GSR 411(E), dated 29-3-1990 (to remain in force upto 15th April, 1990).

[3] Inserted by Notification No.GSR 101(E), dated 18-2-1992 (w.e.f.18-2-1992).

[4] Substituted by Notification No.GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968.

[5] Added by Notification No.GSR 284 (E), dated 29-5-1997 (w.e.f. 29-5-1997).

[6] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 55(E), dated 31-1-1979 (w.e.f. 31-1-1979)

[7] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 205(E), dated 13-2-1974 (w.e.f. 23-5-1974)

[8] Inserted by Notification No.GSR 101(E), dated 18-2-1992 (w.e.f.18-2-1992).

[9] Omitted by GSR 454(E) dated 15-4-1988.

[10] Inserted by GSR 411(E), dated 29-3-1990 (to remain in force upto 15th April, 1990).

[4] [61-A. Use of starch phosphate.

Starch phosphate, a gum arabic substitute, may be used in syrup, ice-cream powder, salad dressing and pudding to a maximum extent of 0.5 per cent.

61-B. Use of emulsifying and stabilising agents in flavouring agents.

The emulsifying and stablising agents may be added to flavouring agents]

[5] [61-C. Use of emulsifying and stabilising agents in fruit products.

The following emulsifying and stabilising agents may be added to Fruit Products:

1. Pectin
2. Sodium alginate
3. Calcium alginate
4. Alginic acid
5. Propylene glycol alginate]

[8] [61-D. Use of emulsifying and stabilising agents in frozen desserts.

The emulsifying and stabilising agents enlisted under rule 60 may be added to frozen desserts]

[1] [**61E — Use of Xanthan Gum —** Xanthan Gum may be used in food articles upto a maximum extent of 0.5 per cent by weight.]

[6] [62. Restriction on use of anticaking agents.

No anticaking agents shall be used in any food except where the use of anticaking agents is specifically permitted.

[7] [Provided that table salt, onion powder, garlic powder, fruit powder and soup powder may contain the following anticaking agents in quantities not exceeding 2.0 per cent either singly or in combination namely :-

(1) carbonates of calcium and magnesium.

(2) phosphates of calcium and magnesium .

(3) silicates of calcium, magnesium, aluminium or sodium or silicon dioxide;

(4) myristates, palmitates or stearates of aluminium ammonium, calcium, potassium or sodium.]]

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4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 55(E), dated 31-1-1979 (w.e.f. 31-1-1979)
5. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 249(E), dated 8-3-1983.
6. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 55(E), dated 31-1-1979.
7. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 764(E), dated 15-11-1984.
8. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 121 (E), dated 11-3-1996 (w.e.f. 7-9-1996)
1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 177(E), dated 6-4-1998 (w.e.f. 6-4-1998)

[7] [Provided further that calcium potassium or sodium ferrocyanide may be used as crystal modifiers and anti-caking agent in common salt, iodised salt and iron fortified salt in quantity not exceeding 10 mg/kg singly or in combination expressed as ferrocyanide.]

[2] [62-A. Antifoaming agents in edible oils and fats.

Dimethyl and Polysiloxane, food grade, may be used as an antifoaming agent in edible oils and fats for deep fat frying upto a maximum limit of 10 parts per million.

Explanation-For the purpose of this rule,"Antifoaming agent" means substance which retards deteriorative change and foaming height during heating.]

[6] [62-B. Use of release agents in confectionery.

Spreadasil silicon spray (Dimethyl Polysiloxane) if used, as release agent in confectionery, shall not exceed 10 ppm of the finished product.]

[3] [[4] [PART XIII - FLAVOURING AGENTS AND RELATED SUBSTANCES]

[5] [63. Flavouring agents.

Flavouring agents include flavour substances, flavour extracts or flavour preparations, which are capable of imparting flavouring properties, namely taste or odour or both to food. Flavouring agents may be of following three types :-

(A) Natural Flavours and Natural Flavouring Substances :-

"Natural Flavours" and "Natural Flavouring Substances" are flavour preparations and single substance respectively, acceptable for human consumption, obtained exclusively by physical processes from vegetables, sometimes animal raw materials, either in their natural state or processed for human consumption.

(B) Nature-Identical Flavouring Substances :-

Nature-identical flavoring substances are substances chemically isolated from aromatic raw materials or obtained synthetically;

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2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 283(E), dated 26-3-1983.
3. Added by Notification No.GSR 1211, dated 9-12-1958.
4. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 764(E), dated 15-11-1984.
5. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 283(E), dated 26-3-1983.
6. Inserted by GSR 454(E), dated 15-4-1988.
7. Inserted by GSR 729(E), dated 23-8-1990 effective from 23-8-1990.

they are chemically identical to substances present in natural products intended for human consumption, either processed or not.

(C) Artificial Flavouring Substances :-

Artificial Flavouring substances are those substances which have not been identified in natural products intended for human consumption either processed or not].

[3][63-A. Restriction on use of flavouring agents :-

The use of the following flavouring agents are prohibited in any article of food, namely :-

1. Coumarin and dihydrocoumarin;
2. Tonkabean (Dipteryl adorat); and
3. B-asarone and cinamyl anthracilate".]

[1][4. Estragole

5. Ethyl Methyl Ketone
6. Ethyl-3-Phenylglycidate
7. Eugenyl methyl ether
8. Methyl napthyl Ketone
9. P.Propylanisole
10. Saffrole and Isosaffrole
11. Thujone and Isothujone thujone].

[2][64. Solvent in flavour.

Diethylene Glycol and Monothylether shall not be used as solvent in flavours.

64-A. Use of anti-oxidants, emulsifying and stabilising agents and food preservatives in flavour.

The flavouring agents may contain permitted anti-oxidants, emulsifying and stabilising agents and food preservatives.

64-B. Use of monosodium glutamate.

Monosodium glutamate may be added to an article of food [4][under proper label declaration as provided in sub-rule (S) of Rule 42] provided

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1. Inserted by Notification No.677(E), dated 6-9-1994 (w.e.f. 6-9-1994).
2. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 764(E), dated 15-11-1984.
3. Rule 63(old) renumbered as Rule 63-A vide Notification No.GSR 283(E), dated 26-3-1983. Substituted by GSR 454(E), dated 15-4-1988.
4. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 101(E), dated 18-2-1992 (w.e.f. 18-2-1992).

the total glutamate content of the ready-to-serve food does not exceed 1 per cent. It shall not be added to any food for use by the infant below twelve months].

[3] [64-BB.Extraneous addition of flavouring agents to be mentioned on the label.

Where an extraneous flavouring agent has been added to any article of food, [2] [2][there shall be written on the label] attached to any package of food so flavoured, a statement in capital letters as below :-

"CONTAINS ADDED FLAVOUR"]

[1] **[Note:** - If such a statement is displayed, the flavour used in the product need not be mentioned in the list of ingredients.]

[5] ["64-BBB] Use of Menthol [6] [64-BBB omitted]

[4] [PART XIII-A-CARRY OVER OF FOOD ADDITIVES

64-C. Carry over of food Additives.

(1) For the prupose of the standards specified in Appendix B, the "Carry Over" principle applies to the presence of additives such as colours, flavouring agents, antioxidants anti-caking agents, emulsifying and stabilising agents, and preservatives in food, as a result of the use of raw material or other ingredients in which these additives were used. The presence of contaminants is not covered by this purpose.

(2) The presence of an additive in food through the application of the carry over principle is admissible in general unless otherwise specifically prohibited in the rules or in Appendix B provided the total additive including the carry over through the raw material or other ingredients does not exceed the maximum amount so permitted.]

[7] [PART XIV - INSECTICIDES AND PESTICIDES

[8] [65. Restriction on the use of insecticides.

[9](1) Subject to the Provisions of Sub-rule (2), no insecticides shall be used directly on articles of food:

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply to the fumigants which are registered and recommended for use as such on articles of food by the Registration Committee, constituted under section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 (46 of 1968].

[4](2) The amount of insecticide mentioned in Column 2 on the foods mentioned in column 3, shall not exceed the tolerance limit prescribed in column 4 of the Table

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3. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 293(E), dated 23-3-1985 (w.e.f. 23-9-1985).
4. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 283(E), dated 26-3-1983.
5. Inserted by GSR 454(E), dated 15-4-1988.
6. Omitted by Notification No.GSR 411(E), dated 28th March, 1990
7. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 1533. dated 8-7-1968.
8. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 754, dated 29-5-1976.
9. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 790(E), dated 10-10-1983.
2. [there shall be written just beneath the list of ingredients on the label] is substituted by Notification No. GSR 380(E), dated 25-6-1998 (w.e.f. 25-6-99).
1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 380(E), dated 25-6-1998 (w.e.f. 25-6-99)

given below :

TABLE

Sl.No.	Name of Insecticides	Food	Tolerance limit mg/kg.ppm)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Aldrin, dieldrin (The limits apply to aldrin and dieldrin singly or in any combination and are expressed as dieldrin)	Foodgrains	0.01
		[5] [Milled foodgrains	Nil
		Milk and Milk products	0.15(on a fat basis)
		Fruits and Vegetables	0.1
		Meat	0.2
		Eggs	0.1 (on a shell free basis)
		[2] [Fish	0.2]
2.	Carbaryl	Foodgrains	1.5
		[5] [Milled foodgrains	Nil
		Okra and leafy vegetables	10.0
		Potatoes	0.2
		Other vegetables	5.0
		Cottonseed (whole)	1.0
		Maize cob (kernels)	1.0
		[2] [Maize	0.50
		Rice	2.50
		Chillies	5.00]
3.	Chlordane (residue to be measured as cis plus trans chlordane)	[1] [Foodgrains	0.02]
		[5] [Milled foodgrains	nil]
		Milk and Milk Products	0.05 (on a fat basis)
		Vegetables	0.2
		Fruits	0.1
		Sugar beet	0.3

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4. Renumbered.

5. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 791(E), dated 13-12-1995 (w.e.f. 13-12-1995).

1. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 791(E), dated 13-12-1995 (w.e.f. 13-12-1995).

2. Added by Notification No. GSR 174(E), dated 6-4-1998 (w.e.f. 6-4-98)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4.	D.D.T.(The limits apply to D.D.T., D.D.D. and D.D.E. singly or in any combination)	Milk and Milk products	1.25(on a fat basis)
		Fruits and Vegetables including potatoes	3.5
		Meat poultry and fish	7.0 (on whole product basis)
		Eggs	0.05 (on a shell free basis)
5.	Diazinon	Foodgrains	0.05
		[2][Milled foodgrains	nil]
		Vegetables	0.5
6.	Dichlorvos (content of dichloroacetaldehyde (D.C.A.) be reported where possible)	Foodgrains	1.0
		Milled foodgrains	0.25
		Vegetables	0.15
		Fruits	0.1
7.	Dicofol	Fruits and Vegetables	5.0
		Tea (dry manufactured)	5.0
8.	Dimethoate (residue to be determined as dimethoate and expressed as dimethoate)	Fruits and Vegetables	2.0
9.	Endosulfan (residues are measured and reported as total of endosulfan A and B and endosulfan-sulphate)	Fruits and Vegetables	2.0
		Cottonseed	0.5
		Cottonseed oil	0.2
		(crude)	0.2
		[1][Bengalgram	0.20
		Pigeon Pea	0.10
		Fish	0.20]
10.	Fenitrothion	Foodgrains	0.02
		Milled foodgrains	0.005
		Milk and Milk Products	0.05 (on a fat basis)
		Fruits	0.5
		Vegetables	0.3
		Meat	0.03
11.	Heptachlor (combined residues of heptachlor and its epoxide to be determined and expressed as Heptachlor)	Foodgrains	0.01
		Milled foodgrains	0.002
		Milk and Milk Products	0.15(on a fat basis)
		Vegetables	0.05
12.	Hydrogen cyanide	Foodgrains	37.5
		Milled foodgrains	3.0

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2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 791(E), dated 13-12-1995 (w.e.f. 13-12-1995).

1. Added by Notification No. GSR 174(E), dated 6-4-1998 (w.e.f. 6-4-98)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
13.	Hydrogen Phosphide	Foodgrains	[2][0.02]
		Milled foodgrains	[2][nil]
14.	Inorganic bromide (determined and expressed as total bromide from all sources)	Foodgrains	25.0
		Milled foodgrains	25.0
		Fruits	30.0
		[4][Dried fruits	30.0
		Spices	400.00]
[1][15.	Hexachlorocycle hexane and its Isomers		
	(a) Alfa (a) Isomer:	Rice grain unpolished	0.10
		Rice grain polished	0.05
		Milk (whole)	0.05
		[5][Fruits and vegetable	1.00
		Fish	0.25]
	(b) Beta (B) Isomer :	Rice grain Unpolished	0.10
		Rice grain polished	0.05
		Milk (whole)	0.02
		[5][Fruits and vegetable	1.00
		Fish	0.25]
	(c) Gamma (7) Isomer : known as Linda-ne	Food grains except rice	[2][0.10]
		[3][Milled foodgrains except rice	nil]
		Rice grain Unpolished	0.10
		Rice grain polished	0.05
		Milk	0.01 (on whole basis)
		Milk products	0.20 (on fat basis)
		[4][Fruits and vegetable	1.00
		Fish	0.25]
		Eggs	0.10 (On shell basis)
		Meat and poultry	2.00 (On whole basis)
	(d) Delta (8) Isomer :	Rice grain Unpolished	0.10
		Rice grain Polished	0.05
		Milk (whole)	0.02"
		[5][Fruits and vegetable	1.00
		Fish	0.25]
		Meat and poultry	2.0 (on whole basis)]

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1. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 591(E), dated 15-6-1992 (w.e.f. 15-12-1992)
2. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 791(E), dated 13-12-1995 (w.e.f. 13-12-1995)
3. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 791(E), dated 13-12-1995 (w.e.f. 13-12-1995)
4. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 174(E), dated 6-4-1998 (w.e.f. 6-4-98)
5. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 174(E), dated 6-4-1998 (w.e.f. 6-4-98)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
16.	Malathion (Malathion to be determined and expressed as combined residues of malathion and malaoxon)	Foodgrains	4.0
		Milled foodgrains	1.0
		Fruits	4.0
		Vegetables	3.0
		Dried fruits	8.0
17.	Parathion (Combined residues of parathion and paraoxon to be determined and expressed as parathion)	Fruits and Vegetables	0.5
18.	Parathion methyl (combined residues of parathion methyl and its oxygen analogue to be determined and expressed as parathion methyl)	Fruits	0.2
		Vegetables	1.0
19.	Phosphamidon residues (expressed as the sum of phosphamidon and its desethyl derivative)	Foodgrains	0.05
		[2] [Milled foodgrains	nil]
		Fruits and Vegetables	0.2
20.	Pyrethrins (sum of pyrethrins I & II and other structurally related insecticide ingredients of pyrethrum)	Foodgrains	[3] [nil]
		Milled foodgrains	[3] [nil]
		Fruits and Vegetables	1.0
[1] [21.	CHLORFENVINPHOS (Residues to be measured as alpha and beta isomers of chlorienvinphos	Foodgrains	0.025
		Milled Foodgrains	0.006
		Milk and Milk Products	0.02 (fat basis)
		Meat and Poultry	0.2 (carcass fat)
		Vegetables	0.05
		Groundnuts	0.05 (shell free basis)
		Cotton seed	0.05
22.	CHLOROBENZILATE	Fruits	1.0
		Dry Fruits, Almonds and Walnuts	0.2 (shell free basis)
23.	CHLORPYRIFOS	Foodgrains	0.05
		Milled foodgrains	0.01
		Fruits	0.5
		Potatoes and Onions	0.01
		Cauli Flower and Cabbage	0.01
		Other vegetables	0.2

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 851(E), dated 13-6-1986 (w.e.f. 13-6-1987)
2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 791(E), dated 13-2-1995 (w.e.f. 13-12-1995)
3. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 791(E), dated 13-2-1995 (w.e.f. 13-12-1995)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Meat and Poultry	0.1 (carcass fat)
		Milk and Milk Products	0.01 (fat basis)
		Cotton seed	0.05
		Cottonseed oil (crude)	0.025
24.	2,4D	Foodgrains	0.01
		Milled foodgrains	0.003
		Potatoes	0.2
		*Milk and Milk Products	0.05
		*Meat and Poultry	0.05
		Eggs	0.05 (shell free basis)
		Fruits	2.0
25.	ETHION (Residues to be determined as ethion and its oxygen analogue and expressed as ethion)	Tea (dry manufactured)	5.0
		Cucumber and Squash	0.5
		Other Vegetables	1.0
		Cotton seed	0.5
		Milk and Milk Products	0.5 (fat basis)
		*Meat and Poultry	0.2 (carcass fat basis)
		Eggs	0.2 (shell free basis)
		Foodgrains	0.025
		Milled foodgrains	0.006
		Peaches	1.0
		Other fruits	2.0
		Dry fruits	0.1 (shell free basis)
26.	FORMOTHION (Determined as dinethoate and its oxygen analogue and expressed as dimethoate except in case of citrus fruits where it is to be determined as formathion)	Citrus fruits	0.2
		Other fruits	1.0
		Vegetable	2.0
		Peppers and Tomatoes	1.0
27.	MONOCROTHPHOS	Foodgrains	0.025
		Milled Foodgrains	0.006
		Citrus fruits	0.2
		Other fruits	1.0
		Carrot, Turnip, Potatoes and Sugar beet	0.05
		Onion and Peas	0.1
		Other Vegetables	0.2
		Cottonseed	0.1
		Cottonseed oil (raw)	0.05
		*Meat and Poultry	0.02
		*Milk and Milk Products	0.02

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*Soluble in water and hence not necessary to mention on fat basis.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Eggs	0.02 (shell free basis)
		Coffee (Raw beans)	0.1
28.	PARAQUAT Dichloride (Determined as paraquat cations)	Foodgrains	0.1
		Milled foodgrains	0.05
		Patatoes	0.2
		Other vegetables	0.05
		Cotton seed	0.2
		Cottonseed oil (edible refined)	0.05
		*Milk (whole)	0.01
		Fruits	0.05
29.	PHOSALONE	Pears	2.0
		Citrus fruits	1.0
		Other fruits	5.0
		Potatoes	0.1
		Other vegetables	1.0
		Rapeseed/Mustard Oil (crude)	0.05
30.	TRICHLORFON	Foodgrains	0.05
		Milled foodgrains	0.0125
		Sugar beet	0.05
		Fruits and Vegetables	0.1
		Oil seeds	0.1
		Edible Oil (refined)	0.05
		*Meat and Poultry	0.1
		*Milk (whole)	0.05
31.	THIOMETON (Residues determined as thiometon its sulfoxide and sulphone expressed as thiometon)	Foodgrains	0.025
		Milled foodgrains	0.006
		Fruits	0.5
		Patatoes, Carrots and Sugar beets	0.05
		Other vegetables	0.5
[1] [32.	Acephate	Safflower seed	2.0
		Cotton Seed	2.0
33.	Methamido-phos (A metabolite of Acephate)	Safflower seed	0.1
		Cotton seed	0.1
34.	Aldicarb (sum of Aldicarb its sulphoxide and sulphone, expressed as Aldicarb)	Potato	0.5
		Chewing Tobacco	0.1
35.	Atrazine	Maize	[2] [nil]
		Sugarcane	0.25

*Soluble in water and hence not necessary to mention on fat basis.

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1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 445(E) dated 16-4-1990 (effective from 16-4-1990).
2. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 791(E), dated 13-12-1995 (w.e.f. 13-12-1995)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
36.	Carbendazim	Foodgrains	0.50
		Milled foodgrains	0.12
		Vegetables	0.50
		Mango	2.00
		Banana (whole)	1.00
		Other fruits	5.00
		Cotton seed	0.10
		Groundnut	0.10
		Sugar beet	0.10
		Dry fruits	0.10
		Eggs	0.10 (shell free basis)
		Meat & Poultry	0.10 (Carcass fat basis)
		Milk & Milk Products	0.10 (fat basis)
37.	Benomyl	Foodgrains	0.50
		Milled foodgrains	0.12
		Vegetables	0.50
		Mango	2.00
		Banana (whole)	1.00
		Other fruits	5.00
		Cotton seed	0.10
		Groundnut	0.10
		Sugar beet	0.10
		Dry fruits	0.10
		Eggs	0.10 (shell free basis)
		Meat & Poultry	0.10 (carcass fat basis)
		Milk & Milk Products	0.10 (fat basis)
38.	Captan	Fruits & Vegetables	15.00
39.	Carbofuran (sum of carbofuran and 3-hydroxy carbofuran expressed as carbofuran)	Foodgrains	0.10
		Milled foodgrains	0.03
		Fruit & Vegetables	0.10
		Oil seeds	0.10
		Sugarcane	0.10
		Meat & Poultry	0.10 (carcass fat basis)
		Milk & Milk Products	0.05 (fat basis)
40.	Copper Oxychloride (determined as copper)	Fruit	20.00
		Patato	1.00
		Other vegetables	20.00
41.	Cypermethrin (sum of isomers) (fat soluble residue)	Wheat grains	0.05
		Melled wheat grains	0.01
		Brinjal	0.20
		Cabbage	2.00

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*Soluble in water and hence not necessary to mention on fat basis.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Bhindi	0.20
		Oil seeds except groundnut	0.20
		Meat & Poultry	0.20 (carcass fat basis)
		Milk & Milk Prouducts	0.01 (fat basis)
42.	Decamethrin/ Deltamethrin	Cotton seed	0.10
		[1] [Foodgrains	0.50
		Milled foodgrains	0.20]
43.	Edifenphos	Rice	0.02
		Ricebran	1.00
		Eggs	0.01 (shell free basis)
		Meat & Poultry	0.02 (carcass fat basis)
		Milk & Milk Products	0.01 (fat basis)
44.	Fenthion (sum of fenthion, its oxygen analogue and their sulphoxides and sulphones, expressed as fenthion)	Foodgrains	0.10
		Milled foodgrains	0.03
		Onion	0.10
		Potatoes	0.05
		Beans	0.10
		Peas	0.50
		Tomatoes	0.50
		Other vegetables	1.00
		Musk melon	2.00
		Meat & Poultry	2.00 (carcass fat basis)
		Milk & Milk products	0.05 (fat basis)
45.	Fenvalerate (fat soluble residue)	Cauliflower	2.00
		Brinijal	2.00
		Okra	2.00
		Cotton seed	0.20
		Cottonseed oil	0.10
		Meat & Poultry	1.00 (carcass fat basis)
		Milk & Milk Products	0.01 (fat basis)
46.	Dithiocarbamates (the residue tolerance limit are determined and expressed as mg/CS2/kg and refer separately to the residues arising from any or each groups of dithiocarbamates	Foodgrains	0.20
		Milled foodgrains	0.05
		Potatoes	0.10
		Tomatoes	3.00
		Cherries	1.00
		Other fruits	3.00
	(a)	Dimethyl dithiocarbamates residue resulting from the use of ferbam or Ziram and	

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1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 106(E) dated 22-2-1994 (w.e.f. 22-2-1994).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(b)	Ethylene bis-dithiocarbamates resulting from the use of mancozeb, maneb or Zineb (including zineb derived from nabam plus zinc sulphate)	
47.	Phenthoate	Foodgrains	0.05
		Milled foodgrains	0.01
		Oilseeds	0.03
		Edible oils	0.01
		Eggs	0.05 (shell free basis)
		Meat & Poultry	0.05 (carcass fat basis)
		Milk & Milk products	0.01 (fat basis)
48.	Phorate (sum of phorate, its oxygen analogue and their sulphoxides and sulphones, expressed as phorate)	Foodgrains	0.05
		Milled foodgrains	0.01
		Tomatoes	0.10
		Other vegetables	0.05
		Fruits	0.05
		Oil seeds	0.05
		Edible oils	0.03
		Sugarcane	0.05
		Eggs	0.05 (shell free basis)
		Meat & Poultry	0.05 (carcass fat basis)
		Milk & Milk Products	0.05 (fat basis)
49.	Simazine	Maize	[2][nil]
		Sugarcane	0.25
50.	Pirimiphos-methyl	Rice	0.50
		[2][Food grains except rice	5.00
		Milled food grains except rice	1.00]
		Eggs	0.05 (shell free basis)
		Meat & Poultry	0.05 (carcass fat basis)
		Milk & Milk Products	0.05 (fat basis)
[1][51.	Alachlor	Cotton Seed	0.05
		Groundnut	0.05
		Maize	0.10
		Soyabeans	0.10
52.	Alfa Nephthyl Acetic Acid (A.N.A.)	Pine-Apple	0.50
53.	Bitertanol	Wheat	0.05
		Groundnut	0.10
54.	Captafol	Tomato	5.00

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2. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 791(E), dated 13-12-1995 (w.e.f. 13-12-1995)
1. Added by Notification No. GSR 174(E), dated 6-4-1998 (w.e.f. 6-4-98)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
55.	Cartaphydrochloride	Rice	0.50
56.	Chlormequatchloride	Grape	1.00
		Cotton Seed	1.00
57.	Chlorothalonil	Groundnut	0.10
		Potato	0.10
58.	Diflubenzuron	Cotton Seed	0.20
59.	Dodine	Apple	5.00
60.	Diuron	Cotton Seed	1.00
		Banana	0.10
		Maize	0.50
		Citrus (Sweet Orange)	1.00
		Grapes	1.00
61.	Ethephon	Pine Apple	2.00
		Coffee	0.10
		Tomato	2.00
		Mango	2.00
62.	Fluchloralin	Cotton Seed	0.05
		Soya Beans	0.05
63.	Malic Hydrazide	Onion	15.00
		Potato	50.00
64.	Metalyxyl	Bajra	0.05
		Maize	0.05
		Sorghum	0.05
65.	Methomyl	Cotton Seed	0.10
66.	Methyl Chloro-phenoxy-acetic Acid (M.C.P.A.)	Rice	0.05
		Wheat	0.05
67.	Oxadiazon	Rice	0.03
68.	Oxydemeton methyl	Food-grains	0.02
69.	Permethrin	Cucumber	0.50
		Cotton Seed	0.50
		Soya Beans	0.05
		Sunflower Seed	1.00
70.	Quinolphos	Rice	0.01
		Pigeonpea	0.01
		Cardamom	0.01
		Tea	0.01
		Fish	0.01
71.	Thiophanatemethyl	Apple	5.00
		Papaya	7.00]

EXPLANATION :- For the purpose of this rule :

(a) the expression "insecticide" shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Insecticide Act, 1968 (46 of 1968);

(b) Unless otherwise stated :

(i) maximum levels are expressed in mg./kg. on a whole product basis.

(ii) all foods refer to raw agricultural products moving in commerce].]

[1] [Part XV - Solvent Extracted Oils and Edible Flour

66. Definition of Solvent - extracted oils.

Solvent-extracted oil means any vegetable oil obtained from oil-bearing material by the porcess of extraction by a solvent.

67. Conditions of manufacture, stock and sale of solvent-extracted oil.

The manufacture, stock and sale of solvent-extracted oil shall comply with the following conditions, namely :-

(1) The oil shall be manufactured only in factories licensed for the purpose under the Solvent-extracted Oil, Deoiled Meal and Edible Flour (Control) Order, 1967 (hereinafter referred to as the said Order in this Part).

(2) The oil-bearing materials subject to the extraction process for the manufacture of solvent-extracted oil, and the solvent used in the said process, shall conform to the standards of quality laid down in sub-clauses (7) and (8) of Clause 9 of the said Order.

(3) Only such grades and varieties of solvent-extracted oil may be manufactured, stocked or sold for the purpose of direct human consumption as have been permitted in sub-clause (1) of Clause 9 of the said Order, and for the purpose of refining for direct human consumption or for use in the manufacture of vanaspati as have been permitted in sub-clause (2) of Clause 9 of the said Order and these oils shall conform to the appropriate standards of quality prescribed therein.

(4) The oils shall be packed and labelled in accordance with the requirements under Clause 11 of the said Order.

(5) The sale or movement of stocks of solvent-extracted oils other than of the 'refined" grade that is to say, oil which has been neutralised, bleached and deodorised and conforms to the appropriate standards of quality of such oil, shall be governed by the provisions of sub-clause (3) of Clause 9 of the said Order. Such oil shall be sold or moved by the producer directly to industrial users thereof registered as such under the said Order, and not to any other person or through any third party.

68. Definition of solvent-extracted edible flour.

"Solvent-extracted edible flour" means the ground material obtained from specially prepared deoiled meal, that is, the residual material left over when oil is extracted by a solvent from oil cake immediately following the single-pressing of good quality edible oilseeds.

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1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 992, dated 3-7-1971.

69. Conditions of manufacture, stock and sale of solvent-extracted edible flour.

The manufacture, stock and sale of solvent-extracted edible flour shall be subject to compliance with the following conditions, namely :-

(1) The edible flour shall be manufactured only in factories licensed for the purpose under the said Order.

(2) The deoiled meal from which the edible flour is prepared, and the solvent used in the extraction process, shall conform to standards of quality laid down in sub-clauses (6) and (8) of Clause 9 of the said Order.

(3) Only such grades and qualities of edible flour may be manufactured as have been permitted in sub-clause (6) of clause (9) of the said Order, and these shall conform to the appropriate standards of quality prescribed therein.

(4) The edible flour shall be packed and labelled in accordance with the requirements under Clause 11 of the said Order.]

[69-A—Restriction on the use of solvent

(1) No solvent other than n-Hexane (Food Grade) shall be used in the extraction of cocoa butter, oils and fats and edible soya flour.

(2) The quantity solvent mentioned in the column (1) of the Table below, in the food mentioned in colum (2) of the said Table, shall not exceed the tolerance limits prescribed in column (3) of the said Table

TABLE

Name of solvent	Article of food	Tolerance limits mg/kg/ (ppm)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Hexane (Food Grade)	(a) Refined Solvent extracted cocoa butter.	5.00
	(b) Refined Solvent extracted oils & fats.	5.00
	(c) Solvent extracted edible soya flour.]	10.00

---

1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 382 (E), dated 10-7-1997 (w.e.f 10-7-1997).

[1] [PART XVI - SEQUESTERING AND BUFFERING AGENTS (ACIDS, BASES, AND SALTS)

70. Definition of sequestering agents.

The sequestering agents are substances which prevent adverse effect of metals catalysing the oxidative break-down of foods forming chelates; thus inhibiting decolourisation, off taste and rancidity.

71. Definition of buffering agents.

Buffering agents are materials used to counter acidic and alkaline changes during storage or processing steps, thus improving the flavour and increasing the stability of foods.

72. Restrictions on the use of sequestering and buffering agents.

Unless otherwise provided in the rules the sequestering and buffering agents specified in column (1) of the Table below, may be used in the groups of food specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said Table, in concentration not exceeding the proportions specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table :

Table

Name of sequestering and buffering agents (1)	Groups of food (2)	Maximum level of use (parts per million) (ppm) (mg./kg.) (3)
1. Acetic Acid	(i) Acidulant, buffering and and neutralising agents in beverages soft drinks	Limited by G.M.P.
	(ii) in caned baby foods	5,000
2. Adipic acid	Salt substituted and dietary food	250
[2] [3. * * * * *		
4. * * * * *]		
5. Calcium Gluconate	In confections	2,500
6. Calcium Carbonate	As a neutralizer in number of foods	10,000

---

1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 764(E), dated 15-11-1984.
2. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 677(E), dated 6-9-1994 (w.e.f. 6-9-1994).

(1)	(2)	(3)
7. Calcium oxide	As a neutralizer in specified dairy product	2,500
8. Citric acid malic acid	Carbonated beverage and as an acidulant in miscellaneous foods	Limited by G.M.P.
[1][9. * * * * * *]		
10. D.L. Lactic Acid (food grade)	As acidulant in miscellaneous foods	Limited by G.M.P.
[2][10A. L(+) Lactic Acid (food grade)	As acidulant in miscellaneous foods	Limited by GMP
11. Phosphoric acid	Beverages, soft drinks	600
12. Polyphosphate containing less than 6 Phosphate mouties	(a) Processed cheese, bread	40,000
	(b) Milk Preparations	4,000
	(c) Cake Mixes	10,000
	(d) Protein foods	4,000
13. L(+) Tartaric acid	Acidulants	600
[3][14. Calcium Disodium, Ethylene,diamine tetra acetate	(i) Emulsions containing refined vegetable oils, eggs, vinegar, salt, sugar and spices;	50"
	(ii) Salad dressing;	
	(iii) Sandwich spred [4][or fat Spread]]	
[5][15. Fumaric acid	As acidulant in Miscellaneous foods	3000ppm]

NOTE :- DL Lactic acid and L(+) Tartaric acid shall not be added to any food meant for children below 12 months (The lactic acid shall also conform to the specification laid down by the Indian Standards Institution.)

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1. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 677(E), dated 6-9-1994 (w.e.f. 6-9-1994).
2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 284 (E), dated 29-5-1997 (w.e.f. 29-5-1997)
3. Inserted by GSR 917(E), dated 17-11-1987.
4. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 481, dated 16-9-1993 (w.e.f.16-9-1993)
5. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 578(E), dated 4-8-1995 (w.e.f.4-8-1995)

[4] [72-A. Restriction on use of certain substance. -

The use of substances specified in column (1) in the food mentioned in column (2) of the Table given below shall not exceed the limit specified in column (3) of the said table, namely :-

TABLE

Substances	Food	Maximum level of use (ppm) mg/kg
1	2	3
1. Ammonium Carbonate	Baked foods confections	5,000
2. Ammonium bicarbonate	-do-	GMP
3. Baking powder	Baked foods	GMP
4. Ammonium Phosphate monobasic	Bread	2,500
5. Ammonium persulphate	-do-	2,500
6. Calcium Phosphate	-do-	2,500
7. Calcium Carbonate	-do-	5,000
8. Potassium Bromate and /or Potassium Iodate	-do-	50
9. Ammonium Chloride	-do-	500
10. Fungal Alpha-amylase	-do-	100
11. Sodium Stearoy 1-2 Lactylate of Calcium Stearoy 1-2 Lactylate (Singly or in combination)	-do-	5,000
12. L-Cystein Mono Hydrochloride	-do-	90
13. Benzoyl Peroxide	Flour for bakery	40
14. Potassium Bromate	-do-	20
15. Ascorbic acid	-do-	200
16. Gluconodelta Lactone	Cured meat or meat products	5,000
17. Chlorine	Flour for bakery	2,000

---

4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 677(E), dated 6-9-1994 (w.e.f. 6-9-1994) as corrected by GSR 54 (E), dated 7-2-1995.

[2][72-B-Use of Glycerol Esters of Wood Resins (Ester Gum)—

The maximum limit of glycerol esters of wood resins(ester gum) when used in flavour emulsions, soft drink concentrate and carbonated water shall not exceed 100 P.P.M. of the final beverage for consumption.]

[1][PART XVII. IRRADIATION OF FOOD

73. For the purpose of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires :-

(a) 'Irradiation' means any physical procedure, involving the intentional exposure of food to ionizing radiations.

(b) 'Irradiation facility' means any facility which is capable of being utilized for treatment of food by irradiation.

(c) 'Operator of irradiation facility' means any person appointed as such by licensee who satisfies the qualifications and requirements as for training specified in Schedule II of the Atomic Energy (Control of Irradiation of Food) Rules, 1991.

(d) 'Irradiated food' means articles of food subjected to radiation by :-

(i) Gamma Rays;

(ii) X-rays generated from machine sources operated at or below an energy level of 5 million electron volts; and

(iii) Sub-atomic particles, namely, electrons generated from machine sources operated at or below an energy level of 10 million electron volts, to dose levels as specified in Schedule I of the Atomic Energy (Control of Irradiation of Food) Rules 1991.

74. Dose of Irradiation :-

(1) Save as provided in sub-rule (2), no food shall be irradiated.

(2) No article of food permitted for irradiation specified in column 2 of the Table given below shall receive the dose of irradiation in excess of the quantity specified in column 3 of the said Table at the time of irradiation :-

---

1. Inserted by notification No.GSR 614, dated 9-8-1994 (w.e.f.9-8-1994).
2. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 284(E), dated 29-5-1997 (w.e.f. 29-5-1997).

Sl.No.	Name of Foods	Dose of Irradiation (KGY)		
		Minimum	Maximum	Overall average
1.	Onions	0.02	0.09	0.06
2.	Spices	6	14	10
3.	Potatoes	0.06	0.15	0.10
[1][4.	Rice	0.25	1.0	0.62
5.	Somolina (Sooji or Rawa), Wheat, atta and Maida	0.25	1.0	0.62
6.	Mango	0.25	0.75	0.50
7.	Raisins, Figs and Dried Dates	0.25	0.75	0.50
8.	Ginger, Garlic and Shallots (Small Onions)	0.03	0.15	0.09
9.	Meat and Meat Products including Chicken	2.5	4.0	3.25]

(3) Routine quantitative dosimentry shall be made during operation and record kept of such measurement as provided under Deptt. of Atomic Energy (Control of Irradiation of Food) Rules 1991.

75. Requirement for the process of irradiation :-

(1) Approval of facilities - No irradiation facility shall be used for the treatment of food unless such facility :-

(a) has been approved and licensed under the Atomic Energy (Control of Irradiation Food) Rules, 1991.

(b) complies with the conditions for approval, operation, licence and process control prescribed under the Atomic Energy (Control of Irradiation of Food) Rules 1991.

(c) carries out irradiation in accordance with the provisions of the Atomic Energy (Control of Irradiation of Food) Rules,1991.

(2) Foods once irradiated shall not be re-irradiated unless specifically so permitted by the Licensing Authority for the Irradiation process control purposes.

(3) No Food/irradiated food shall leave the irradiation facility unless it has been irradiated in accordance with the provisions of Deptt. of Atomic Energy (Control of Irradiation of Food) Rules, 1991 and a certificate of irradiation indicating the dose of irradiation and the purpose of irradiation is provided by the competent authority.

76. Restrictions on Irradiation of Food :

(a) The irradiation shall conform to the dose limit and the radiation source to the specific conditions prescribed for each type or category of Food specified for treatment by irradiation, under the Atomic Energy (Control of Irradiation of Food) Rules, 1991.

---

1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 172(E), dated 6-4-1998 (w.e.f. 6-4-1998).

(b) Food which has been treated by irradiation shall be identified in such a way as to prevent its being subjected to re-irradiation.

(c) The irradiation shall be carried out only by personnel having the minimum qualifications and training as prescribed for the purpose under the Atomic Energy (Control of Irradiation of Food) Rules,1991.

(d) Food once irradiated shall not be re-irradiated unless specifically so permitted under these rules.

77. Record of Irradiation of Food :-

Any treatment of Food by irradiation shall be recorded by an officer authorised by the competent authority as specified under the Deptt. of Atomic Energy (Control of Irradiation of Food) Rules, 1991 as follows :-

(i) Name of the article;

(ii) Licence No.;

(iii) Name, address and other details of Licensee;

(iv) Purpose of Irradiation;

(v) Source of Irradiation;

(vi) Date of Irradiation;

(vii) Dose of Irradiation;

(viii) Serial Number of Batch;

(xi) The nature, quality of Food to be irradiated and the Batch number;

(x) Quantity of Food Irradiated;

(xi) Physical appearance of article; before and after irradiation;

(xii) Type of packaging used during the irradiation treatment and for packing the irradiated food;

78. Standards of Irradiated Food :

The irradiated foods shall comply with all the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, and rules made thereunder specifying standards of such food.

APPENDIX A

FORMS

FORM I

[See Rule 4(1)]

Memorandum to the Director, Central Food Laboratory

From

....
....

To

The Director,
Central Food Laboratory,

....

....

No. Dated, the ....19.......

MEMORANDUM

1. I send herewith under the provisions of Section 13(2) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 sample (s) of a food purporting to be ....for test or analysis and request that a report on the result of the test or analysis may be supplied to this Court :

(1) Distinguishing No. on the container and outer covering........

(2) Particulars of offence alleged..............................

(3) Matter on which opinion required ....

[1] [2. A fees of [3][Rs.200/-] for analysis of the sample is enclosed vide Demand Draft for [3][Rs.200/-] drawn in favour of the Pay and Account Officer, Central Food Laboratory, Directorate General of Health, Services, Calcutta payable at Bank of Baroda, 4, India Exchange Place. Calcutta-700001. The Director, Central Food Laboratories, on receipt of the Demand Draft from the Court shall immediately send the same to the Central Food laboratory, 3, Kyd Street, Calcutta -700016 for deposition in respective Receipt Head.]

3. A copy of memorandum and the specimen impression of the seal used to seal the container and the cover are sent separately by Registered Post.

[2] [Magistrate Ist Class/Presidency Magistrate]

---

1. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 91(E), dated 26-2-1995 (w.e.f. 26-8-1995).

2. Substituted by Notification No.SRO 2755, dated 24-11-1956.

3. [Rs.1000/-] is substituted by Notification No.GSR 693(E), dated 20-11-1998 (w.e.f. 20-5-1999).

[2] [“FORM IA

[See Rule 4(1)]

From

....
....

To

The Director,
Central Food Laboratory,
....
....

No. Dated, the ....19.......

MEMORANDUM

1. I send herewith under the provision of section 6(2) of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, or clause (a) of Rule 3 of Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. Sample(s) of a food purporting to be.......for test or analysis and request that a report on the result of test or analysis may be supplied to the undersigned :

(1) Distinguishing No. on the container and outer covering.

(2) Matter on which opinion required.

[3] [2. A fees of [4] [Rs.200/-] for analysis of the sample is enclosed vide Demand Draft for [4] [Rs.200/-] drawn in favour of the Pay and Account Officer, Central Food Laboratory, Directorate General of Health Services, Calcutta payable at Bank of Baroda, 4, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-700001. The Director, Central Food Laboratories, on receipt of the Demand Draft from the Court shall immediately send the same to the Central Food laboratory, 3, Kyd Street, Calcutta -700016 for deposition in respective Receipt Head.]

3. A copy of memorandum and the specimen impression of the seal used to seal the container and the cover are sent separately by Registered post.

Customs Collector/Authorised Officer (Seal).]

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[2] Inserted by GSR 618(E), dated 16-5-1988 (w.e.f. 16-11-1988).

[3] Substituted by Notification No.GSR 91(E), dated 26-2-1995 (w.e.f. 26-8-1995).

[4] [Rs.1000/-] is substituted by Notification No.GSR 693(E), dated 20-11-1998 (w.e.f. 20-5-1999).

[1][FORM II

[See Rule 4(5)]

Certificate of test or analysis by the
Central Food Laboratory

Certificate No............

Certified that the sample (s) bearing number........... purporting to be a sample/samples of ....received on............ with Memorandum No.......dated......from......was in a condition fit for analysis and has/have been tested/analysed and that result/results of such test(s)/ analysis is/are stated below :

....
....
....

[2] [and I am of the opinion that]

2. The condition of seals on the container and the outer covering on receipt was as follows :

....
....

Place : Director
Date : Central Food Laboratory]

FORM III

[See Rule 7(3)]

Report by the Public Analyst

Report No......................

I hereby certify that I........... Public Analyst for .... duly appointed under provision of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, received on the ....day of ....19......from..........[3] [a sample of.............bearing Code number and serial number................ of Local (Health) Authority for analysis], properly sealed and fastened, and that I found that seal intact and unbroken.

---

1. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 133, dated 23-1-1973.
2. Added by Notification No.GSR 293(E), dated 23-3-1985(w.e.f.23-9-1985).
3. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 293, dated 23-3-1985 (w.e.f.23-9-1985).

[4] [The seal fixed on the container [5] [and the outer cover] of the sample tallied with the specimen impression of the seal separately sent by the food inspector and the sample was in a condition fit for analysis.]

I further certify that [6] [I have/had caused to be analysed the aforementioned sample and declare the result of the analysis] to be as follows :

....

....

....

and am of the opinion that........................

....

....

signed this................................

day of...............19....... (Signature)

Address.................................... Public Analyst

....

FORM IV

[See Rule 10]

[1] [To

(Name and address of the vendor)

....

....

....

Whereas*....................

intended for food which is in your possession appears to me to be adulterated/ misbranded :

Now therefore under sub-section (4) of Section 10 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954), I hereby direct you to keep in your safe custody the said sealed stock subject to such orders as may be issued subsequently in relation thereto :

Place : Food Inspector

Date : Area.........]

---

4. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 1533, dated 24-8-1968.
5. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 1417, dated 20-9-1976 effective 2-10-1976.
6. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 425, dated 4-4-1960.

* Here give the name of article of food.

1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 1211, dated 9-12-1958.

[2][FORM IV-A

(See Rule 10)

Bond of Surety

Know all men by these presents that we (i) .... son of ....resident of ....and (ii)............ son of .... resident of ....proprietors/partners of Messers ....hereinafter called the Vendor (s) and (iii) .... son of .... resident of.............. hereinafter called the surety/sureties are held and firmly borne unto the President of India/Governor of ....hereinafter called the Government in the sum of......... rupees to be paid to the Government, for which payment will and truly to be made. We firmly bind ourselves jointly and severally by these presents.

Signed this........ day of............. one thousand nine hundred and .... whereas Shri......... Food Inspector has seized .... (here insert the description of materials together with number/quantity and total price hereinafter referred to as the said article.) from (specify the place) :

And whereas on the request of the Vendor(s) the Government agreed to keep the said article in the safe custody of the Vendor(s) on the condition of the Vendor(s) executing a bond in the terms hereinafter contained and supported by surety/two sureties which the Vendor(s) has/have agreed to do..... Now the conditions of the above written obligation is such that if in the event of the Vendor(s) failure to produce intact the said article before such court or Authority and on such date(s) as may be specified by the said Food Inspector........ from time to time the Vendor(s) and/or the surety/ sureties forthwith pay to the Govt. on demand and without a demur sum of....... rupees the said bond will be void and of no effect. Otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

These presents further witness as follows :

(i) The liability of the surety/sureties hereunder shall not be impaired or discharged by reason of time being granted by or any forbearance, act or omission of the Govt. whether with or without the knowledge or consent of the sureties or either of them in respect of or in relation to all or any of the obligations or conditions to be performed or discharged by the Vendor(s). Nor shall it be necessary for the Govt. to sue the Vendor(s) before suing the sureties or either of them for the amount due hereunder.

(ii) This Bond is given under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 for the performance of an Act in which the public are interested.

---

2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968.

(iii) The Government shall bear the stamp duty payable on these presents. In witness whereof these presents have been signed by the Vendor(s) and the surety/sureties the day herein above mentioned and by Shri.......... on behalf of the President of India on the date appearing below against his signature.

Witnesses :

1. ....(Signature)

(Name and address)............

2. ....(Signature)

(Name and address)...........

Signature.....................
(Vendor)

Signature.....................
(Vendor)

Signature.....................
(Surety)

Signature.....................
(Surety)

for and on behalf of the President of
India/Governor of ....
Signature......................................
(Name and designation)...............]

FORM V

(See Rule 11)

[1] [To

(Name and address of the Vendor)

....

....

....

The stock of articles of food detailed below has this day been seized by me under the provisions of sub-section (4) of Section 10 of the Preventionn of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954), from the premises of .... situated at...

---

1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 1211, dated 9-12-1958.

Details of article of food seized

Place :	Food Inspector
Date :	Area..........

FORM VI

(See Rule 12)

To

....

....

I have this day taken from the premises of.... situated at... samples of the food specified below to have the same analysed by the public analyst, for..........

Details of food.

[2] ["Code Number and Serial Number of Local (Health) Authority".]

Place :	Food Inspector
Date :	Area...........

[3] ["FORM VI-A

(See Rule 12-A)

Form of Warranty

Invoice No.:	Place :
From :	Dated :
To :	

Date of Sale	Nature and quality of article/Brand Name, if any	Batch No. or Code No.	Quantity	Price
1	2	3	4	5

---

2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 618(E), dated 16-5-1988 (w.e.f.16-11-1988).
3. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 618(E), dated 16-5-1988 (w.e.f.16-11-1988) corrected by GSR 855(E), dated 12-8-1988.

I/We hereby certify that food/foods mentioned in this invoice is/are warranted to be of the nature and quality which it/these purports/purport to be.

(Signature of
Manufacturer/Distributors/Dealer)

Name and Address of
Manufacturer/Packer
(in case of packed article)

Licence No..................
(wherever applicable)".]

[1][FORM VI-B

(See Rule 44-B)

Declaration

I/We on behalf of.. ....solemnly declare that the ghee sold by me/us/on behalf of

ghee used by me/us/on behalf of

....
.... in the preparation of......... Confectionery (including sweetmeats) is/was from a tin containing ghee of............origin and having 'AGMARK' seal. The said tin pertains to batch number... and was purchased by me/us on behalf of.........................from Shri/Shrimati/Kumari/ Sarvsri....................on the....................as per invoice/cash/credit memo. No......... dated............

Date.................... Signature of trader/traders.]
Place..................

FORM VII

(See Rule 17)

Memorandum to Public Analyst

From

....
....

---

[1] Inserted by Notification No.GSR 1134, dated 5-9-1961.

To

The Public Analyst,

....

....

No. Dated, the ....19.........

MEMORANDUM

The sample described below is sent herewith for analysis under caluse (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 and [3] [or clause (c)(i) of sub-section (i) of section 11 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954)].

1. [2] [Code number and Serial No. of Local (Health) Authority.]

[4] [2. deleted.]

3. Date and place of collection.

4. Nature of article submitted for analysis.

5. Nature and quantity of preservative, if any, added to the sample.

2. A copy of this memo and specimen impression of the seal used to seal the packet of sample is being sent separately by [1] [* * *] post/hand.*

Food Inspector

Area...............

[5] **[FORM VIII**

(See Rule 12-B)

Nomination of Persons by a Company

Notice is hereby given that Shri/Smt.................. Director/Manager of the .... (name of the company) has ben nominated by the company by a Resolution passed at their meeting held on......... at .... be incharge of, and responsible to, the said company for the conduct of the business of the said company or...... establishment/branch/unit thereof and authorised to exercise all such poweres and take all such steps as may be necessary or expedient to prevent the commission by the said company of any offence under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act,1954.

---

*Strike out whichever is not applicable.

1. Omitted by Notification No.SRO 2755, dated 20-11-1956.
2. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 293(E), dated 23-3-1985 effective 23-9-1985.
3. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 367(E), dated 23-3-1988 (w.e.f.24-6-1988).
4. Deleted by Notification No. GSR 618(E), dated 16-5-1988 (w.e.f.16-11-1988).
5. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 4(E), dated 4-1-1977 (w.e.f.4-1-1977).

A certified copy of the said Resolution is enclosed.

Place.............. Managing Director/Secretary of

Date................ (Name of the company)

Note :- Score out the portion which is not applicable.

I accept the above nomination in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 17 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Rule 12-B of the rules made thereunder.

Place.............. Signature of Director/Manager

Date................

I hereby acknowledge receipt of the above nomination .

Place............... Signature of the Local (Health)

Date................ Authority.]

APPENDIX B

(See Rule 5)

Definitions and Standards of Quality

Short Notes

1. Appendix B - no standard prescribed for butter milk - A comparative study of the items leaves no room for doubt that the rule-making authority, has not thought fit or feasible to prescribe any such standard in regard to the contents of butter-milk. (M.V. Krishna Nambissan vs. State of Kerala) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 522

2. **Saccharin or artificial sweetener** - if the Appendix 'B' to the Rules and such standards permit the addition of saccharin or any other artificial sweetener, then and then only saccharin or any other artificial sweetener could be added and not otherwise. (M. Raja Mohammad and another vs. Food Inspector Palghat Municipality) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 948

A.01—BEVERAGES—NON-ALCOHOLIC :

[1] [A.01.01—CARBONATED WATER means potable water impregnated with carbon dioxide under pressure and may contain any of the following singly or in combination.

Sugar, liquid glucose, dextrose monohydrate, invert sugar, fructose, honey, [2] [****] fruits and vegetables extractives and permitted flavouring, colouring matter, preservatives, emulsifying and stabilising agents, citric

---

1. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 74, dated 31-12-1965.
2. Omitted by Notification No.GSR 284(E), dated 29-5-1997 (w.e.f. 29-5-1997)

acid [3] [fumaric acid and sorbitol] tartaric acid, phosphoric acid, lactic acid, ascorbic acid, malic acid, [4] [edible gums such as guar, karaya, arabic carobean, furcellaran, tragacanth, gum ghatti], edible gelatin, albumin, licorice and its derivatives, salts of sodium, calcium and magnesium, vitamins, [2][Caffeine not exceeding 200 parts per million, Estergum (Glycerol ester of wood rosin) not exceeding 100 parts per million, and] quinine salts not exceeding 100 parts per million [1] [(expressed as quinine sulphate). It may also contain Saccharin Sodium not exceeding 100 ppm or Acesulfame-K not exceeding 300 ppm or Aspertame (methyl ester) not exceeding 700 ppm.]

Provided that in the case of sweetened carbonated waters other than tonic water and dry gingerale the percentage of [5] [total sugars expressed as sucrose] shall not be less than five]

[6] [It shall conform to the following requirements, namely :-

(1) Total plate count per ml not more than 50

(2) Coliform count in 100 ml 0

(3) Yeast and mould count per ml not more than ... 2"

Provided further estergum used in carbonated water shall have the following standards, namely :-

"Glycerol esters of wood rosins commonly known as Estergum is hard yellow to pale amber coloured solid. It is a complex mixture of tri and diglycerol esters of rosin acids from wood rosin. It is produced by the esterification of pale wood rosin with food grade glycerol. It is composed of approximately 90 per cent resin acids and 10 per cent neutrals (non-acidic compounds). The resin acid fraction is a complex mixture of isomeric diterpeniod monocarboxylic acids having the typical molecular formula of $C_{20} H_{30} O_2$ chiefly abietic acid. The substance is purified by steam stripping or by counter-current steam distillation.

Identification

Solubility—Insoluble in water, soluble in acetone and in Benzene.

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1. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 284(E), dated 29-5-1997 (w.e.f. 29-5-1997)
2. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 124(E), dated 5-3-1991, (w.e.f. 5-3-1991).
3. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 1417, dated 20-9-1976 (w.e.f.2-10-1976).
4. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 55(E), dated 31-1-1979.
5. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 63(E), dated 5-2-1976.
6. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 124(E), dated 5-3-1991, (w.e.f. 5-3-1991).

Infra Red Spectrum—Obtain the infra-red spectram of a thin film of the sample deposited on a potassium bromide plate—Scan between 600 and 4000 wave numbers. Compare with typical spectrum obtained from pure Estergum.

Test for absence of Tall oil rosin (Sulfur test)—Pass the test as given below :

When sulfur-containing organic compounds are heated in the presence of sodium formate, the sulfur is converted to hydrogen sulfide which can readily be detected by the use of lead acetate paper. A positive test indicates the use of all oil rosin instead of wood rosin.

Apparatus—Test Tube : Use a standard, 10x75 mm, heat-resistant, glass test tube, Burner - Bunsen : A small size burner of the microflame type is preferred.

Reagents—Sodium Formate Solution : Dissolve 20g of reagent grade sodium formate, NaOOCH, in 100 ml of distilled water.

—Lead Acetate Test Paper: Commercially available from most chemical supply houses.

Procedure—Weight 40-50 mg of sample into a test tube and 1-2 drops of sodium formate solution. Place a strip of lead acetate test paper over the mouth of the test tube. Heat the tube in the burner flame until fumes are formed that contact the test paper. Continue heating for 2-5 minutes. There must be no formation of a black spot of lead sulfide indicating the presence of sulfur containing compounds. Detection Limit : 50 mg/kg sulfur).

Drop softening point—Between 88^0C and 96^0C.

Arsenic—Not more than 3ppm.

Lead—Not more than 10ppm.

Heavy metals (as lead)—Not more than 40 ppm.

Acid value— Between 3 and 9.

Hydroxyl number—Between 15 and 45.]

Short Notes

1. Carbonated water-Sample of aerated water found containing sucrose less than the prescribed minimum of 5%--Held that the requirement of the minimum percentage of sucrose was applicable only in case of 'sweetened carbonated water' (aerated water). In case of aerated water the standard of minimum sucrose content was not applicable. (Bhim Sen vs. The State of Punjab) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA**
1948-1997 FAC (SC) 189

A.02—BAKING POWDER means a combination capable, under conditions of baking, of yielding carbon dioxide and consists of sodium bicarbonate, and acid-reacting material, starch or other neutral material.

The acid-reacting material of baking powder shall be :-

(a) tartaric acid or its salts, or both

(b) acid salts of phosphoric acid, or

(c) acid compounds of aluminium, or

(d) any combination of the foregoing.

When tested, baking powder shall yield not less than 10 per cent of its weight of carbon dioxide.

A.03—STARCHY FOODS :

[1] [A. O3.01 —ARROWROOT means the separated and purified starch from the rhizomes of the plants known as Maranta arundinacea or from Curcuma augustifolia.]

[2] [A. O3.02 — SAGO shall mean small hard globules or pearls made from either the starch of the sago palm or the tubers of tapioca (manihot utilissima) and shall be free from any extraneous matter [3] [including natural colours].]

[4] [It shall conform to the following standards, namely :-

(i)total ash (on dry basis) shall not be more than 0.4 per cent;

(ii) ash insoluble in dilute hydrochloric acid (on dry basis) shall not exceed 0.1 per cent.]

[5] [A. 04 — ASAFOETIDA (Hing or Hingra) means the oleogumresin obtained from the rhizome and roots of Ferula alliaces, Ferula rubricaulis and other species of Ferula. It shall not contain any colophony resin, galbonum resin, ammoniaccum resin or any other foreign resin. Hing shall conform to the following standards, namely :—

(1) Total ash content shall not exceed 15 per cent by weight.

(2) Ash insoluble in dilute hydrochloric acid shall not exceed 2.5 per cent by weight.

(3) The alcoholic extract (with 90 per cent alcohol) shall not be less than 12 per cent as estimated by the U.S.P. 1936 method.

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1. Substituted by Notification No.SRO 2755, dated 24-11-1956.
2. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 1211, dated 9-12-1958.
3. Added by Notification No. GSR 425, dated 4-4-1960.
4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 74, dated 31-12-1965.
5. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 1256, dated 26-8-1967.

(4) Starch shall not exceed 1 per cent by weight.

Hingra shall conform to the following standards namely :-

(1) Total ash content shall not exceed 20 per cent by weight.

(2) Ash insoluble in dilute hydrochloric acid shall not exceed 8 per cent by weight.

(3) The alcoholic extract (with 90 per cent alcohol) shall not be less than 50 per cent as estimated by the U.S.P. 1936 method.

(4) Starch shall not exceed 1 per cent by weight.]

[2] [Compounded asafoetida or Bandhani Hing is composed of one or more varieties of asafoetida (Irani or Pathani Hing or both) and gum arabic,[3] [edible starches or edible cereal flour].]

It shall not contain :-

(a) colophony resin,

(b) galbanum resin,

(c) ammoniaccum resin,

(d) any other foreign resin,

(e) coal tar dyes,

(f) mineral pigment,

(g) more than 10 per cent total ash content,

(h) more than 1.5 per cent ash insoluble in dilute hydrochloric acid,

(i) less than 5 per cent alcoholic extract, (with 90 per cent of alcohol) as estimated by the U.S.P. 1936 method.

[4] [A. 05 — SPICES AND CONDIMENTS :]

NOTE "See note regarding extraneous matters after item A.05.23.

A.05.01 — CARAWAY (Siahjira) WHOLE means the dried seed of the plant Carum carvi (L). Extraneous matter including foreign edible seeds, chaff, stem, straw, dust, dirt, stones, and lumps of earth shall not exceed 5 per cent by weight.

[5] [The amount of insect damaged matter shall not exceed 5 per cent by weight.

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[2] Substituted by Notification No.GSR 382, dated 9-3-1966.

[3] Substituted by Notification No.GSR 55(E), dated 31-1-1979 (w.e.f.31-1-1979).

[4] Substituted by Notification No.GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968.

[5] Inserted by Notification No.GSR 1417, dated 20-9-1976 (w.e.f.2-10-1976).

[1] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

Explanation — The term 'insect damaged matter means spices that are partially or wholly bored by insects.]

A.05.01.01 — CARAWAY (Siahjira) POWDER means the powder obtained from the dried seeds of Carum carvi (L). It may be in the form of small pieces of the seeds or in finely ground form. It shall conform to the following standards :

Moisture	Not more than 13.0% by weight.
Total ash	Not more than 8.0% by weight.
Ash insoluble in dilute HCl	Not more than 1.5% by weight.

[1] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

Short Notes

1. **Chemical test -** Analytical Process - sample not subjected to by the Public Analyst - the opinion of the Public Analyst was not entitled to any weight whatsoever. (Jagdish Chandra vs.State of U.P.) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 638

A.05.02 — CARAWAY BLACK (carum bulbocastanum) (Siahjira) means the dried seeds of Carum Bulbocastanum. It shall conform to the following standards :

Foreign edible seeds	Not more than 5.0% by weight.
Total ash	Not more than 9.0% by weight.
Ash insoluble in dilute HCl	Not more than 1.5% by weight.

[2] [The amount of insect damaged matter shall not exceed 5 per cent by weight]

[1] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

Explanation — The term 'insect damaged matter' means spices that are partially or wholly bored by insects.]

A.05.03 — CARDAMOM (Chhoti Elachi) WHOLE meand the dried nearly ripe fruits of Elettaria cardamomum (L). The percentage of extraneous matter shall not exceed 5.0 per cent by weight . The cardamom seeds obtained from the capsules shall contain not less than 3.0 per cent (v/w) of volatile oil.

[2] [The amount of insect damaged matter shall not exceed 5 per cent by weight]

[1] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

Explanation.— The term 'insect damaged matter' means spices that are partially or wholly bored by insects.]

---

1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 109(E), dated 26-2-1983.
2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 1417, dated 20-9-1976 (w.e.f.2-10-1976).

A.05.03.01 — CARDAMOM (Chhoti Elachi) SEEDS means the seeds obtained by separating the seeds from the capsules of Elettaria cardamomum (L). The percentage of extraneous matter in the seeds shall not exceed 2.0% by weight. The seeds shall contain not less than 3.0% (v/w) of volatile oil.

[1] [The amount of insect damaged matter shall not exceed 5% by weight.

[2] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

Explanation. —The term insect damaged matter means spices that are partially or wholly bored by insects.]

A.05.03.02 — CARDAMOM (Chhoti Elachi) POWDER means the powder obtained from the seeds separated from the capsules of Elettaria Cardamomum (L). It may be in the form of small pieces of the seeds or in finely ground form. It shall conform to the following standards :-

Moisture	Not more than 14.0% by weight.
Total ash	Not more than 8.0% by weight.
Volatile oil	Not less than 3.0% (v/w).
Ash insoluble in dilute HCL	Not more than 3.0% by weight.

[2] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

A.05.04 — CARDAMOM AMOMUM (Badi Elachi) WHOLE means the dried nearly ripe fruit of Amomum subulatum Roxb, in the form of capsules. The proportion of calyx pieces, stalk bits and other extraneous matter shall not exceed 5.0 per cent by weight. The cardamom amomum seeds obtained from the capsules shall contain not less than 1.0 per cent (v/w) of volatile oil.

[1] [The amount of 'insect damaged matter' shall not exceed 5 per cent by weight.

[2] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

Explanation. —The term 'insect damaged matter' means spices that are partially or wholly bored by insects.]

A.05.04.01 — CARDAMOM AMOMUM (Badi Elachi) SEEDS means the seeds obtained by separating the seeds from the cardmom amomum capsules of Amomum subulatum Roxb. The percentage of extraneous matter in the seeds shall not exceed 2.0 per cent by weight. The seeds shall contain not less than 1.0 per cent (v/w) of volatile oil.

[1] [The amount of insect damaged matter shall not exceed 5 per cent by weight.

---

1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 1417,dated 20-9-1976 (w.e.f.2-10-1976).
2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 109(E),dated 26-2-1983.

[2] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

Explanation. —The term 'insect damaged matter' means spices that are partially or wholly bored by insects.]

A.05.04.02 —CARDAMOM AMOMUM (Badi Elachi) POWDER meand the powder obtained from the seeds separated from the capsules of Amomum subulatum Roxb. It may be in the form of small pieces of the seeds or in finely ground form. It shall conform to the following standards:-

Moisture	Not more than 14.0% by weight.
Total ash	Not more than 8.0% by weight.
Volatile oil	Not less than 1.0% (v/w).
Ash insoluble in dilute HC1	Not more than [4] (3.0%) by weight.

[2] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

A.05.05 —CHILLIES (Lal mirchi) [4] [WHOLE] means the dried ripe fruits or pods of Capsicum annum/Capsicum frutescens (L). The proportion of extraneous matter including calyx pieces, loose tops, dirt, lumps of earth, stones shall not exceed 5.0 per cent by weight. The pods shall be free from extraneous colouring matter, coating of mineral oil and other harmful substances.

[1] [The amount of insect damaged matter shall not exceed 5 per cent by weight.

Explanation.— The term 'insect damaged matter' means spices that are partially or wholly bored by insects.]

A.05.05.01 —CHILLIES (Lal mirchi) POWDER means the powder obtained by grinding clean dried chilli pods of Capsicum frutescens L/ Capsicum annum. The chilli powder shall be dry, free from dirt mould growth, insect infestation, extraneous matter, added colouring matter [3] [and flavouring matter. The chilli powder may contain any edible oil to a maximum limit of 2 per cent by weight under a label declaration for the amount and the nature of oil used.] The chilli powder shall conform to the following standards :-

Moisture	Not more than 12.0% by weight.
Total ash	Not more than 8.0% by weight.

---

1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 1417,dated 20-9-1976 (w.e.f.2-10-1976).
2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 109(E),dated 26-2-1983.
3. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 205,dated 13-2-1974 (w.e.f.23-5-1974).
4. Corrected by Notification No.GSR 2163, dated 14-12-1968.

Ash insoluble in dilute HC1	Not more than [2][1.3%] by weight.
Non-volatile ether extract	Not less than 12.0% by weight.
Crude fibre	Not more than 30.0% by weight.

Short Notes

1. Sample of chilly powder sent for analysis—adulteration marginal—there could be a possibility of error of judgment in analysis. The functions of the Public Analyst being that of an expert, his word in that regard in the normal circumstances is to be given considerable weightage. (Noratan Mal vs. State of Rajasthan)
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 996

[1][A.05.06 —CINNAMON (Dalchini) WHOLE means the dried pieces of the inner bark of Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume. It shall not contain any other foreign vegetable matter or colouring matter. It shall contain not less than 0.5 per cent (v/w) of volatile oil.]

[3][The amount of insect damaged matter shall not exceed 5 per cent by weight.

Explanation. —The term 'insect damaged matter' means spices that are partially or wholly bored by insects.]

A.05.06.01 —CINNAMON (Dalchini) POWDER means the powder obtained by grinding the dried inner bark of Cinnamomum zeylanicum [4][Blume]. The cinnamon powder shall conform to the following standards:—

Moisture	Not more than 12.0% by weight .
Total ash	Not more than 8.0% by weight.
Ash insoluble in dilute HC1	Not more than 2.0% by weight.
Volatile oil	Not less than 0.5% (v/w).

[5][It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

[6][A.05.06.02 —CASSIA (Taj) WHOLE means dried pieces of bark of Cinnamomum cassia Blume. Syn Cinnamomum arometicum Nees (Chinese Cinnamon, or Cassia lignea). It shall not contain any other foreign vegetable matter or colouring matter.]

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1. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 55(E), dated 31-1-1979.
2. Corrected by Notification No.GSR 2163, dated 14-12-1968.
3. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 1417,dated 20-9-1976 (w.e.f.2-10-1976).
4. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 55(E), dated 31-1-1979.
5. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 109(E), dated 26-2-1983.
6. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 55(E), dated 31-1-1979.

[7] [A.05.07 —CLOVES (Laung) WHOLE means the dried, unopened flower buds of Eugenia Carryophyllus (C.Sprengel) Bullock and Harrison. The inorganic extraneous matter shall not exceed 0.5 per cent by weight and the organic extraneous matter, which includes vegetable matter of plants other than cloves, tendril cloves (pedumcle),mother cloves or other matters of plants of cloves, shall not exceed two per cent by weight. (Headless cloves shall not be considered as extraneous matter). The amount of insect damaged clove shall not exceed 1.0 per cent by weight.

The cloves (on dry basis) shall contain not less than 15.0 per cent (v/w) of volatile oil. It shall be free from added colouring matter.

Explanation. —(i) The term 'insect damaged clove' means the cloves that are partially or wholly bored by insects.

(ii) The terms "headless cloves" means cloves consituted only by the receptacle and sepals.]

A.05.07.01 —CLOVES (Laung) POWDER means the powder obtained by grinding the dried unopened flower buds of [3] [Eugenia carryophyllus (C.Sprengel) Bullock and Harrison]. The cloves powder shall conform to the following standards :-

Moisture	Not more than 12.0% by weight .
Total ash	Not more than 7.0% by weight.
Ash insoluble in dilute HC1	Not more than 0.5% by weight.
Volatile oil	Not less than 15.0% (v/w).

[2] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

A.05.08 —CORIANDER (Dhania) WHOLE means the dried mature fruits (seeds of Coriandrum sativum (L). The proportion of extraneous matter including dust, dirt, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stalk, stem or straw, edible seeds of fruits other than coriander and insect damaged seeds shall not exceed 8.0 per cent by weight.

[1] [The amount of insect damaged matter shall not exceed 5 per cent by weight.

[2] [It shall be free added colouring matter.]

Explanation. —The term 'insect damaged matter'means spices that are partially or wholly bored by insects.]

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7. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 803(E), dated 27-10-1983.
1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 1417, dated 20-9-1976 (w.e.f.2-10-1976).
2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 109(E), dated 26-2-1983.
3. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 803(E), dated 27-10-1983.

A.05.08.01—CORIANDER (Dhania) POWDER means the powder obtained by grinding clean, dried coriander fruits of Coriandrum sativum (L). It shall be in the form of a rough or fine powder. It shall conform to the following standards :-

Moisture	Not more than 12.0% by weight
Total ash	Not more than 7.0% by weight.
Ash insoluble in dilute HCl	Not more than 1.5% by weight.

[2] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

A.05.09-CUMIN (Safed jeera) WHOLE means the dried seeds of Cuminum cyminum (L). The proportion of extraneous matter including dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw shall not exceed 7.0% by weight. The proportion of edible seeds other than cumin seeds shall not exceed 5.0% by weight.

[1] [The amount of insect damaged matter shall not exceed 5 per cent by weight.

[2] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

Explanation.—The term‘insect damaged matter, means spices that are partially or wholly bored by insects.]

A.05.09.01—CUMIN (Safed jeera) POWDER means the powder obtained by grinding the dried seeds of Cuminum cyminum L. The powder shall conform to the following standards :-

Moisture	Not more than 12.0 per cent by weight .
Total ash	Not more than 9.5 per cent by weight.
Ash insoluble in dilute HCl	Not more than 1.5 per cent by weight.

[2] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

A.05.10—CUMIN BLACK (Kalonji) WHOLE means the dried seeds of Nigella sativa L. The proportion of extraneous matter including dust, dirt, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw shall not exceed 7.0 per cent by weight. The proportion of edible seeds other than cumin black shall not exceed 5.0 per cent by weight.

[1] [The amount of insect damaged matter shall not exceed 5 per cent by weight .

[2] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

---

1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 1417, dated 20-9-1976 (w.e.f.2-10-1976).
2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 109(E), dated 26-2-1983.

Explanation.—The term 'insect damaged matter' means spices that are partially or wholly bored by insects.]

A.05.10.01—CUMIN BLACK (Kalonji) POWDER means the powder obtained by grinding the dried seeds of Nigella sativa L. The powder shall conform to the following standards :

Moisture	Not more than 12.0 per cent by weight .
Total ash	Not more than 7.0 per cent by weight.
Ash insoluble in dilute HC1	Not more than 1.5 per cent by weight.
Volatile oil	Not less than 0.5 per cent (v/w).

[1][It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

A.05.11—FENNEL (Saunf) WHOLE means the dried ripe fruits of Foeniculum vulgare Mill. The proportion of extraneous matter including dust, dirt, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw shall not exceed 5.0 per cent by weight. The proportion of edible seeds other than fennel shall not exceed 5.0 per cent by weight.

[2][The amount of insect damaged matter shall not exceed 5 per cent by weight.

[1][It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

Explanation.—The term 'insect damaged matter' means spices that are partially or wholly bored by insects.]

A.05.11.01—FENNEL (Saunf) POWDER means the powder obtained by grinding the dried fruits of Foeniculum vulgare Mill. The powder shall conform to the following standards :-

Moisture	Not more than 12.0 per cent by weight .
Total ash	Not more than 9.0 per cent by weight.
Ash insoluble in dilute HC1	Not more than 2.0 per cent by weight.
Volatile oil	[3][Not less than 1.0 per cent (v/w).]

[2][It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

A.05.12—FENUGREEK (Methi) WHOLE means the dried ripe seeds of Trigonella foenum-groecum L. The proportion of extraneous matter including dust, dirt, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw shall not exceed 5.0 per cent by weight. The proportion of edible seeds other than fenugreek shall not exceed 5.0 per cent by weight.

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1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 109(E), dated 26-2-1983.
2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 1417, dated 20-9-1976 (w.e.f.2-10-1976).
3. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 55(E), dated 31-1-1979.

[1] [The amount of insect damaged matter shall not exceed 5 per cent by weight.

[2] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

Explanation.—The term 'insect damaged matter' means spices that are partially or wholly bored by insects.]

A.05.12.01—FENUGREEK (Methi) POWDER means the powder obtained by grinding the dried ripe seeds of Trigonella foenum groecum L. The powder shall conform to the following standards :-

Moisture	Not more than 10.0 per cent by weight .
Total ash	Not more than 7.0 per cent by weight.
Ash insoluble in dilute HC1	Not more than 2.0 per cent by weight.
Cold water soluble extract	Not less than 30.0 per cent by weight.

[2] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

A.05.13—GINGER (Sonth Adrak) WHOLE means the rhizomes of Zingiber officinale Rose in pieces irregular in shape and size with peel not entirely removed, washed and dried in the sun. The proportion of extraneous matter shall not exceed 2.0 per cent by weight. It shall contain, on dry basis, not less than 1.0 per cent (v/w) of volatile oil. If the ginger is limed, the lime (Calcium Oxide) content shall not exceed 4.0 per cent by weight (on dry basis).

[1] [The amount of insect damaged matter shall not exceed 5 per cent by weight.

[2] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

Explanation.—The term'insect damaged matter'means spices that are partially or wholly bored by insects.]

A.05.13.01—GINGER (Sonth, Adrak) POWDER means the powder obtained by grinding ginger (Zingiber officinale Rose) whole. The powder shall conform to the following standards :

Moisture	Not more than 13.0 per cent by weight.
Total ash	Not more than 8.0 per cent by weight.
Ash insoluble in dilute HCl	Not more than 1.0 per cent by weight.
Cold water soluble extract	Not less than 30.0 per cent by weight.

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1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 1417, dated 20-9-1976 (w.e.f.2-10-1976).
2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 109(E), dated 26-2-1983.

Calcium (as CaO)	Not more than 4.0 per cent by weight on dry basis.
Alcohol (90 per cent v/w) soluble extract	Not less than 4.5 per cent by weight.
Volatile oil	Not less than 1.0 per cent (v/w).

[2] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

A.05.14—MACE (Jaepatri) WHOLE means the dried coat or arilus of the seed of Myristica fragrans Houtt. It shall not contain the arilus of any other variety of Myristica Nalabarica or Fatua (Bombay mace) and Myristica argentea (Wild mace). The proportion of extraneous matter shall not exceed 3.0 percent by weight.

[1] [The amount of insect damaged matter shall not exceed 5 percent by weight.

[2] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

Explanation.— The term 'insect damaged matter' means spices that are partially or wholly bored by insects.]

A.05.14.01—MACE (Jaepatri) POWDER means the powder obtained by grinding the dried coat or arilus of the seed Myristica fragrans Houtt. The powder shall conform to the following standards :-

Moisture	Not more than 10.0 per cent by weight.
Total ash	Not more than 3.0 per cent by weight.
Ash insoluble in dilute HC1	Not more than 1.0 per cent by weight.
Crude fibre	Not more than 10.0 per cent by weight.
Non-volatile ether extract	Not less than 20.0 and not more than 30.0 per cent by weight.

[2] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

A.05.15—MUSTARD (Rai,Sarson) WHOLE means the dried seeds of Brassica alba (L). Boiss (Safed rai), Brassica compestris L. var, dichotoma (kali Sarson), Brassica Compestris L, var, yellow Sarson, Syn. Brassica compestris L. var, glauca (Pili Sarson), Brassica compestris L. var toria (Toria), Brassica Juncea (L.) Coss et Czern (Rai Lotni) and Brassica nigra (L.) Koch (Benarasi rai). The proportion of extraneous matter which includes dust, dirt, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem, straw, edible foodgrains,

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1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 1417, dated 20-9-1976 (w.e.f.2-10-1976).
2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 109(E), dated 26-2-1983.

edible oilseeds of any other variety or any other impurity shall not exceed 7.0 per cent by weight. It shall be free from seeds of Argemone maxicana Linn.

[1] [The amount of insect damaged matter shall not exceed 5 per cent by weight.

[2] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

Explanation.—The term insect damaged matter means spices that are partially or wholly bored by insects.]

A.05.15.01—MUSTARD (Rai, Sarson) POWDER means the powder obtained by grinding the dried seeds of Brassica alba (L.) Boiss (Safed rai), Brassica compestris L. var. dichotoma (Kali Sarson), Brassica compestris L. var. (yellow Sarson), Syn. Brassica compestris L. var.glauca (Pili Sarson), Brassica compestris L. var. toria (Toria) Brassica Juncea, (L.) Coss-et Czern (Rai, Lotni) and Brassica nigra (L.) Koch, (Benarasi rai). The powder shall conform to the following standards :-

Moisture	Not more than 7.0 per cent by weight .
Total ash	Not more than 8.0 per cent by weight.
Volatile oil	Not less than 0.25 per cent v/w.
Non-volatile ether extract	Not less than 22.0 per cent by weight.
Ash insoluble in dilute HC1	Not more than 2.0 per cent by weight.
Crude fibre	Not more than 8.0 per cent by weight.
Strach	Not more than 15.0 per cent by weight.

The test for argemone oil shall be negative.

[2][It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

A.05.16—NUTMEG (Jaiphal) WHOLE means the dried seeds of Myristica fragrans Houtt. The proportion of extraneous matter and infestation shall not exceed 3.0 per cent by weight.

[2] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

A.05.16.01-NUTMEG (Jaiphal) POWDER means the powder obtained by grinding the dried seeds of Myristica fragrans Houtt. The powder shall conform to the following standards :

Moisture	Not more than 8.0 per cent by weight.
Total ash	Not more than 5.0 per cent by weight.

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1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 1417, dated 20-9-1976 (w.e.f.2-10-1976).
2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 109(E), dated 26-2-1983.

Ash insoluble in dilute HC1	Not more than 0.5 per cent by weight.
Non-volatile ether extract	Not less than 25.0 per cent by weight.
Crude fibre	Not more than 10.0 per cent by weight.

[2] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

A.05.17-PEPPER BLACK (Kalimirch) WHOLE means the dried berries of Piper nigrum L. brown to black in colour with wrinkled surface. The proportion of extraneous matter including dust, stalks, leafy matter and other foreign matter shall not exceed 3.0 per cent by weight. The proportion by weight of light berries and pinheads shall not exceed 10.0 per cent and 4.0 per cent respectively.

[1] [The amount of insect damaged matter shall not exceed 5 per cent by weight .

[2] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

Explanation.-The term insect damaged matter means spices that are partially or wholly bored by insects.]

A.05.17.01—PEPPER BLACK (Kalimirch) POWDER means the powder obtained by grinding the dried berries of Piper nigrum L. and shall be without the addition of any other matter. The powder shall conform to the following standards :

Moisture	Not more than 12.5 per cent by weight .
Total ash	Not more than 8.0 per cent by weight.
Ash insoluble in dilute HC1	Not more than 1.2 per cent by weight.
Non-volatile ether extract	Not less than 5.5 per cent by weight.
Crude fibre	Not more than 18.0 per cent by weight.

[2] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

[3] [A.05.17.02—LIGHT BLACK PEPPER-Light black Pepper means the dried berries of Piper nigrum L. dark brown to dark black in colour. It shall be well dried and free from mould or insects and shall not contain more than 6 per cent extraneous matters including dust, stone, lump of earth, stalks, leafy matters and other foreign edible seeds and 10 per cent pinheads.]

[2] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

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1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 1417, dated 20-9-1976 (w.e.f.2-10-1976).
2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 109(E), dated 26-2-1983.
3. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 938, dated 26-5-1971.

[2] [A.05.17.03—PINHEADS-Pinheads shall be wholly derived from the spikes of Piper nigrum L. They shall be reasonably dry and free from insects. The colour shall be from dark brown to black. The extraneous matter shall not exceed 6 per cent.]

[1] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

A.05.18—POPPY (Khas-Khas) WHOLE means the dried seeds of the ripe fruit of Papaver Somniferum L. The seed may be white or greyish in colour. The proportion of extraneous matter shall not exceed [3] [5.0] per cent by weight. It shall contain not less than 40.0 per cent weight of non-volatile ether extract.

[1] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

[4] [A.05.19-SAFFRON (Kesar) means the dried stigmata or tops of styles of Crocus sativus L. It shall not contain any foreign colouring matter or any other extraneous matter. It shall conform to the following standards:-

Total ash	Not more than 8 per cent by weight.
Ash insoluble in dilute HCl	Not more than 1.5 per cent by weight.
Volatile matter at 103°C±1°C	Not more than 14 per cent by weight.
Aqueous extract	Not less than 55 per cent by weight.
Total Nitrogen (on dry weight basis)	Not less than 2 per cent by weight.
Foreign matter such as sand, earth, dust, leaf, stem, chaff and vegetable matter.	Not more than 1 per cent .
Floral waste defined as yellow filaments, pollen, stamens, parts of ovary and other parts of flowers of Crocus sativus Linn.	Not more than 15 per cent.

Saffron shall be free from living insects, moulds and shall be practically free from dead insects, insect-fragments and rodent contamination visible to naked eye.]

A.05.20-TURMERIC (Haldi) WHOLE means the dried rhizome or bulbous roots of the plant of Curcuma longa L. It shall be free from lead chromate and othr artificial colouring matter. The proportion of extraneous matter shall not exceed 2.0 per cent by weight.

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1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 109(E), dated 26-2-1983.
2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 63(E), dated 5-2-1976.
3. Corrected by Notification No.GSR 1764, dated 26-7-1969.
4. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 1417, dated 20-9-1976 (w.e.f. 20-10-1976).

[4] [The amount of insect damaged matter shall not exceed 5 per cent by weight.

Explanation.-The term 'insect damaged matter' means spices that are partially or wholly bored by insects.]

A.05.20.01-TURMERIC (Haldi) POWDER means the powder obtained by grinding the dried rhizomes or bulbous roots of the plant of Curcuma longa L. It shall be free from artificial colouring matter. The powder shall conform to the following standards :-

Moisture	Not more than 13.0 per cent by weight.
Total ash	Not more than 9.0 per cent by weight.
Ash insoluble in dilute HC1	Not more than 1.5 per cent by weight.
Test for lead chromate	Negative.
Total starch per cent by weight	Not more than 60.0 per cent

A.05.21-CURRY POWDER means the powder obtained from grinding clean, dried and sound spices belonging to the group of aromatic herbs and seeds such as black pepper, cinnamon, cloves, coriander, cardamom, chillies, cumin seeds, fenugreek, garlic, ginger, mustard, poppy seeds, turmeric, mace, nutmeg, curry leaves, white pepper, saffron and aniseeds. The material may contain added starch and edible common salt. The proportion of spices used in the preparation of curry powder shall be not less than 85.0 per cent by weight. The powder shall be free from dirt, mould growth and insect infestation. It shall be free from any added colouring matter and preservatives other than edible common salt. The curry powder shall also conform to the following standards :-

Moisture	Not more than[1] [14.0] per cent by weight.
Volatile oil	Not less than 0.25 per cent (v/w) on dry basis.
Non-volatile ether extract	Not less than 7.5 per cent by weight on dry basis.
Edible common salt	Not more than 5.0 per cent by weight on dry basis.
Ash insoluble in dilute HCL	Not more than [1] [2.0] per cent by weight on dry basis.

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4. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 1417, dated 20-9-1976 (w.e.f. 20-10-1976).

1. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 205, dated 13-2-1974 (effective 23-5-1974).

Crude fibre	Not more than 15.0 per cent be weight on dry basis.
Lead	Not more than 10.0 p.p.m. on dry basis.

[5] [[2] [* * *] [3] [* * *]]

[4] [A.05.21.01—MIXED MASALA (WHOLE) means a mixture of clean, dried and sound aromatic herbs and spices. It may also contain dried vegetables and/or fruits, oilseeds, garlic, ginger, poppy seeds and curry leaves. It shall be free from added colouring matter. It shall be free from mould growth and insect infestation. The proportion of extraneous matter shall not exceed five per cent by weight, out of which the proportion of organic matter including foreign edible seeds and inorganic matter shall not exceed three per cent and two per cent respectively.

[3] [* * *]

A.05.22—ANISEED or SAUNF imported means the dried ripe fruit of Pimpinella anisum. Foreign edible seeds or matter shall not exceed 5.0 per cent by weight. It shall conform to the following standards :

Total ash	Not more than 9 per cent by weight.
Ash insoluble in dilute HCl	Not more than 1.5 per cent by weight.
Volatile oil	Not less than 1.0 per cent (v/w).]

[1] [The amount of insect damaged matter shall not exceed 5 per cent by weight.

[2] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

Explanation.—The term 'insect damaged matter' means spices that are partially or wholly bored by insects.]

[1] [A.05.23—AJOWAN (Bishops' weed) means the dried ripe seeds of Trachyspermum ammi (Linn) sprague. The proportion of organic and inorganic extraneous matter shall not exceed 3 per cent and 2 per cent respectively . The seeds shall be free from living insects, insect fragments and rodent contamination visible to the eyes.]

[6] [It shall be free from added colouring matter.]

[5] [**Note.-** (1) The extraneous matter wherever prescribed under this item shall be classified as follows :-

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 133(E), dated 23-1-1973.
2. Omitted by Notification No.GSR 109(E),dated 26-2-1983.
3. Omitted by No.GSR 422(E), dated 29-4-1987(w.e.f.29-4-1989).
4. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 109(E), dated 26-2-1983.
5. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 205, dated 13-2-1974 (effective 23-5-1974).
6. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 109(E), dated 26-2-1983.

(a) Organic extraneous matter such as chaff, stems, straw.

(b) Inorganic extraneous matter such as dust, dirt, stones and lumps of earth.

(2) Of the permitted extraneous matters in items A,05.01,A.05.03, A.05.04,A.05.05,[5] [* * *], A.05.08,A.05.09, A.05.10, A.05.11, A.05.12, A.05.14, A.05.15, A.05.16, A.05.17 and A.05.18 the inorganic extraneous matters shall not exceed 2 per cent by weight.]

[6][A.05.24--Dried Mango Slices--Means the dried wholesome, edible part of raw mango fruit with or without the outer skin. It shall be free from fungus, moulds and insect infestation, rodent contamination, added colouring, flavouring matter. It shall be free from deleterious substances injurious to health. It shall not contain any preservative except edible common salt which may be added to the extent of 5 per cent by weight on dry basis. It shall have characteristic taste and flavour. The proportion of extraneous substance shall not exceed 4 per cent by weight out of which inorganic matter shall not exceed 2 per cent by weight.

It shall also conform to the following standards, namely :-

Moisture	Not more than 12 per cent by weight.
Damaged slices	Not more than 5 per cent by weight.
Seed Coatings	Not more than 6 per cent by weight.

Explanation :

(i) Seed coatings shall be exterior covering of the seed.

(ii) Damaged slices mean the slices that are eaten by weevils or other insects and includes slices internally damaged by fungus, moisture or heating.

A.05.25--Dried Mango Powder (Amchur)--Means the powder obtained by grinding clean and dried mango slices having characteristic taste and flavour. It shall be free from musty odour and objectionable flavour, rodent contamination, mould, fungus and insect infestation, extraneous matter and added colouring, flavouring matter. It shall be free from deleterious substances injurious to health. It shall not contain any preservative except edible common salt which may be added to the extent of 5 per cent by weight on dry basis.

It shall also conform to the following standards, namely :-

(a)	Moisture	Not more than 12 per cent by weight.

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[5] Omitted by Notification No. GSR 803(E), dated 27-10-1983.

[6] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 878, dated 17-11-1992 (w.e.f. 17-5-1993).

(b) Total ash (salt free basis)	Not more than 6 per cent by weight.
(c) Ash insoluble in dilute HCl	Not more than 1.5 per cent by weight.
(d) Crude fibre	Not more than 6 per cent by weight.
(e) Acidity ash anhydrous tartaric acid	Not less than 12 per cent and not more than 26 per cent by weight.]

A.06—BEAN means dry kidney shaped or flattened seeds of the leguminous varieties used as food, either whole or prepared as dall. It shall not contain hydrocyanic acid exceeding 20 parts per million as determined by A.O. A.C. Maceration method.

A.07—SWEETENING AGENTS :

[1][“A.07.01—”PLANTATION WHITE SUGAR” (commonly known as sugar) means the crystallised product obtained from sugarcane or sugar beet. It shall be free from dirt, filth, iron filings, and added colouring matter. Extraneous matter shall not exceed 0.1 per cent by weight. It shall also conform to the following standards, namely :-

(a) Moisture (when heated at 105 degree ± 1 degree C for 3 hours)	Not more than 0.5 per cent by weight.
(b) Sucrose	Not less than 98 per cent by weight.

Sulphur dioxide shall not exceed 70 parts per million.

A.07.01.01—MISRI means the product made in the form of candy obtained from any kind of sugar or palmyrah juice. It shall be free from dirt filth, iron filings and added colouring matter. Extraneous matter shall not exceed 0.1 per cent by weight. It shall also conform to the following standards, namely :-

(a) Total ash	Not more than 0.4% by weight.
(b) [2][Total sugar (called, known or expressed as Sucrose)]	Not less than 98.0% by weight.

Sulphur dioxide, shall not exceed 70 parts per million.

A.07.01.02—”REFINED SUGAR” means the white crystallised sugar obtained by refining of plantation white sugar. It shall be free from dirt, filth, iron filings and added colouring matter. Extraneous matter shall not exceed 0.1 per cent by weight. It shall also conform to the following standards, namely :-

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1. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 916(E), dated 17-11-1987 (w.e.f.17-5-1988).
2. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 179(E), dated 6-4-1998 (w.e.f. 6-4-1998).

(a) Moisture (when heated at $105^0 \pm 1^0$C for 3 hours)	Not more than 0.5 per cent by weight.
(b) Sucrose	Not less than 99.5 per cent by weight.

A.07.02—"KHANDSARI SUGAR" obtained from sugarcane juice by open pan process may be of two varieties, namely :

(i) Khandsari Sugar Desi; and

(ii) Khandsari Sugar (sulphur) also known as "Sulphur Sugar".

It may be crystalline or in powder form. It shall be free from dirt, filth, iron filings and added colouring matter. Extraneous matter shall not exceed 0.25 per cent by weight. It may contain sodium bicarbonate (food grade). It shall also conform to the following standards, namely :-

	Khandsari Sugar (Sulphur Sugar)	Khandsari Sugar (Desi)
(i) Moisture (when heated at $105^0 \pm 1^0$C for 3 hours)	Not more than 1.5 per cent by weight.	Not more than 1.5 per cent by weight.
(ii) Ash insoluble in dilute hydrochloric acid.	Not more than 0.5 per cent by weight.	Not more than 0.7 per cent by weight.
(iii) Sucrose	Not less than 96.5 per cent by weight.	Not less than 93.0 per cent by weight.
(iv) Sulphur dioxide	Not more than 150 parts per million	Absent.

NOTE :- Khandsari sugar can be distinguished from plantation : white sugar on the following characteristics, namely :

	Khandsari Sugar	Sugar
(a) Conductivity (10^6 mho/cm2)	100-300 in 5% solution at 30 degree C.	Not more than 100 in 5% solution at 30 degree C.
(b) Calcium oxide (mg/100gm)	Not more than 100.	Not more than 50.

A.07.02.01—"BURA SUGAR" means the fine grain size product made out of any kind of sugar. It shall be free from dirt, filth, iron filing and added colourig matter. Extraneous matter shall not exceed 0.1 per cent by weight. It shall also conform to the following standards, namely :-

(a)	Sucrose	Not less than 90.0 per cent by weight.
(b)	Ash insoluble in dilute hydrochloric acid.	Not more than 0.7 per cent by weight.

Sulphur dioxide shall not exceed 150 parts per million.]

[9] [A.07.03—HONEY means the food derived entirely from the work of bees operating upon the nectar of flowers and other sweet exudation of plants. It shall not contain more than (a) 25% of moisture, (b) 0.5 per cent ash and (c) 5 per cent of sucrose except in the case of Carbia Callosa and Honey dew where the maximum sucrose content shall be 10 per cent. The minimum reducing sugar content (expressed as invert sugar) shall be 65% except in the case Carbia callosa and Honey dew where it shall be 60 per cent. Fructose/Glucose ratio shall not be less than [1] [(0.95) per cent]. Fiehe's test should ordinarily be negative.]

[2] [A.07.04—"ICE LOLLIES OR EDIBLE ICES" means the frozen ice produce which may contain [3] [sugar, syrup, fruit, fruit juices, cocoa, citric acid, permitted flavours and colours. It may also contain permitted stabilizers and/or emulsifiers not exceeding 0.5 per cent by weight.] It shall not contain any artificial sweetner.]

[4] [A.07.04.01—ICE CANDY means the frozen ice produce which may contain, [3][fruit, fruit juices, cocoa, nuts, citric acid, permitted flavours and colours. It may also contain permitted stabilizers and/or emulsifiers not exceeding 0.5 per cent by weight] [11] [The total sugar expressed as sucrose shall not be less than 10 per cent by weight.] It shall not contain any artificial sweetner.]

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1. Substituted by GSR 109(E), dated 26-2-1983.
2. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 57(E), dated 11-2-1982.
3. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 816(E), dated 3-11-1983.
4. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 57(E), dated 11-2-1982.
9. Substituted by GSR 205, dated 13-2-1974.
11. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 223(E), dated 20-5-1996 (w.e.f. 20-11-1996)

[5] [A.07.05—GUR OR JAGGERY means the product obtained by boiling or processing juice pressed out of sugarcane or extracted from palmyra palm, date palm or coconut palm. It shall be free from substances deleterious to health and shall conform to the following analytical standards, on dry weight basis :-

Total sugars [6] [expressed as invert sugar]	Not less than 90 per cent and sucrose not less than [7] [60] per cent.
Extraneous matter insoluble in water	Not more than 2 per cent.
Total ash	Not more than 6 per cent.
Ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid (HCI)	Not more than 0.5 per cent.

Gur or jaggery other than that of the liquid or semiliquid variety shall not contain more than 10% moisture.]

[8] [Gur or jaggery may contain sulphur dioxide in concentration not exceeding 70 parts per million] [4] [Sodium bicarbonate, if used for clarification purposes, shall be of food grade quality.]

[6] [[10] [A.07.06—CUBE SUGAR means the sugar in the form of cube or cuboid blocks manufactured from refined crystallised sugar. It shall be white in colour, free from dirt and other extraneous contamination. It shall conform to the following standards :-

Sucrose	Not less than 99.7 per cent by weight.
Moisture	Not more than 0.25 per cent by weight.
Total ash	Not more than 0.03 per cent by weight.
Sulphur dioxide	Not more than 70 p.p.m.]

A.07.07—DEXTROSE is a white or light cream granular powder, odourless and having a sweet taste.

When heated with potassium cupritartarate solution it shall produce a copious precipitate of cuprous oxide. It shall conform to the following standards :-

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4. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 57(E), dated 11-2-1982.
5. Added by Notification No.SRO 1687, dated 28-7-1956.
6. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968.
7. Substituted by GSR 133, dated 23-1-1973.
8. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 74, dated 31-12-1965.
10. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 55(E), dated 31-1-1979 (w.e.f. 31-1-1979).

Sulphated ash	Not more than 0.1 per cent on dry basis.

Acidity 5.0 gm. dissolved in 50 ml. of freshly boiled and cooled water requires for neutralisation not more than 0.20 ml. of N/10 sodium hydroxide to phenolphthalein indicator.

Glucose	Not less than 99.0 per cent on dry basis.
Sulphur dioxide	Not to exceed 70 p.p.m.

A.07.08—GOLDEN SYRUP means the syrup obtained by inversion of sugar. It shall be golden yellow in colour, pleasant in taste and free from any crystallisation. It shall conform to the following standards :-

Moisture	Not more than 25.0 per cent by weight.
Total ash	Not more than 2.5 per cent by weight.
Total sugar as invert sugar	Not less than 72.0 per cent be weight.

Sulphur dioxide content shall not exceed 70.0 p.p.m.]

[1] [Sodium bicarbonate, if used, for clarification purposes, shall be of Food Grade Quality.]

[2] [A.07.08.01—SYNTHETIC SYRUP or SHARBAT means the syrup obtained by blending syrup made from sugar, dextrose or liquid glucose.

It may also contain fruit juice and other ingredients appropriate to the product. It shall be free from burnt or objectionable taints, flavours, artificial sweetening agents, extraneous matter and crystalization. It may contain citric acid, permitted colours, permitted preservatives and permitted flavouring agents. It shall also conform to the following standards namely:-

Total soluble solids	Not less than 65 per cent by weight]

[3] [A.07.09—ICING SUGAR means the sugar manufactured by pulverizing refined sugar or vacum pan (plantation white) sugar with or without edible starch. Edible starch, if added, shall be uniformly extended in the sugar. It shall be in form of white powder, free from dust, or any other extraneous matter. It shall conform to the following standards :-

Total starch and sucrose (moisture free)	Not less than 99.0 per cent by weight.
Moisture	Not more than 0.80 per cent by weight.
Starch	Not more than [4] [4.0] per cent by weight on dry basis.]

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 57(E), dated 11-2-1982.
2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 605(E), dated 24-7-1985.
3. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 55(E), dated 31-1-1979 (w.e.f. 31-1-1979).
4. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 916(E), dated 17-11-1987 (w.e.f. 17-5-1988).

[1] [A.07.10—SACCHARIN SODIUM commonly known as soluble Saccharin having an empirical formula as $C_7 H_4 NNao_3S. 2H_2O$ and molecular weight as 241.2 shall be the material which is soluble at 20° C in 1.5 parts of water and 50 parts of alcohol (95 per cent); and shall contain not less than 98.0 per cent and not more than the equivalent of 100.5 per cent of $C_7 H_4 O_3$ NSNa calculated with reference to the substance dried to constant weight at 105° C, assay being carried out as presented in Indian Pharmacopoeia. It shall not contain more than 2 p.p.m. of arsenic and 10 p.p.m. of lead. The melting point of Saccharin isolated from the material as per Indian Pharmacopoeia method shall be between 226° C and 230° C. The loss on drying of the material at 105° C shall not be less than 12.0 per cent and not more than 16.0 per cent of its weight.

The material shall satisfy the tests of identification and shall conform to the limit tests for free acid or alkali, ammonium compounds and parasulpha moylbenzoate as mentioned in the Indian Pharmacopoeia.]

[2] [A.07.11—DRIED GLUCOSE SYRUP means the material in the form of coarse or fine, white to creamish white powder, sweet to taste, bland in flavour and somewhat hygroscopic. It shall be free from fermentation, evidence of mould growth, dirt or other extraneous matter or added sweetening or flavouring agent.

It shall also not contain any added natural or coaltar food colour. It shall conform to the following standards :-

Total solid content	Not less than 93.0 per cent by weight.
Reducing sugar content	Not less than 20.0 per cent by weight.
Sulphated ash	Not more than 1.0 per cent by weight.
Sulphur dioxide	Not more than 40 p.p.m. "Sulphurdioxide" may be present in an amount not exceeding 150 p.p.m. if the product is intended for manufacture of confectionery to be sold under a label as specified under rule 42 (x).]

[3] [A.07.12—ASPARTYL PHENYL ALANINE METHYL ESTER commonly known as Aspertame, having empirical formula as $C_{14} H_{18} N_2 O_5$ and molecular weight as 294.31 shall be the material which is slightly

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1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 938, dated 26-5-1971.
2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 57(E), dated 11-2-1982 and Corrected by Notification No.GSR 307, dated 3-4-1982.
3. Inserted by GSR 454(E), dated 15-4-1988, corrected by GSR 1157(E), dated 9-12-1988.

soluble in water and Methanole. It shall contain not less than 98 per cent and not more than 102 per cent of Aspertame on dried basis. It shall not contain more than 3 ppm of Arsenic and 10 ppm of Lead.

The loss on drying of the material at 105° C for 4 hours shall not be more than 4.3 per cent of its weight. The sulphate ash shall not be more than 0.2 per cent. It shall not contain more than 1 per cent of diketopiperazine.]

A.08—COFFEE :

A.08.01—(1) Coffee (green, raw or unroasted) means the seed of Coffea arabica, [4][Coffea liberica, Coffea excelsa or Coffea robusta] freed from all but a small portion of its spermoderm by decortication.

(2) Roasted coffee means properly cleaned green coffee which has been roasted to a brown colour and has developed its characteristic aroma.

(3) Ground coffee means the powdered product obtained from 'roasted coffee' only and shall be free from husk.

(4) Coffee (green,raw or unroasted), 'roasted coffee' and 'ground coffee' shall be free from any artificial colouring, flavouring, facing, extraneous matter or glazing substance and shall be in sound, dry and fresh condition free from rancid or obnoxious flavour.

(5) [7][* * *] 'Roasted coffee' and 'ground coffee' shall conform to the following analytical standards :-

(i) Total ash (determined on the sample dried to constant weight at 100° C) shall be feathery white or bluish-white in colour and [8][shall be not less than 3.0 per cent and not more than 7.0 per cent by weight] of which not less than 65 per cent shall be soluble in boiling distilled water. The ash insoluble in hot dilute HC1 shall not be more than 0.1 per cent.

(ii) The alkalinity of [1][the soluble ash] per gram of dried coffee shall be equivalent to not less than [2][3.5] ml. and not more than [3][5.0] ml. of N/10 acid.

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[4] Substituted by Notification No.GSR 992, dated 4-6-1971.

[7] Omitted by GSR 992, dated 4-6-1971.

[8] Substituted by Notification No.GSR 57(E), dated 11-2-1982.

[1] Substituted by Notification No.GSR 1340, dated 24-10-1961.

[2] Substituted by Notification No.GSR 1417, dated 20-9-1976 (w.e.f. 2-10-1976).

[3] Substituted by Notification No.GSR 465(E), dated 14-8-1997 (w.e.f. 14-8-1997).

(iii) The caffeine content as obtained by standard methods, shall be not less than [3] [1.0] per cent.

(iv) The aqueous extract (determined by extraction of 2 grams of the sample dried to constant weight at 100°C with 100 ml. of boiling distilled water for one hour under reflux) shall be not less than [4] [26.0] per cent and not more than [4] [35.0] per cent.

[5] [A.08.02—CHICORY means the roasted chicory powder obtained by roasting the cleaned and dried roots of Chicorium intybus Lin. with or without the addition of edible fats and oils or sugar like glucose or sucrose in proportion not exceeding 2.0 per cent by weight in aggregate. It shall be free from any artificial colouring and flavouring matter. It shall conform to the following standards :-

Total ash	Not less than 3.5 per cent and not more than 10.0 per cent on dry basis.
Ash insoluble in dilute HC1	Not more than 2.5 per cent on dry basis.
Water soluble matter	Not less than 50.0 per cent on dry basis.]

[6] [A.08.03—COFFEE CHICORY MIXTURE or coffee mixed with chicory or coffee and chicory shall be pure ground coffee mixed with roasted and ground chicory and shall be in sound, dry and dust-free condition with no rancid or obnoxious flavour.

[7] [The coffee chicory mixture shall contain caffeine not less than 0.6 per cent and the aqueous extract shall not be more than 50 per cent.]

Any tin or other receptacle containing a mixture of coffee and chicory shall not bear any misleading expression.

The expression "French Coffee" may be used if followed by the words "mixed with chicory" or "blended with chicory".]

[8] [A.08.04—SOLUBLE COFFEE POWDER means coffee powder, obtained from freshly roasted and ground pure coffee beans. It shall be in the form of free flowing powder, having the colour, taste and flavour characteristics of coffee. It shall be free from impurities and shall not contain chicory or any other added substance. It shall conform to the following standards :-

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3. Substituted by No.GSR 1564, dated 17-11-1962.
4. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 1417, dated 20-9-1976.
5. Substituted by Notification No.1533, dated 8-7-1968.
6. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 2755, dated 24-11-1956.
7. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 74, dated 31-12-1965.
8. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 55(E), dated 31-1-1979 (w.e.f.31-1-1979).

Moisture	Not more than [4] [4.0] per cent.
Total ash	Not more than [4] [12.0] per cent on dry basis.
Caffeine content	Not less than 2.8 per cent on dry basis.
Solubility in boiling water	Dissolves readily in 30 seconds with moderate stirring.
Solubility in cold water at 16 ± 2°C.	Soluble with moderate stirring in 3 Minutes.]

[1] [A.08.05—INSTANT COFFEE-CHICORY MIXTURE means the product manufactured from roasted and ground coffee and roasted and ground chicory. It shall be in the form of a free flowing powder having the colour, taste and flavour characteristics of coffee-chicory powder. It shall be free from any impurities and shall not contain any other added substance. The percentage of coffee and chicory used shall be marked on the container [3] [as provided in clause (ii) of subrule (A) of rule 42]. It shall also conform to the following standards namely :-

Moisture	Not more than 5 per cent by weight
Total ash	Not less than 7.0 per cent and not more than 10.0 per cent by weight on dry basis.
Caffeine (anhydrous)	Not less than 1.4 per cent by weight on dry basis.]

A.09—[2] [Omitted].

A.10—EDIBLE FAT :

A.10.01—BEEF FAT OR SUET means fat obtained from a beef carcass. It shall have a Saponification value varying from 193 to 200 and an Iodine value from 35 to 46.

A.10.02—MUTTON FAT means fat obtained from the carcass of sheep. It shall have a Saponification value varying from 192 to 195 and an Iodine value from 35 to 46.

A.10.03--GOAT FAT means the rendered fat from goat. It shall have a Saponification value varying from 192 to 198 and Iodine value from 52 to 65.

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1. Inserted by Notification NO.GSR 848(E), dated 19-11-1983.
2. Omitted by Notification NO.GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968.
3. Substituted by GSR 917(E), dated 17-11-1987 (w.e.f.17-5-1988).
4. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 465(E), dated 14-8-1997 (w.e.f. 14-8-1997).

A.10.04—LARD means the rendered fat from hogs and shall not contain more than one per cent of substances other than fatty acids and fat. It shall have a Saponification value varying from 192 to 198 and Iodine value from 52 to 65.

[1] [A.10.05—COCOA BUTTER means the fat obtained by expression from the nibs of the beans of Theobroma cocoa L. It shall be free from other oils and fats, mineral oil and added colours. It shall conform to the following standards :

Percentage of free fatty acids (calculated as oleic acid)	Not more than 1.5
Iodine value	32 to 42
Melting point	29° C to 34° C.
Butyro-refractometer reading at 40° C	40.9 to 48.0
Saponification value	185 to 200.

A.10.06—LOW AND HIGH FAT COCOA POWDER means the powder which is the partially defatted product derived from the cocoa bean the seed of Theobroma cocoa L. It may be subjected to treatments during manufacture with alkali and/or magnesium carbonate, bicarbonate, and with tartaric, citric or phosphoric acids. It shall be free from rancidity dirt, filth, insects and insect fragments or fungus infestations. It shall conform to the following standards :-

Total ash	Not more than 14.0 per cent (on moisture and fat free basis).
Ash insoluble in dilute HCl	Not more than 1.0 per cent (on moisture and fat free basis).
Alkalinity of total ash	Not more than 6.0 per cent as K_2O (on moisture and fat free basis).
[3] [Cocoa Butter	
(i) for low fat	Not less than 10.0 per cent. (on moisture free basis),
(ii) for high fat	Not less than 20.0 per cent, (on moisture free basis)]

[2] [A.10.07—REFINED SALSEED FAT means the fat obtained from seed kernels of Sal trees, shorea robusta Gaertn, f.(N.O.dipterocarpaceae) which has been neutralized with alkali, bleached with bleaching earth or

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1. Inserted by Notification NO.GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968.
2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 19(E), dated 28-1-1980.
3. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 179(E), dated 6-4-1998 (w.e.f. 6-4-1998).

activated carbon or both, and deodorized with steam, no other chemical agents being used. Alternatively, deacidification, bleaching and deodorization may be done by physical means. The material shall be clear on melting and free from adulterants, sediment, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water or added colouring substance. There shall be no turbidity after keeping the filtered sample at 40oC for 24 hours. It shall conform to the following standards :-

Moisture	Not more than 0.1 per cent
Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C.	-36.7 - 51.0
	OR
Refractive Index at 40°C	1.4500 - 1.4600.
Iodine value (Vijs' method)	31 - 45
Saponification value	180 - 195.
Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 2.5 per cent by weight.
Free Fatty acids (expressed as Oleic acid)	Not more than 0.25 per cent by weight.
OR	
Acid value	Not more than 0.5.
9:10 epoxy and 9:10 Dihydroxy stearic acid	Not more than 3.0 per cent by weight.
Flash point (Pensky Marten closed method)	Not less than 250°C.]

[1] [A.10-08—CAROB POWDER means the powder obtained from the roasted pods of carob (fibbled carob) of Ceratonia Siliqua (L) Taub. (fam. Leguminosae) and shall be free from husk. It shall be free from any artificial colouring, flavouring, extraneous matter or glazing substance and shall be in sound, dry and fresh condition, free from rancid or obnoxious flavours. It shall also conform to the following standards, namely :-

Total ash	Not more than 1.2 per cent by weight.
Acid insoluble matter	Not more than 5 per cent by weight.
Tannin content	Not less than 0.1 per cent and not more than 0.15 per cent.]

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1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 764(E), dated 15-11-1984.

[2][A.10.09--Kokum Fat means the fat obtained from clean and sound kernels of Kokum (Garcinia indica choisy) "also known as kokum, by process of expression or by a process of solvent extraction from cake or kernel. It shall be refined. The fat shall be clear on melting and free from rancidity, adulterants, sediments, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring and flavouring matters and mineral oil."

It shall also conform to the following standards, namely :-

(a)	Butyro-refractometer reading at 40° C, or Refractive Index at 40° C	45.9—47.3 1.4565 to 1.4575
(b)	Saponification value	187—191.7
(c)	Unsaponifiable matters	Not more than 1.5 per cent by weight
(d)	Iodine value (wijs)	32—40
(e)	Acid value	Not more than 0.5
(f)	Flash Point [Pensky-Martens (closed) method]	Not less than 250° C

A.10.10--Mango Kernel Fat means the fat obtained from clean and sound kernels of Mango (Magifera Indica Linn) by proces of expression or by a process of solvent extraction from cake or kernel. It shall be refined. The fat shall be clear on melting and free from rancidity, adulterants, sediment suspended or other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring and flavouring matters and mineral oil.

It shall also conform to the following standards, namely :-

(a)	Butyro-refractometer reading at 40° C, or Refractive Index at 40° C	43.7—51.6 1.4550 to 1.4604
(b)	Saponification value	185—198
(c)	Unsaponifiable matters	Not more than 1.5 per cent by weight.
(d)	Iodine value (wijs)	32—57
(e)	Acid value	Not more than 0.5
(f)	Flash Point [Pensky-Martens (closed) method]	Not less than 250° C

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2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 481, dated 16-9-1993 (w.e.f.16-9-1993)

A.10.11--Dhupa Fat means the fat obtained from clean and sound seed kernels of Dhupa, also known as Indian Copal (Vateria Indica Linn) tree by process of expression or by a provess of solvent extraction from cake or kernel. It shall be refined. The fat shall be clear on melting and free from rancidity, adulterants, sediment, suspended on other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring and flavouring matter and mineral oil.

It shall also conform to the following standards, namely :-

(a)	Butyro-refractometer reading at 40° C, or Refractive Index at 40° C	47.5—49.5 1.4576 to 1.4590
(b)	Saponification value	187—192
(c)	Unsaponifiable matters	Not more than 1.5 per cent by weight.
(d)	Iodine value (wijs)	36—43
(e)	Acid value	Not more than 0.5
(f)	Flash Point [Pensky-Martens (closed) method]	Not less than 250° C

A.10.12--Phulwara Fat means the fat obtained from clean and sound seed kernels of Phulwara [variously named Aisandra Butyrace (Roxb) Baelmi, Madhuca Butyracea or Bassia Butyracea] by a process of expression or by a process of solvent extraction from cake or Kernel. It shall be refined. The fat shall be clear on melting and shall be free from rancidity, adulterants sediments, suspended on other foreign matters, separated water, added colouring and flavouring substances and mineral oil.

It shall also conform to the following Standards, namely :-

(a)	Butyro-refractometer reading at 40° C, or Refractive Index at 40° C	48.6—51.0 1.4584 to 1.4600
(b)	Saponification value	192.5—199.4
(c)	Unsaponifiable matters	Not more than 1.5 per cent by weight.
(d)	Iodine value (wijs)	43.8—47.4
(e)	Acid value	Not more than 0.5
(f)	Flash Point [Pensky-Martens (closed) method]	Not less than 250° C”

[1] [A.11—MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS :

A.11.01—Definitions.

[7] [A.11.01.01—Milk is the normal mammary secretion derived from complete milking of healthy milch animal without either addition thereto or extraction therefrom. It shall be free from colostrum. Milk of different classes and of different designations shall conform to the standards laid down in the Table below item A.11.01.11.]

A.11.01.02—PASTEURISATION—The term pasteurisation, when used in association with [7] [Milk of different classes] means heating [7] [Milk of different classes] by a heat treatment as mentioned below and cooling to a suitable temperature before distribution. Pasteurised [7] [Milk of different classes] shall show a negative Phosphatase Test.

The terms "Pasteurisation", "Pasteurised" and similar terms shall be taken to refer to the process of heating every particle of [7] [milk of different classes] to at least 63°C and holding at such temprature continuously for at least 30 minutes or heating it to at least 71.5°C and holding at such temperature continuously for at least 15 seconds or an approved temperature time combination that will serve to give a negative Phosphatase Test.

All pasteurised [7] [milk of different classes] shall be cooled immediately to a temperature of 10°C, or less [10] [* * * .]

[9] [omitted]

[8] [A.11.01.03-STERILISATION :The term "sterilisation when used in association with milk, means heating milk in sealed container continuously to a temperature of either 115°C for 15 minutes or at least 130°C for a period of one second or more in a continuous flow and then packed under aseptic condition in hermatically sealed containers to ensure preservation at room temperature for a period not less than 15 days from the date of manufacture;]

A.11.01.04—BOILED MILK means milk which has been brought to boil.

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1. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968.
7. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 550(E), dated 4-7-1985.
8. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 10(E), dated 7-1-1991, (w.e.f. 7-7-1991).
9. Omitted by GSR 550(E), dated 4-7-1985.
10. Omitted by Notification No.GSR 243, effective 1-3-1980.

[2] [A.11.01.05—Flavoured Milk, by whatever name called, may contain [3] [nuts (whole, fragmented or ground)] chocolate, coffee or any other edible flavour, [10] [edible food colours] and cane sugar Flavoured milk shall be pasteurised, sterilised or boiled.] [4] [The type of milk shall be mentioned on the label.]

[5] [A.11.01.05A—MIXED MILK means a combination of milk of cow, buffalo, sheep, goat or any other milch animal and may be a combination of any of these milk which has been made and conforms to the standards given in the table below item A.11.01.11].

A.11.01.06—STANDARDISED MILK means cow milk or buffalo milk [6] [or sheep milk or goat milk or a combination of any of these milk] that has been [7] [standardised to fat and solids-not-fat percentage] given in the table below item A.11.01.11 by [7] [the adjustment of milk solids.] Standardised milk shall be pasteurised and shall show a negative Phosphatase Test.

A.11.01.07—RECOMBINED MILK means the homogenised product prepared from milk fat, non-fat-milk solids and water. Recombined milk shall be pasteurised and shall show a negative Phosphatase test.

A.11.01.08—TONED MILK means the product prepared by admixture of cow or buffalo milk or both with fresh skimmed milk; or by admixture of cow or buffalo milk or both [7] [that has been standardised to fat and solids-not-fat percentage given in the table below item A.11.01.11 by adjustment of milk solids.] It shall be pasteurised and shall show a negative Phosphatase Test. When fat or dry non-fat-milk solids are used, it shall be ensured that the product remains homogeneous and no deposition of solids takes place on standing.

A.11.01.09—DOUBLE TONED MILK means the product prepared by admixture of cow or buffalo milk or both with fresh skimmed milk, or by admixture of cow or buffalo milk or both [7] [that has been standardised to

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2. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 133, dated 23-1-1973.
3. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 1417, dated 20-9-1976 (w.e.f.20-10-1976).
4. Ibid
5. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 55(E), dated 31-1-1979 (w.e.f.31-1-1979).
6. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 55(E), dated 31-1-1979 (w.e.f.31-1-1979).
7. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 550(E), dated 4-7-1985.
10. The words "edible food colours" were omitted by Notification No.GSR 677(E), dated 6-9-1994 (w.e.f. 6-6-1997) as corrected by GSR 54(E), dated 7-2-1995, GSR 613(E) dated 4-9-1995, GSR 232(E), dated 4-6-1996, GSR 553(E), dated 4-12-1996 and subsequently inserted by Notification No. GSR 303(E), dated 4-6-1997 (w.e.f. 4-6-1997)

fat and solids-not-fat percentage given in the Table below item A.11.01.11 by adjustment of milk solids.] It shall be pasteurised and shall show a negative Phosphatase Test. When fat or dry non-fat milk solids are used, it shall be ensured that the product remains homogeneous and no deposition of solids takes place on standing.

A.11.01.10—SKIMMED MILK means the product prepared from milk from which almost all the milk fat has been removed mechanically.

[3] [A.11.01.10A—Full Cream Milk means milk or a combination of buffalo or cow milk or a product prepared by combination of both that has been standardised to fat and solids-not-fat percentage, given, under item A.11.01.11, by adjustment/addition of milk solids, Full Cream Milk shall be pasteurised. It shall show a negative phosphatase test. It shall be packed in clean, sound and sanitary containers properly sealed so as to prevent contamination.]

A.11.01.11—Standards for different classes and designations of milk shall be as follows:-

Class of Milk	Designation	Locality	Minimum percent Milk fat	Milk solids-not-fat
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
BUFFALO MILK	Raw, Pasteurised, Boiled, Flavoured and Sterilised	Assam Bihar Chandigarh Delhi Gujarat Haryana Maharashtra [2][Meghalaya Punjab Sikkim] Uttar Pradesh West Bengal Andaman & Nicobar Andhra Pradesh	6.0	9.0

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2. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 3(E), dated 1-1-1985.
3. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 223(E), dated 20-5-1996 (w.e.f. 20-11-1996)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		[1][Arunachal Pradesh]		
		Dadra & Nagar Haveli		
		Goa, Daman & Diu		
		[2][Himachal Pradesh]		
		[1][Jammu and Kashmir		
		Karnataka]		
		Kerala		
		Laccadive, Minicoy & [5][Amindive] Islands		
		[3][* * *]		
		Madhya Pradesh	5.0	9.0
BUFFALO MILK		Manipur		
		[4][Mizoram]		
		Nagland		
		[3][* * *]		
		Orissa		
		Pondicherry		
		Rajasthan		
		[1][Tamil Nadu]		
		Tripura		
		Chandigarh		
		Haryana	4.0	8.5
		Punjab		

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1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 3(E), dated 1-1-1985.
2. Inserted by GSR 1764, dated 18th July, 1969.
3. Omitted by Notification No.GSR 3(E), dated 1-1-1985.
4. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 3(E), dated 1-1-1985.
5. Corrected by Notification No.GSR 2163, dated 14-12-1968.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Andaman & Nicobar		
		Andhra Pradesh		
		[1][Arunachal Pradesh]		
		Assam		
		Bihar		
COW MILK	Raw, Pasteurised Boiled, Flavoured and Sterilised	Dadra & Nagar Haveli		
		Delhi		
		Goa, Damman & Diu		
		Gujarat		
		Himachal Pradesh	3.5	8.5
		[1][Jammu & Kashmir		
		Karnataka]		
		Kerala		
		Laccadive, Minicoy & [2][Adminidive] Islands		
		Madhya Pradesh		
		[3][* * *]		
		Maharashtra		
		Manipur		
		[4][Meghalaya]		
		Nagaland		
		[3][* * *]		
		Pondicherry		
		Rajasthan		
		[1][Sikkim		
		Tamil Nadu]		
		Tripura	3.5	8.5

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1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 3(E), dated 1-1-1985.
2. Corrected by Notification No.GSR 2163, dated 14-12-1968.
3. Omitted by GSR 3(E), dated 1-1-1985.
4. Substituted by ibid.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Uttar Pradesh		
		West Bengal		
		[2][Mizoram,		
		Orissa]	3.0	8.5
		Chandigarh		
		Haryana		
		Kerala		
		Madhya Pradesh	3.5	9.0
		Maharashtra		
		Punjab		
		Uttar Pradesh		
		Andaman &		
		Nicobar Islands		
		Andhra Pradesh		
		[3][Arunachal Pradesh]		
		Assam		
		Bihar		
		Dadra & Nagar Haveli		
GOAT OR	Raw, Pasteurised	Delhi		
SHEEP MILK	Boiled, flavoured	Goa, Damman & Diu		
	and Sterilised	Gujarat		
		Himachal Pradesh		
		[3][Jammu & Kashmir		
		Karnataka		
		Laccadive	3.0	9.0
		Minicoy &		
		[4][Amindive]		
		Islands		
		[1][* * *]		
		Manipur		
		[2][Meghalaya		
		Mizoram]		
		Nagaland		
		[1][* * *]		

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1. Omitted by Notification No.GSR 3(E), dated 1-1-1985.
2. Substituted by GSR 3(E), dated 1-1-1985.
3. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 3(E), dated 1-1-1985.
4. Corrected by Notification No.GSR 2163, dated 14-12-1968.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
GOAT OR SHEEP MILK		Orissa Pondicherry Rajasthan [3][Sikkim Tamil Nadu] Tripura West Bengal	3.0	9.0
[5][MIXED MILK	Raw, Pasteurised, Boiled, Flavoured and Sterilised	All India	4.5	8.5
STANDARDISED MILK	Pasteurised, Flavoured and Sterilised.	All India	4.5	8.5]
RECOMBINED MILK	[5][Pasteurised, Flavoured and Sterilised.]	All India	3.0	8.5
TONED MILK	[5][Pasteurised, Flavoured and Sterilised.]	All India	3.0	8.5
DOUBLE TONED MILK	[5][Pasteurised, Flavoured and Sterilised.]	All India	1.5	9.0
SKIMMED MILK	Raw, Pasteurised, Boiled, Flavoured and Sterilised	All India	Not more than 0.5 per cent	8.7
[6][FULL CREAM MILK	Pasteurised & Sterilised	All India	6.0	9.0]

NOTE :-(i) When milk is offered for sale without indication of the class the standards prescribed for buffalo milk shall apply.

(ii) The heat treatment for the various designated milk shall be as follows:

Designation	**Heat treatment**
Raw	Nil.
Pasteurised	Pasteurisation.
Boiled	Boiling

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3. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 3(E), dated 1-1-1985.
5. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 55(E), dated 31-1-1979 (w.e.f. 31-1-1979).
6. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 223(E), dated 20-5-1996 (w.e.f. 20-11-1996)

Flavoured	Pasteurisation or Sterilisation
Sterilised	Sterilisation.

A.11.02—MILK PRODUCTS means the products obtained from milk such as cream, malai, curd, skimmed milk curd, chhanna, skimmed-milk chhanna, cheese, processed cheese, ice-cream, milk ices, condensed milk-sweetened and unsweetened, condensed skimmed milk-sweetened and unsweetened, milk powder, skimmed milk powder, partly skimmed milk powder, khoa, infant milk food, table butter and deshi butter.

A.11.02.01—Milk products specified in Appendix B shall not contain any substance not found in milk unless specified in the standards.

[4][A.11.02.02—CREAM including sterilised cream means the product of cow or buffalo milk or a combination thereof. It shall be free from starch and other ingredients foreign to milk. It may be of following three categories, namely:-

1. Low fat cream--containing milk fat not less than 25.0 percent by weight.
2. Medium fat cream--containing milk fat not less than 40.0 percent by weight.
3. High fat cream--containing milk fat not less than 60.0 percent by weight.

Note:- Cream sold without any indication about milk fat content shall be treated as high fat cream]

A.11.02.03—MALAI means the product rich in butter fat prepared by boiling and cooling cow or buffalo milk or a combination thereof . It shall contain not less than 25.0 per cent milk fat.

A.11.02.04—DAHI OR CURD means the porduct obtained from pasteurised or boiled milk by souring, natural or otherwise, by a harmless lactic acid or other bacterial culture. Dahi may contain added can sugar. Dahi shall have the same minimum percentage of milk fat and milk solids-not-fat as the milk from which it is prepared.

Where dahi or curd [1][* * *] is sold or offered for sale without any indication of class of milk, the standards prescribed for dahi propared from buffalo milk shall apply.

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[1] Omitted by Notification No.GSR 503(E), dated 1-9-1981.

[4] Substituted for "CREAM excluding sterilised cream means the product of cow or buffalo milk or of a combination thereof which contains not less than 25.0 per cent milk fat." by Notification No. GSR 41(E), dated 29-1-1997 (w.e.f. 19-1-1998)

[2] [Milk solids may also be used in preparation of this product.]

A.11.02.05—CHHANA OR PANEER means the product obtained from the cow or buffalo milk or a combination thereof by precipitation with sour milk, lactic acid or citric acid. It shall not contain more than 70.0 per cent moisture and the milk fat content shal not be less than 50.0 per cent of the dry matter.

[2] [Milk solids may also be used in preparation of this product.]

A.11.02.06—[3] [*****]

A.11.02.07—CHEESE (HARD) means the product obtained by draining after coagulation of milk with a harmless milk coagulation agent under the influence of harmless bacterial cultures. It shall not contain any ingredients not found in milk, except coagulating agent, sodium chloride, calcium chloride (anhydrous salt) not exceeding 0.02 per cent by weight, annatto or carotene colour, and may contain emulsifiers and/or stabilizers, namely citric acid, sodium citrate or sodium salts or orthophosphoric acid and poly-phosphoric acid (as linear phosphate) [1] [* * *] not exceeding 0.2 per cent by weight. Wax used for covering the outer surface shall not contain any thing harmful to health. In case the wax is coloured, only permitted food colour shall be used. Hard cheese shall contain not more than 43.0 per cent moisture and not less than 42.0 per cent milk fat of the dry matters. Hard cheese may contain 0.1 per cent of sorbic acid, or its sodium, potassium or calcium salts calculated as sorbic acid; or 0.1 per cent of nicin [4] [either singly or in combination.]

[5] [Natamycin may be used for surface treatment only, subject to the following conditions, namely:-

(i) Maximum level of application shall not exceed 2mg/dm3 of cheese surface.

(ii) The penetration depth shall not exceed 2mm.

(iii) The maximum residue level in the finished product shall not exceed 1mg/dm3.]

A.11.02.07.01—PROCESSED CHEESE means the product obtained by [6] [heating one or more types of hard cheeses] with permitted emulsifiers and/or stabilizers namely citric acid, sodium citrate, sodium salts of orthophosphoric acid and polyphosphoric acid (as linear phosphate) [1] [***]

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[1] Omitted by Notification No.GSR 503(E), dated 1-9-1981.

[2] Inserted by Notification No.GSR 550(E), dated 2-7-1985.

[3] Omitted by Notification No.GSR 10(E), dated 7-1-1991 (w.e.f. 7-7-1991).

[4] Added by Notification No.GSR 205, dated 13-2-1974 (w.e.f. 23-5-1974).

[5] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 223(E), dated 20-5-1996 (w.e.f. 20-11-1996)

[6] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 223(E), dated 20-5-1996 (w.e.f. 20-11-1996)

with or without added condiments, and acidifying agents, namely vinegar, lactic acid, acetic acid, citric acid and phosphoric acid. Processed cheese may contain not more than 4.0 per cent of anhydrous permitted emulsifiers and/or stablisers, provided that the content of anhydrous inorganic agents shall in no case exceed 3.0 percent, of the finished product. It shall not contain more than 47.0 percent moisture. The milk fat content shall not be less than 40.0 per cent of the dry matter. Processed cheese may contain 0.1 per cent sorbic acid or its sodium, potassium or calcium salts (calculated as sorbic acid) or 0.1 per cent of nicin [2][either singly or in combination. It may contain calcium chloride (anhydrous) not exceeding 0.02 per cent by weight.]

[4][A.11.02.07.02—PROCESSED CHEESE SPREAD means a product obtained by comminuting and mixing one or more types of [7][***] cheeses into a homogeneous [7][***] mass with the aid of heat. It may or may not contain butter, cream, butter oil, milk, skimmed milk, milk powder, cheese whey, [7][***] butter milk or one or more of these or any of these from which part of water has been removed. It may also contain permitted emulsifying and stabilising agents. It may also contain one or more of the sodium/potassium salts of citric acid, phosphoric acid, tartaric acid, lactic acid in such quantities that mass of the solids of such emulsifying agents is not more than 4% of the mass of the processed cheese spread. It may contain sequestering and buffering agents, namely, lactic acid, acetic acid, citric acid and phosphoric acid. It may contain vegetable colouring matter such as annatto, carotene, permitted flavouring agents and milk coagulating enzymes with or without purified [6][calcium chloride (anhydrous salt) not exceeding 0.02 per cent and sodium citrate not exceeding 2.0 per cent] may be added. It may contain natural sweetening agents, namely, sugar, dextrose cane sugar, corn syrup, honey, cornsyrup solids, maltose, malt syrup and hydrolysed lactose in a quantity necessary for seasoning and spices and condiments. It may contain sodium chloride not exceeding 3 per cent by weight. Processed cheese spread may contain sorbic acid or nisin or both to the maximum extent of 0.1 per cent by weight. It shall not contain more than 60 per cent moisture and milk fat content (on dry basis) shall not be less than 40 per cent by weight.]

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2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 550(E), dated 2-7-1985.

4. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 10(E), dated 7-1-1991, (w.e.f. 7-7-1991).

6. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 223(E), dated 20-5-1996 (w.e.f. 20-11-1996)

7. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 223(E), dated 20-5-1996 (w.e.f. 20-11-1996)

A.11.02.08—ICE CREAM, KULFI AND CHOCOLATE ICE CREAM means the frozen product obtained from cow or buffalo milk or a combination thereof or from cream and/or other milk products, with or without the addition of cane sugar, [1] [dextrose, liquid glucose and dried liquid glucose], [8] [Maltodextrin] eggs, fruits, fruit juices, preserved fruits, nuts chocolate, edible flavours and permitted food colours. It may contain permitted stabilizers and emulsifiers not exceeding 0.5 per cent by weight. The mixture shall be suitably heated before freezing. The product shall contain not less than 10.0 per cent milk fat, 3.5 per cent protein and 36.0 per cent total solids. [9] [[4] [***]]

[5] [Starch may be added to a maximum extent of 5.0 per cent under a declaration on a label as specified in sub-rule (2) of Rule 43.

The standards for ice cream shall also apply to softy ice cream.]

[6] [In case of ice-cream, where the chocolate or like covering portion forms a separate layer, only the ice-cream portion shall conform to the standards of ice-cream.]

[7] [A.11.02.08.01-"Dried Ice Cream Mix" shall be the material prepard by spray or roller drying of ice-cream mix. It shall contain milk solids, sucrose or corn syrup or refined sugar. It may contain permitted colours and flavours. It may contain stabilisers and emulsifiers not exceeding 1.25 percent by weight. The product shall contain not less than 27.0 percent milk fat and 9.5 percent protein and moisture shall not be more than 4 percent by weight. The sucrose content shall be not more than 40 per cent, by weight. The process of drying shall be mentioned on the label. It shall be packed in hermetically sealed clean sound containers.]

A.11.02.09—MILK ICES OR MILK LOLLIES means the frozen product obtained from milk, skimmed milk or milk product with or without the addition of cane sugar, [1][dextrose, liquid glucose, and dried liquid glucose] eggs, fruits, juices, nuts, chocolate, edible flavours and permitted food colours. It may contain permitted stabilizers not exceeding 0.5 per cent of the product. The mixture shall be suitably heat-treated before freezing.

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1. Inserted by GSR 243, dated 15-2-1980 (effective 1-3-1980).
4. Omitted by Notification No.GSR 290(E), dated 13-4-1981.
5. Added by Notification No.GSR 205, dated 13-2-1974 (w.e.f.23-5-1974).
6. Added by Notification No.GSR 550, dated 4-7-85.
7. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 596(E), dated 17-6-1992 (w.e.f. 17-12-1992) and again inserted by Notification No. GSR 41(E), dated 29-1-1997 (w.e.f. 29-1-1997) and corrected by G.S.R. 286(E), dated 29-5-1997
8. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 223(E), dated 20-5-1996 (w.e.f. 20-11-1996)
9. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 223(E), dated 20-5-1996 (w.e.f. 20-11-1996)

The product shall contain not more than 2.0 per cent milk fat, not less than 3.5 per cent proteins and not less than 20.0 per cent total solids.

A.11.02.10—CONDENSED MILK UNSWEETENED (EVAPORATED MILK) means the product obtained from cow or buffalo milk or combination thereof or from standardised milk by the partial removal of water. It may contain added calcium chloride, citric acid and and sodium citrate, sodium salts of orthophosphoric acid and polyphosphoric acid (as linear phosphate [1][* * * *]) not exceeding 0.3 per cent by weight of the finished product. Such additions need not be declared on the label. Condensed milk unsweetened shall contain not less than 8.0 per cent milk fat and not less than 26.0 per cent milk solids. [5][If the product is subject to Ultra High Temperature (UHT) treatment by heating it at a temperature of not less than 140° C for a minimum period of 3 seconds followed by aseptic packaging, it shall be designated as UHT and labelled as specified under clause (ddd) of sub-rule (B) of rule 42.]

A.11.02.11—CONDENSED MILK SWEETENED means the product obtained from cow or buffalo milk or a combination thereof or from standardised milk by the partial removal of water and after addition of cane sugar. It may contain added refined lactose, [3][permitted flavour], calcium chloride, citric acid, sodium citrate, sodium salts of orthophosphoric acid and polyphosphoric acid (as linear phosphate [1][[illegible]]) not exceeding 0.3 per cent by weight of the finished product. Such addition need not be declared on the label. Condensed milk sweetened shall contain not less than 9.0 per cent milk fat, not less than 31.0 per cent total milk solids and not less than 40.0 per cent cane sugar.

A.11.02.12—CONDENSED SKIMMED MILK UNSWEETENED (EVAPORATED SKIMMED MILK) means the product obtained from cow or buffalo skimmed milk or a combination thereof by the partial removal of water. It may contain added calcium choride, citric acid and sodium citrate, sodium salts of orthophosphoric acid and polyphosphoric acid (as linear phosphate [1][* * * * *]) not exceeding 0.3 per cent by weight of the finished product. Such addition need not be declared on the label. Condensed skimmed milk unsweetened shall contain not less than 20.0 per cent of total milk solids. The fat content shall not exceed 0.5 per cent by weight. [5][If the product is subject to Ultra High Temperature (UHT) treatment by heating

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1. Omitted by Notification No.GSR 503(E), dated 1-9-1981.
2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 55(E), dated 31-1-1979.
3. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 205(E), dated 13-2-1974 (w.e.f. 23-5-1974).
5. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 223(E), dated 20-5-1996 (w.e.f. 20-11-1996)

it at a temperature of not less than 140° C for a minimum period of 3 seconds followed by as-eptic packaging, it shall be designated as UHT and labelled as specified under clause (ddd) of sub-rule (B) of rule 42.]

A.11.02.13—CONDENSED SKIMMED MILK SWEETENED means the product obtained from cow or buffalo skimmed milk or a combination thereof by the partial removal of water and after addition of cane sugar. It may contain added refined lactose, calcium chloride, citric acid and sodium citrate, sodium salts of orthophosphoric acid and polyphosphoric acid (as linear phosphate [1][* * * * *]) not exceeding 0.3 per cent by weight of the finished product. Such addition need not be declared on the label. Condensed skimmed milk sweetened shall contain not less than 26.0 per cent of total milk solids and not less than 40.0 per cent cane sugar. The fat content shall not exceed 0.5 per cent by weight.

[5][A. 11.02.13.01 — "Partly skimmed sweetened condensed milk" means the product obtained from partly skimmed cow or buffalo milk or a combination thereof by the partial removal of water and after addition of cane sugar. It may contain added refined lactose, calcium chloride, citric acid, sodium citrate, sodium salts of ortho phosphoric acid and poly phosphoric acid (as linear phosphate) not exceeding 0.3 per cent by weight of the furnished product. Such addition need not be declared on the label. Partly skimmed sweetened condensed milk shall contain not less than 28.0 per cent of total milk solids and not less than 40.0 per cent cane sugar. The fat content shall not be less than 3.0 per cent and more than 9.0 per cent by weight.]

A.11.02.14—MILK POWDER means the product obtained from cow or buffalo milk or a combination thereof or from standardised milk, by the removal of water. It may contain calcium chloride, citric acid and sodium citrate, sodium salts of orthophosphoric acid and polyphosphoric acid (as linear phosphate [1][* * * * *]) not exceeding 0.3 per cent by weight of the finished product and 0.01 per cent of butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA) by weight of the finished product. Such addition need not be declared on the label. [2][For improving dispersibility, it may contain lecithin to a maximum limit of 0.5 per cent under label declaration as per Rule 42(ee)]. Milk powder shall contain not more than 5.0 per cent moisture and not less than 26.0 per cent milk fat. [3][The maximum acidity expressed as lactic acid shall not be more than 1.2 per cent. The plate count shall not exceed 50,000 per gram.] and [4][coliform shall be absent in 0.1 gram of the powder. The solubility index of the product shall be as follows :-

	Rollller dried	Spray dried
[3][* * *]	[3][* * *]	[3][* * *]
[2][Solubility per cent (minimum)	85.0	98.5]
[1][* * * * *]		

The process of drying shall be mentioned on the label. The spray-dried product shall be [9][packed in nitrogen or mixer of nitrogen and carbondioxide in hermatically sealed containers] [8][* * *].

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1. Omitted by Notification No.GSR 503(E), dated 1-9-1981.
2. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 55(E), dated 31-1-1979.
3. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 205(E), dated 13-2-1974 (w.e.f. 23-5-1974).
4. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 11(E), dated 4-1-1985.
8. Omitted by GSR 764(E), dated 7-9-1990, (w.e.f. 7-12-1990).
9. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 10(E), dated 7-1-1991 (w.e.f. 7-7-1991).
5. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 179(E), dated 6-4-1998 (w.e.f. 6-10-1998) as corrected by GSR 480(E), dated 7-8-1998.

[10] [Provided that the spray-dried milk powder meant for reconstitution into liquid milk and not for direct consumption as such may also be packed in bags of food grade poly-ethylene of minimum thickness 0.050 mm, encased with multi-walled kraft paper bags, or packs made out of kraft paper sandwich laminated to high density polyethylene woven fabric. The product shall be stored below 20 degree centigrade and a statement to this effect shall be made on the package, alongwith the date of manufacture. In addition to compliance with the labelling provisions contained in rule 32, such bags shall also be clearly labelled as "Not for direct consumption" and "To be used before.......".]

[7] [Provided further that if the spray dried milk powder meant for reconstitution into liquid milk and not for direct consumption and packed in above manner, cannot be stored at or below 20 degree centigrade, such product shall not contain moisture more than 3.5 per cent, by weight and shall be clearly labelled as "To be used within five months from the date of packing" and "Not for direct consumption".]

A.11.02.15—SKIMMED MILK POWDER means the product obtained from skimmed milk of cow or buffalo milk or a combination thereof by the removal of water. It may contain added calcium chloride, citric acid and sodium citrate, sodium salts of orthophosphoric acid and polyphosphoric acid (as linear phosphate [1] [* * *]) not exceeding 0.3 per cent by weight of the finished product. Such addition need not be declared on the label. Skimmed milk powder shall not contain more than 1.5 per cent milk fat and moisture shall not exceed 5.0 per cent . [5] [The total acidity expressed as lactic acid shall not exceed 1.5 per cent. The plate count shall not exceed 50,000 per gram and [6] [Coliform shall be absent in 0.1 gm. of the powder.]] The solubility per cent of the product shall be as follows :-

	Roller dried	Spray dried
[3] [* * *]	[3] [* * *]	[3] [* * *]
[4] [Solubility per cent (minimum)	85.0	98.5]

The process of drying shall be mentioned on the label.

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1. Omitted by Notification No.GSR 503(E), dated 1-9-1981.
3. Omitted by Notification No.GSR 205 dated 13-2-1974 (w.e.f.23-5-1974).
4. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 55(E), dated 31-1-1979 (w.e.f.31-1-1979).
5. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 205, dated 13-2-1974 (w.e.f.23-5-1974).
6. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 11(E), dated 4-1-1985.
7. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 596(E), dated 17-6-1992 (effective 17-12-1992) and again inserted by Notification No. GSR 41(E), dated 29-1-1997 (w.e.f. 29-1-1997)
10. Added by Notification No. GSR 12(E), dated 5-1-1987

A.11.02.16—PARTLY SKIMMED MILK POWDER means the product obtained from partly skimmed cow or buffalo milk or a combination thereof by the removal of water. It may contain added calcium chloride, citric acid and sodium citrate, sodium salts of orthophosphoric acid and polyphosphoric acid (as linear phosphate [8][* * *]) not exceeding 0.3 per cent by weight of the finished product. Such addition need not be declared on the label. Partly skimmed milk powder shall not contain more than 5.0% moisture and [9][fat content of the product shall be more than 1.5% and less than 26.0%]. Butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA) not exceeding 0.01% by weight of the finished product may be added. The exact fat content shall be indicated on the label. The minimum solubility index of the product shall conform to the following standards :

	Roller dried	Spray dried
[5][* * *]	[5][* * *]	[5][* * *]
[6][Solubility per cent (minimum)	85.0	98.5]

The process of drying shall be mentioned on the label. The spray dried product shall be packed in hermatically sealed containers. [7][* * *]

[1] [Partly skimmed milk powder (sour) used by industry like bakery may contain sodium bicarbonate as a neutralizer provided' that the resultant product is labelled as "UNFIT FOR DIRECT CONSUMPTION". The amount of food additives including neutralizers added shall, however, be same as prescribed for partly skimmed milk powder. It shall also conform to other standards prescribed for partly skimmed milk powder except that solubility percentage will be 75 per cent minimum by weight.]

[2][A.11.02.17—[4][KHOYA by whatever variety of names it is sold such as Pindi, Danedar, Dhap, Mawa or Kava] means the product obtained from cow or buffalo [1][or goat or sheep] milk [3][or milk solids] or a combination thereof by rapid drying. The milk fat content shall not be less than [4][30 percent on dry weight basis] of finished product.] [3][It may contain citric acid not more than 0.1 per cent by weight.] [10][It shall be free from added starch, added sugar and added colouring matter.]

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1. Inserted by Notification No.GSR 205, dated 13-2-1974 (w.e.f.23-5-1974).
2. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 133, dated 10-2-1973.
3. Inserted by GSR 550(E), dated 4-7-1985.
5. Omitted by Notification No.GSR 205 dated 13-2-1974 (w.e.f.23-5-1974).
6. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 55(E), dated 31-1-1979 (w.e.f.31-1-1979).
7. Omitted by GSR 764(E), dated 7-9-1990, (w.e.f. 7-12-1990).
8. Omitted by Notification No.GSR 503(E), dated 1-9-1981.
9. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 550(E), dated 4-7-1985.
4. Substituted by Notification No.GSR 178(E), dated 6-4-1998 (w.e.f. 6-10-1998) as corrected by GSR 479(E), dated 8-8-1998.
10. Added by Notification No.GSR 178(E), dated 6-4-1998 (w.e.f. 6-10-1998)

[4][A.11.02.18—Infant Milk Food— The material prepared by spray drying or by roller drying of the milk of cow or buffalo or a mixture thereof. The milk may be modified by the partial removal substitution of different milk solids, carbohydrates, such as sucrose, dextrose and dextrins, maltose and lactose, salts like phosphates and citrates, vitamins A, D. E. B. Group, Vitamin C and other vitamins; and minerals like iron, copper, zinc and iodine. The source of iron may be selected from—

"Ferrous sulphate,	Ferrous citrate,
Ferrous fumerate,	Ferrous succinate,
Ferric ammonium citrate,	Ferric pyrophosphate".

It shall be free from starch and added anti-oxidants. It shall also be free from dirt and extraneous matter, preservatives and added colour and flavour and from any material which is harmful to human health. It shall not have rancid taste or musty odour. It shall also conform to the following standards, namely :-

1. Moisture, per cent by weight (not more than)	-4.5
2. Total milk protein, per cent by weight (not less than)	-12.0
3. Milk fat, percent by weight (not less than)	-18.0
4. Total ash, per cent by weight (not more than)	-8.5
5. Ash insoluble in dilute Hydrochloric acid, per cent by weight (not more than)	0.1
6. Solubility—	
(a) Solubility Index maximum—	
(if roller dried)	-15.0 ml
(if spray dried)	-2.0 ml
(b) Solubility per cent by weight (not less than)	
(if roller dried)	-85.0
(if spray dried)	-98.5
7. Vitamin A.(as retinol) meg. per 100 g. (not less than)	-350
8. Added Vitamin D (expressed as Cholecalciferol) I.U. per 100 g. (not less than)	-180
9. Iron, mg per 100 g. (not less than)	-5.0
10. Thiamine, mcg per 100 g (not less than)	-185
11. Nicotinamide, mcg per 100 g. (not less than)	-1160

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[4] Substituted by GSR 257(E), dated 3-5-1991, effective from 3-11-1991.

12.	Riboflavin, mcg per 100 g (not less than)	-275
[1][13.	Vitamin B6, mcg per 160 g (not less than)	-160
[1][14.	Vitamin B12, mcg per 100 g (not less than)	-0.7
15.	Folic acid, mcg per 100 g (not less than)	-20
16.	Pantothenic acid, mg per 100 g (not less than)	-1.4
17.	Biotin, mcg per 100 g (not less than)	-7.0
18.	Vitamin C, mg per 100 g (not less than)	-35
19.	Vitamin K, mcg per 100 g (not less than)	-18
20.	Copper mcg per 100 g (not less than)	-280
21.	Iodine, mcg per 100 g (not less than)	-20
22.	Managanese (Mn), mcg per 100 g (not less than)	-20
23.	Zinc, mg per 100 g (not less than)	-2.5
24.	Sodium (Na), mg per 100 g (not less than)	-90
25.	Potassium (K), mg per 100 g (not less than)	-370
26.	Chloride (Cl), mg per 100 g (not less than)	-250
27.	Phosphorus (P), mg per 100 g (not less than)	-115
28.	Magnesium (Mg), mg per 100 g (not less than)	-22
29.	Calcium (Ca), mg per 100 g (not less than)	-230
30.	Choline, mg per 100 g (not less than)	-32
31.	Bacterial count, per 100 g (not more than)	40,000
32.	Coliform count	-absent in 0.1 g

It shall be packed in hermatically sealed, clean and sound containers or in flexible pack made from film or combination or any of the substrate made of Board paper, polyethylene, polyester metalized film or aluminium foil in such a way to protect from deterioration.

It shall be packed in nitrogen or a mixture of nitrogen and carbondioxide".

[2][A.11.02.18.01—**INFANT FORMULA** means the product prepared by spray drying or roller drying of the milk of cow or buffalo or a mixture thereof. The milk may be modified by the partial removal substitution of milk fat with vegetable oils rich in polyunsaturated fatty acids and or by different milk solids; carbohydrates such as sucrose, dextrose and dextrins, maltose and lactose; salts such as phosphates and citrates; vitamins A,D,E,B and C group and other vitamins, minerals such as iron, copper, zinc and iodine and others. The source of iron may be selected from —

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1. Correceted by corrigendum GSR 531(E), dated 14-8-1991.
2. Inserted by GSR 257(E), dated 3-5-1991, effective from 3-11-1991.

Ferrous sulfate	Ferrous citrate
Ferrous fumerate.	Ferrous succinate,

Ferric Ammonium citrate, Ferric pyrophosphate".

It shall be free from added starch, [1] [***] added colour and added flavour. It shall not have rancid taste and musty odour. Vegetable oils rich in polyunsaturated fatty acids shall be added to partially substituted milk fat to an extent that the product shall contain a minimum of 12 per cent by weight of milk fat and a minimum of linoleate content of 1.398 g. per 100 g. of the product.

The product shall also contain a minimum of 0.70 I.U. of Vitamin E per 100 K Cal.

It shall conform to the following standards, namely :-

1. Moisture, per cent by weight (not more than)	4.5
[2][2. Total milk protein, per cent by weight (not less than)	10.0
(not more than)	16.0]
3. Total fat, per cent by weight (not less than)	18.0
4. Total ash, per cent by weight (not more than)	8.5
5. Ash insoluble in dilute hydrochloride acid, per cent by weight (not more than)	0.1
6. Solubility—	
(a) Solubility Index, maximum	
(if roller dried)	15.0 ml
(if spray dried)	2.0 ml
(b) Solubility per cent by weight (not less than)	
(if roller dried)	85.0
(if spray dried)	98.5
7. Vitamin A (as retinol), mcg. per 100 g. (not less than)	350
8. Added Vitamin D (expressed as cholecalciferol) I.U. per 100 g (not less than)	180
9. Iron, mg. per 100 g. (not less than)	5.0
10. Thiamine, mcg per 100 g (not less than)	185

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1. Omitted by G.S.R. 147(E), dated 14-3-1997 (w.e.f. 14-9-1997)
2. Substituted by G.S.R. 147(E), dated 14-3-1997 (w.e.f. 14-9-1997)

11. Riboflavin mcg per 100 g (not less than)	275
12. Nicotinamide, mcg per 100 g (not less than)	1160
13. Vitamin B_6 mcg per 100 g (not less than)	160
14. Vitamin B_{12} mcg per g (not less than)	0.7
15. Folic acid, mcg per 100 g (not less than)	20
16. Pantothenic acid, mg per 100 g (not less than)	1.4
17. Biotin, mcg per 100 g (not less than)	7.0
18. Vitamin C, mg per 100 g (not less than)	35
19. Vitamin K, mcg per 100 g (not less than)	18
20. Copper, mcg per 100 g (not less than)	280
21. Iodine, mcg per 100 g. (not less than)	20
22. Manganese, mcg per 100 g (not less than)	20
23. Zinc, mg per 100 g (not less than)	2.5
24. Sodium (Na), mg per 100 g (not less than)	90
25. Potassium (K), mg per 100 g (not less than)	370
26. Chloride (Cl), mg per 100 g (not less than)	250
27. Phosphorus (P), mg per 100 g. (not less than)	115
28. Magnesium (Mg), mg per 100 g. (not less than)	22
29. Calcium (Ca), mg per 100 g (not less than)	230
30. Choline, mg per 100 g (not less than)	32
31. Bacterial count per g (not more than)	40,000
32. Coliform count	-absent in 0.1 g

[1] [Provided that the low birth weight infant milk substitutes shall also meet the following requirement in addition to the above requirements;

(i) protein shall be in range of 2.25-2.75 gram per 100 K.Cal/Joules;

(ii) mineral contents shall not be less than 0.5 gram per 100 K.Cal. The Calcium Phosphorous ratio shall be 2.1. The Sodium, Potassium and Chloride combined together shall not be less than 40 milli equivalent per Litre.

(iii) whey: Casein ratio shall be 60: 40, Essential amino acids should include cystine, tyrosine and histidine.]

It shall be packed in hermatically sealed, clean and sound containers or in flexible pack made from film or combination or any of the substrate made of

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1. Inserted by G.S.R. 147(E), dated 14-3-1997 (w.e.f. 14-9-1997) and corrected by G.S.R. 285(E), dated 29-5-1997

Board paper, polyethylene, polyester metallised film or aluminium foil in such a way to protect from deterioration.

It shall be packed in nitrogen or a mixture of nitrogen and carbondioxide.

A.11.02.18.02—Milk-Cereal based weaning foods .

Milk-cereal based weaning foods are obtained from a variety of cereals vegetable oils and proteins, milk solid different carbohydrates such as sucrose, dextrose, dextrins, maltose and lactose, iron and calcium salts; phosphates and citrates and other nutritionally significant minerals and vitamins. [1][It may also contain fungal-alfa-amylase upto a maximum extent of 0.025 per cent, by weight, fruits, vegetables, egg or egg products.] It shall be in the form of powder, small granules or flakes, free from lumps and shall be uniform in appearance. The source of iron shall be selected from—

"Ferrous sulphate,
Ferrous fumerate,
Ferric Ammonium citrate,
Ferrous citrate,
Ferrous succinate,
Ferric pyrophosphate".

It shall be free from dirt and extraneous matter and free from preservatives, added colour, flavour and antioxidants. It shall be free from any material which is harmful to human health. It shall contain a minimum of 20 per cent milk solids by weight of the product of which milk fat shall be a minimum of 5 per cent by weight.

It shall conform to the following standards, namely :-

1.	Moisture, per cent by weight (not more than)	5.0
2.	Total protein, per cent by weight (not less than)	12.0
3.	Fat, per cent by weight (not more than)	7.5
4.	Total Carbohydrates, per cent by weight (not less than)	55.0
5.	Total ash, per cent by weight (not more than)	5.0
6.	Ash insoluble in dilute hydrochloric acid, per cent by weight (not more than)	0.1
7.	Crude fibre (on dry basis, per cent by weight) (not more than)	1.0
8.	Vitamin A (as retinol), mcg per 100 g (not less than)	350
9.	Vitamin C, mg per 100 g (not less than)	25
10.	Added Vitamin D, mcg per 100 g (expressed as cholecalciferol)	5
11.	Bacterial count per g (not more than)	40,000
12.	Coliform count	absent in 0.1 g

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[1] Substituted by Notification No. G.S.R. 177(E), dated 6-4-1998 (w.e.f. 6-4-1998)

It shall also contain the following :-

1.	Thiamine (as hydrochloride), mg per 100 g (not less than)	0.5
[1][2.	Riboflavin, mg per 100 g (not less than)	0.3
3.	Nicotinic acid, mg per 100 g (not less than)	3.0]
4.	Iron, mg per 100 g (not less than)	5

It shall be packed in hermatically sealed, clean and sound containers or in flexible pack made from film or combination or any of the substrate made of Board paper, polyethylene polyester metallised film or aluminium foil in such a way to protect from deterioration".

[2][A 11.02.18.03- Processed cereal based weaning food - Processed cereal based weaning food commonly called as weaning food or supplementary food are obtained from a variety of food grains. They may contain vegetable oils, soya isolates proteins, milk solids, various carbohydrates (such as sucrose, dextrose, dextrines, maltose, lactose, honey, corn syrup), fruits, vegetables, eggs, iron and calcium salts, phosphates and sitrates and other nutritionally significant minerals and vitamins. It shall be in the form of powder, small granules or flakes free from lumps and shall be uniform in appearance. It shall be free from dirt and extraneous matter and free from preservatives, added colour, flavour and antioxidants. It shall be free from any material which is harmful to human health.

It shall conform to the following standards, namely:-

1.	Moisure, percent by weight (not more than)	4.0
2.	Total Protein, percent by weight (not less than)	6.0
3.	Total ash, percent by weight (not more than)	5.0
4.	Total carbohydrates, percent by weight (not less than)	55.0
5.	Acid insoluble ash, percent by weight (not more than)	0.1
6.	Crude fibre (on dry basis) percent by weight (not more than)	1.0
7.	Iron, mg/100 gram (not less than)	5.0
8.	Vitamin A (as retinol) mcg. per 100 gram (not less than)	350.0
9.	Vitamin C, mg/100gram (not less than)	25.0
10.	Added vitamin D, mcg.per 100 gram (expressed as cholecaliferol)	5.0
11.	Thiamine (as hydrochloride) (mg/100gram, not less than)	0.5

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[1] Substituted by G.S.R. 147(E), dated 14-3-1997 (w.e.f. 14-9-1997)

[2] Inserted by G.S.R. 147(E), dated 14-3-1997 (w.e.f. 14-9-1997)

12. Riboflavin, mg/100 gram (not less than) 0.3
13. Nicotinic acid, mg/100 gram (not less than) 3.0
14. Bacterial count per gram (not more than) 40,000.0
15. Coliform count absent in 0.1 gram.

The source of iron shall be selected from the ferrous sulphate, ferrous citrate, ferrous fumarate, ferrous succinate, ferric amonium citrate and ferric pyrophosphate.

It shall be packed in harmatically sealed clean and sound containers or in flexible pack made from film or combination of any of the substrate made of board paper, polyethylene, ployester, metallised film or aluminium foil in such a way to protect from deterioration.]

A.11.02.19—**TABLE** (Creamery) **BUTTER** means the product obtained from cow or buffalo milk or a combination thereof or from cream or curd obtained from cow or buffalo milk or a combination thereof with or without the addition of common salt and annatto or carotene as colouring matter. It shall be free from other animal fats, wax and mineral oils, vegetable oils and fats. No preservative except common salt and no colouring matter except annatto or carotene shall be added. It shall contain not less than 80.0 per cent by weight of milk fats, not more than 1.5 per cent by weight of curd and not more than 3.0 per cent by weight of common salt. Diacetyl may be added as flavouring agent but, if so used, the total diacetyl content shall not exceed 4.0 parts per million. Calcium hydroxide, sodium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate, sodium polyphosphate, (as linear phosphate) [1][* * *] may be added for regulating the hydrogen ion concentration in the finished products not exceeding 0.2 per cent by weight of butter as a whole.

A.11.02.20—**DESHI** (Cooking) **BUTTER** means the product obtained from cow or buffalo milk or a combination thereof or curd obtained from cow or buffalo milk or a combination thereof without the addition of any preservative including common salt, any added colouring matter or any added flavouring agent. It shall be free from other animal fats, wax and mineral oils, vegetable oils and fats. It shall contain not less than 76.0 per cent of milk fat by weight :

[2] [Provided that where butter is sold or offered for sale without any indication as to whether it is table butter or deshi butter, the standards of quality prescribed for table butter shall apply.]

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1. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 503(E), dated 1-9-1981.
2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 133, dated 23-1-1973.

[2][A.11.02.21—**GHEE** means the pure clarified fat derived solely from milk or curd or from deshi (cooking) butter or from cream to which no colouring matter or preservative has been added. The standards of quality of ghee produced in a State or Union Territory specified in column 2 of the Table below shall be as specified against the said State or Union Territory in the corresponding Columns 3,4,5 and 6 of the said Table.

TABLE

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Butyro refractometer reading at 40°C	Minimum Reichert value	Percentage of FFA as oleic acid (Max.)	Moisture (Max.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.0 to 43.0	24	3.0	0.5
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41.0 to 44.0	24	3.0	0.5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.0 to 43.0	26	3.0	0.5
4.	Assam	40.0 to 43.0	26	3.0	0.5
5.	Bihar	40.0 to 43.0	28	3.0	0.5
6.	Chandigarh	40.0 to 43.0	28	3.0	0.5
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	40.0 to 43.0	24	3.0	0.5
8.	Delhi	[3][40.0 to 43.0]	28	3.0	0.5
9.	(a) Goa	40.0 to 43.0	26	3.0	0.5
	(b) Daman & Diu	40.0 to 43.5	24	3.0	0.5
10.	Gujarat :				
	(a) Areas other than cotton tract areas	40.0 to 43.5	24	3.0	0.5
	(b) Cotton tract areas	41.5 to 45.0	21	3.0	0.5
11.	Haryana :				
	(a) Areas other than cotton tract areas	40.0 to 43.0	28	3.0	0.5

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2. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 579(E), dated 13-10-1980.

3. Corrected by GSR 283, dated 25-2-1981.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	(b) Cotton tract areas	40.0 to 43.0	26	3.0	0.5
12.	Himachal Pradesh	40.0 to 43.0	26	3.0	0.5
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.0 to 43.0	26	3.0	0.5
14.	Karnataka :				
	(a) Areas other than Belgaum District	40.0 to 43.0	24	3.0	0.5
	(b) Belgaum District	40.0 to 44.0	26	3.0	0.5
15.	Kerala	40.0 to 43.0	26	3.0	0.5
16.	Lakshadweep	40.0 to 43.0	26	3.0	0.5
17.	Madhya Pradesh :				
	(a) Areas other than cotton tract areas	40.0 to 44.0	26	3.0	0.5
	(b) Cotton tract areas	41.5 to 45.0	21	3.0	0.5
18.	Maharashtra :				
	(a) Areas other than cotton tract areas	40.0 to 43.0	26	3.0	0.5
	(b) Cotton tract areas	41.5 to 45.0	21	3.0	0.5
19.	Manipur	40.0 to 43.0	26	3.0	0.5
20.	Meghalaya	40.0 to 43.0	26	3.0	0.5
21.	Mizoram	40.0 to 43.0	26	3.0	0.5
22.	Nagaland	40.0 to 43.0	26	3.0	0.5
23.	Orissa	40.0 to 43.0	26	3.0	0.5
24.	Pondicherry	40.0 to 44.0	26	3.0	0.5
25.	Punjab	40.0 to 43.0	28	3.0	0.5
26.	Rajasthan :				
	(a) Areas other than Jodhpur Dn.	40.0 to 43.0	26	3.0	0.5
	(b) Jodhpur Dn.	41.5 to 45.0	21	3.0	0.5

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
27.	Tamil Nadu	41.0 to 44.0	24	3.0	0.5
28.	Tripura	40.0 to 43.0	26	3.0	0.5
29.	Uttar Pradesh	40.0 to 43.0	26	3.0	0.5
30.	West Bengal :				
	(a) Areas other than Bishnupur Sub-Division	40.0 to 43.0	28	3.0	0.5
	(b) Bishnupur Sub-Division	41.5 to 45.0	21	3.0	0.5
31.	Sikkim	40.0 to 43.0	28	3.0	0.5

(Baudouin test shall be negative.)

Explanation.—By cotton tract is meant the areas in the States where cotton seed is extensively fed to the cattle and so notified by the State Government concerned.]

[1][A.11.02.21.01—**BUTTER OIL OR BUTTER FAT**—are products exclusively obtained from butter or cream and resulting from the removal of practically the entire water and solids-not-fat contents.

It may contain permitted anti-oxidants not exceeding 0.02 per cent by weight except gallate which shall not exceed 0.01 per cent by weight. It shall conform to standards of quality of ghee laid down in item A.11.02.21 except Butyro refracto meter reading which shall be 40.0-44.0 at 40°C. In case of imported butter oil, Reichert value shall not be less than 24.

A.11.02.22—**CHAKKA**—means a white to pale yellow semi-solid product of good texture and uniform consistency obtained by draining off the whey from the Yoghurt obtained by the lactic fermentation of cow's milk, buffalo's milk, skimmed milk and recombined or standardised milk which has been subjected to minimum heat treatment equivalent to that of pasteurisation. It shall have pleasant Yoghurt/Dahi like flavour. It shall not contain any ingredient foreign to milk. It shall be free from mouldness and free from signs of fat or water seepage or both. It shall be smooth and it shall not appear dry. It shall not contain extraneous colour and flavours. It shall conform to the following requirements, namely :-

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 10(E), dated 7-1-91 (w.e.f. 7-7-91).

		Chakka	Skimmed milk Chakka
(i)	Total solids, per cent by weight	Min. 30	Min. 20
(ii)	Milk fat (on dry basis) per cent by weight	Min. 33	Max.5
(iii)	Milk protein (on dry basis) per cent by weight	[2] [Min. 30]	Min. 60
(iv)	Titrable acidity (As lactic acid) per cent by weight	Max. 2.5	Max. 2.5
(v)	Total ash (on dry basis) per cent by weight	Max. 3.5	Max. 5.0

Chakka when sold without any indication shall conform to the standards of Chakka.

A.11.02.22.01-SHRIKHAND-means the product obtained from chakka or Skimmed Milk Chakka to which milk fat is added. It may contain fruits, nuts, sugar, cardamom, saffron and other species. It shall not contain any added colouring and artificial flavouring substances. It shall conform to the following specifications, namely:-

(i)	Total solids, per cent by weight	Not less than	58
(ii)	Milk fat (on dry basis) per cent by weight	Not less than	8.5
(iii)	Milk protein (on dry basis) per cent by weight	[2][Not less than	9]
(iv)	Titrable acidity (on dry basis) per cent by weight	Not more than	1.4
(v)	Sugar (Sucrose) (on dry basis) per cent by weight	Not less than	8.5
(vi)	Total ash (on dry basis) per cent by weight	Not more than	0.9

[1] [A.11.02.23- Yoghurt means a coagulated product obtained from toned milk, pasteurised or boiled milk by lactic acid fermentation through Lactobacillus bulgaricus and Streptococcus thermophilus.

It may also contain cultures of Bifidobacterium bifidus and Lactobacillus acidophilus and if added, the declaration to this effect shall be made on the label. The product shall have smooth surface and custard like consistency with no whey separtion. It may also contain-

(i) milk powder, skimmed milk powder, whey powder, whey proteins, water soluble milk proteins, case-inates manufactured from pasteurised porducts and lacose enzyme preparation;

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 596 (E), dated 17-6-92 (w.e.f 17-12-92) and again inserted by Notification No. GSR 41(E), dated 29-1-1997 (w.e.f. 29-1-1997)
2. Substituted by G.S.R. 149(E).dated 14-3-1997 (w.e.f. 14-3-1997)

(ii) Suger, corn-syrup or glucose syrup in case of sweetened, flavoured and fruit yoghurt only;

(iii) Fruits, fruit pulp, jam, fruit syrup, fruit juice etc. in flavoured and fruit yoghurt only;

(iv) Permitted colours and flavours in flavoured and fruit yoghurt only. It may contain permitted stabilisers upto a maximum limit of 0.5 per cent, by weight. It shall also meet the following requirements, namely :-

		Yoghurt Plain	**Yoghurt Skimmed**	**Yoghurt Sweetened and \or flavoured**	**Fruit Yoghurt**
(i)	Total milk solids, per cent weight, not less than	13.5	11.0	13.5	10.0
(ii)	Milk fat, per cent by weight,	Not less than 3.0	Not more than 0.5	Not less than 3.0	Not less than 1.5
(iii)	Sugar, per cent by weight, not less than	-	-	6.0	6.0
(iv)	Protein, per cent by weight, not less than	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.6

Titrable acidity of the product shall be from 0.8 to 1.2. The specific Lactic acid bacterial count per gram of the product shall not be less than 10,00,000 and Escherichia Coli shall be absent in the product.

The type of Yoghurt shall be clearly indicated on the label otherwise standard of Plain Yoghurt shall apply.

Note:- The yogurt subjected to heat treatment after fermentation at temperature not less than 65°C shall be labelled as "Thermised or Heat Treated Yogurt" and shall conform to the above parameters except the minimum requirement of specific lactic acid bacterial count per gm.]

[1][A.12 —[2][**TABLE MARGARINE**] means an emulsion of edible oils and fats with water. It shall be free from rancidity,[3][***] mineral oil and animal

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1. Substituted by GSR 238(E), dated 20-4-1978 (w.e.f. 20-4-1978).
2. Substituted by GSR 465(E), dated 14-8-1997 (w.e.f. 14-8-1997).
3. Omitted by GSR 907(E), dated 4-12-1992 (w.e.f. 4-12-1992).

body fats. It may contain common salt not exceeding 2.5 per cent,[3] [Skimmed milk powder not exceeding 2 per cent,] permitted emulsifying and stabilising agents and butylated hydroxy anisole (BHA) up to a maximum limit of 0.02 per cent. It shall conform to the following specifications, namely :—

Fat	Not less than 80 per cent mass/mass.
Moisture	Not less than 12 per cent and not more than 16 per cent mass/mass.
Vitamin A	Not less than 30 I.U. per gram of the product at the time of sale.
[2] [Melting point of extracted fat	31°C to 37°C (Capillary Slip method)
Unsaponifiable matter of extracted fat	Not more than 1.5 per cent by weight.
Free fatty acids (as oleic acid) of extracted fat	Not more than 0.25 per cent by weight.
OR	
Acid value	Not more than 0.5]

It shall contain not less than 5 per cent of its weight of Til oil but sufficient to ensure that when separated fat is mixed with refined groundnut oil in the proportion of 20 : 80, the red colour produced by the Baudouin test shall not be lighter than [4] [2.5 red units] in 1 cm. cell on a Lovibond scale.

[5] [It may contain Annatto or Carotene as colouring matter. It may also contain diacetyl as a flovouring agent upto a maximum limit of 1.0 ppm.

Provided that such coloured and flavoured margarine shall also contain starch not less than 100 ppm and not more than 150 ppm.

Provided furtherthat such coloured and flavoured margarine shall only be sold in sealed packages weighing not more than 500gms.]

NOTE:- The oils to be used in the manufacture of margarine shall be the same as used in the manufacture of vanaspati specified in the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1947.]

[6] [A. 12.01. Bakery and Industrial Margine- means an emulsion of vegetable oil product with water. It shall be free from added colour and flavour,

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2. Inserted by GSR 245(E), dated 11-3-1982 (w.e.f. 11-3-1982).
3. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 575(E), dated 4-8-95 (w.e.f. 4-8-95)
4. Substituted by GSR 245(E), dated 11-3-1982 (w.e.f. 11-3-1982).
5. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 907(E), dated 4-12-1992 (w.e.f. 4-12-1992)
6. Inserted by GSR 465(E), dated 14-8-1997 (w.e.f. 14-8-1997).

rancidity, mineral oil and animal body fats. It may contain common salt not exceeding 2.5 per cent, permitted emulsifying and stabilising agents and Butylated hydroxy anisole (BHA) or Teritiary butyl hydro Quinone (TBHQ) upto a maximum limit of 0.02 per cent. It shall conform to the following standards, namely:-

Fat	Not less than 80 per cent m/m.
Moisture	Not less than 12 per cent and not more than 16 per cent m/m.

The separated fat of the products shall conform to the following :-

(i) Vitamin A	Not less than 30 IU per gram at the time of packaging and shall show a positive test for Vitamin 'A' when tested by Antimony trichloride (carr price) reagents (as per IS 5886-1970).
(ii) Melting point by Capillary slip method	[1] [31°C-41°C].
(iii) Unsaponifiable matter	Not exceeding 2.0 per cent but in case of the products where proportion of Rice bran oil is more than 30 per cent by wt. the unsap matter shall be not more than 2.5 per cent by wt. provided quantity of Rice bran oil is declared on the label of such product as laid down in rule 42.zzz(10).
(iv) Free Fatty Acid calculated as Oleic acid or	Not more than 0.25 per cent.
Acid value	Not more than 0.5.

It shall contain raw or refined sesame oil (Til oil) in sufficient quantity so that when the product is mixed with refined groundnut oil in the proportion of 20 : 80, the colour produced by the Boudouin test shall not be lighter than 2.0 red unit in a 1 cm. cell on a Lovibond scale.

Note-For the purpose of this standard, the "vegetable oil product" shall have the meaning assigned to it in Vegetable Oil Product Control Order, 1947.]

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1. Corrected by Notification No. GSR 382(E), dated 25-6-1998

A.13—[2][Omitted.]

A.14—[3][Tea means tea, other than Kangra tea] derived exclusively [4][from the leaves, buds and tender stems of plants] of the Camellia genus and the species [5][and includes (i) leaf, (ii) broken, (iii) fanning and (iv) dust.] It shall conform to the following specifications:—

Total ash determined on tea dried to a constant weight at 100°C	[6][4.0 to 8.0 per cent by weight [7][***]].
Total ash soluble in boiling distilled water	Not less than 40.0 per cent of total ash.
[9][Ash insoluble in dilute hydrochloric acid]	[8][Not more than 1.0 per cent by weight on dry basis.]
Extract obtained by boiling dried tea (dried to constant weight at 100°C) with 100 parts of distilled water for one hour under reflux	Not less than [11][32 per cent.]
Alkalinity of soluble ash	[8][Not less than 1.0 per cent and not more than 2.2 per cent expressed as K_2O on dry basis.]
Crude fibre [1][determined on tea dried to constant weight at 100°C].	Not more than [11][17 per cent.]

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 992(E), dated 4-6-71 (w.e.f. 3-7-71)
2. Omitted by GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968.
3. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 850, dated 25-6-1975.
4. Substituted by Notification No. SRO 2755, dated 24-11-1956.
5. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 63(E), dated 5-2-1976.
6. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 848(E), dated 19-11-1983.
7. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 816(E), dated 3-11-83.
8. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 57(E), dated 11-2-82.

11. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 992(E), dated 4-6-71 (w.e.f. 3-7-71)

9. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 179(E), dated 6-4-1998 (w.e.f. 6-4-98)

[9] [It shall not contain any added colouring matter [10] [****]

[12] [It may also contain 0.2 per cent pectinase enzyme]

Provided that tea for export may contain added flavour under proper label declaration as provided in sub-rule (Y) of rule 42.

Provided further that the tea used in the manufacture of flavoured tea shall conform to the standards of tea.

[1] [and other flavours upto a maximum extent as indicated in the Table below under proper label declaration as provided in sub rule (yy) of rule 42.

TABLE

Flavours	per cent by weight (Max.)
Cardamom	2.8
Ginger	1.0
Bergamot	2.0
Lemon	1.6
Cinnamon	2.0
Mixture of above flavours with each other	The level of each individual flavour shall not exceed the quantity given above.]

[2] [A.14.01—**KANGRA TEA** means tea derived exclusively from the leaves, buds and tender stems of plants of the Camellia sinensis or Camellia tea grown in Kangra and Mandi valleys of Himachal Pradesh. It shall conform to the following specifications, namely :—

Total ash determined on tea dried to a constant weight 100°C.	[3] [4.5 to 9.0 per cent by weight.]
Total ash soluble in boiling distilled water.	Not less than 34 per cent of total ash.

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[9] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 1211, dated 9-12-58.

[10] Omitted by Notification No. GSR 847 (E), dated 7-12-94 (w.e.f. 7-12-94)

[12] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 121(E), dated 11-3-1996 (w.e.f. 11-3-1996)

[1] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 698 (E), dated 26-10-1995 (w.e.f. 26-10-1995)

[2] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 850 (E), dated 12-7-1975.

[3] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 816 (E), dated 3-11-1983.

Ash insoluble in dilute hydro-chloric acid	[4] [Not more than 1.2 per cent by weight on dry basis]
Extract obtained by boiling dried tea (dried to constant weight at 100°C) with 100 parts of distilled water for one hour under reflux	Not less than 23 per cent
Alkalinity of soluble ash	[4] [Not less than 1.0 per cent and not more than 2.2 per cent expressed as K_2O on dry basis.]
Crude fibre determined on tea dried to a constant weight at 100°C.	Not more than 18.5 per cent.

It shall not contain any added colouring matter [3] [****]

Provided that tea for export may contain added flavour under proper label declarations provided under sub-rule (Y) of rule 42.

Provided further that tea used in the manufacture of flavoured tea shall conform to the standards of tea.]

Provided that if tea is sold or offered for sale without any indication as to whether it is Kangra tea or not, the standards or quality of tea prescribed in item A.14 shall apply.

[5] [Provided also that tea for domestic market may contain added vanillin flavour upto a maximum extent of 0.5 per cent by weight [1] [and other flavours upto a maximum extent as indicated in the Table below under proper label declaration as provided in sub rule (yy) of rule 42.

TABLE

Flavours	per cent by weight (Max.)
Cardamom	2.8

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1. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 698 (E), dated 26-10-1995 (w.e.f. 26-10-1995)
3. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 847 (E), dated 7-12-94 (w.e.f. 7-12-94)
4. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 57(E), dated 11-2-1982.
5. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 847 (E), dated 7-12-1994 (w.e.f. 7-12-1994) as corrected by GSR 329 (E), dated 4-4-1995

Ginger	1.0
Bergamot	2.0
Lemon	1.6
Cinnamon	2.0
Mixture of above flavours with each other	The level of each individual flavour shall not exceed the quantity given above.]

[2][A.15—**EDIBLE COMMON SALT** means a crystalline solid, white, pale, pink or light grey in colour [3][free from contamination] with clay, grit and other extraneous adulterant and impurities. It shall not contain moisture in excess of six per cent of the weight of the undried sample. The sodium chloride content (as NaCl) and matter soluble in water other than sodium chloride on dry weight basis shall be as specified in columns (2) and (3) of the Table below against the period of validity mentioned in the corresponding entry in column (1) of the said Table. The matter insoluble in water shall not exceed 1.0 per cent by weight on dry weight basis.

Period of Validity (1)	Minimum percentage of sodium chloride content as NaCl (on dry basis) (2)	Maximum Percentage of matter soluble in water other than sodium chloride (on dry basis) (3)
Upto 31-3-82	94.0	5.0
from 1-4-82 to 31-3-83	94.5	4.5
from 1-4-83 to 31-3-84	95.0	4.0
from 1-4-84 to 31-3-85	95.5	3.5
from 1-4-85 onwards	96.0	3.0

Provided that table salt may contain aluminium silicate as an anticaking agent to a maximum extent of 2.0 percent :

Provided further that the total matter insoluble in water in such cases shall not exceed 2.2 per cent and the sodium chloride content on dry basis shall not be less than 97.0 per cent by weight.]

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[2] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 23 (E), dated 16-1-81 and corrected by Notification No. GSR 205 (E), dated 25-3-81.

[3] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 179(E), dated 6-4-1998 (w.e.f. 6-4-98)

[3] [A.15.01—**IODISED SALT** means a crystalline solid, white or pale, pink or light grey in colour, [4] [free from contamination] with clay, grit and other extraneous adulterants and impurities. It shall conform to the following standards, namely :—

Moisture	Not more than 6.0 per cent by weight of the undried sample.
Sodium Chloride (NaCl)	Not less than 96.0 per cent by weight on dry basis.
Matter insoluble in water	Not more than 1.0 per cent by weight on dry basis.
Matter soluble in water other than Sodium Chloride	Not more than 3.0 per cent by weight on dry basis.
Iodine content at—	
(a) Manufacture level	Not less than 30 parts per million on dry weight basis.
(b) Distribution channel including retail level	Not less than 15 parts per million on dry weight basis.

Provided that table iodised salt may contain aluminium silicate as an anticaking agent to a maximum extent of 20 per cent by weight :

Provided further that the total matter insoluble in water in such cases shall not exceed 22 per cent and sodium chloride content on dry basis shall not be less than 97.0 per cent by weight.]

[2] [A. 15.01.01 - **POTASSIUM IODATE** means a crystalline powder, white in colour free from impurities. It shall confirm to the following standards namely :-

1.	Potassium Iodate (as KIO_3) percent by wt. not less than	99.8
2.	Solubility	Soluble in '30 Parts of water
3.	Iodide (as I) per cent by wt. not more than	0.002
4.	Sulphate (as SO_4) per cent by wt. not more than	0.02
5.	Bromate , bromide, chlorate & chloride percent by wt. not more than	0.01
6.	Matter insoluble in water percent by wt. not more than	0.10
7.	Loss on drying percent by wt. not more than	0.1

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2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 107 (E), dated 22-2-94 (w.e.f. 22-2-94) as corrected by GSR 494 (E), dated 9-7-1995
3. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 900 (E), dated 10-11-87 (w.e.f. 10-2-88)
4. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 179(E), dated 6-4-1998 (w.e.f. 6-4-98)

8.	PH (5 percent solution)	Neutral
9.	Heavymetal (as pb) ppm not more than	10
10.	Arsenic (as As) ppm Not more than	3
11.	Iron (as Fe) ppm not more than	10

[1] [A.15.02—**IRON FORTIFIED COMMON SALT** means a crystalline solid, white or pale, pink or light grey in colour, free from visible contamination with clay and other extraneous adulterants and impurities. It shall conform to the following standards namely:-

Moisture	Not more than 5.0% by weight.
Water insoluble matter	Not more than 1.0% on dry weight basis.
Chloride content (as NaCl)	Not less than 96.5% by weight on dry weight basis.
Matter insoluble in dilute hydrochloric acid.	Not more than 0.3% by weight on dry weight basis, (to be determined by the method specified in IS 253-1970).
Matter soluble in water other than sodium chloride	Not more than 2.5% on dry weight basis.
Iron content (as Fe)	850-1100 parts per million.
Phosphorous as inorganic (PO_4)	1500-2000 parts per million.
Sulphate as (SO_4)	Not more than 1.1% by weight.
Magnesium as (Mg) water soluble	Not more than 0.10% by weight.
PH value in 5% solution in water.	2 to 3.5

Provided that Iron Fortified Common Salt may contain aluminium silicate as an anticaking agent to a maximum extent of 2.0 per cent and in such a case the total matter insoluble in water shall not exceed 2.2 per cent on dry weight basis.]

[2] [A.16 -FRUIT PRODUCTS:]

[2] [A.16.01—**FRUIT JUICE** means the unfermented and unconcentrated liquid expressed from sound, ripe fresh fruit and with or without :-

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 11 (E), dated 4-1-85.
2. Added by Notification No. SRO 1687, dated 28-7-1956.

(a) sugar, dextrose, invert sugar, or liquid glucose, either singly or in combination.

(b) water, peel-oil, fruit essences and flavour, common salt, ascorbic acid, citric acid, [2][tartaric acid and malic acid] [6][****]and preservatives.

The acidity of the finished product calculated as citric acid shall not be less than 4 per cent in the case of pure lemon juice or pulp and not less than 5 per cent in the case of pure lime juice but shall not exceed 3.5 per cent in the case of other juices.]

[3][The total soluble solids for sweetened fruit juice (except tomato juice) shall not be less than 10 per cent.]

[4][Omitted.]

[5][It may also contain permitted emulsifying and stabilising agents as prescribed in rule 61 - C.]

[7] [It may also contain fumaric acid (food grade) [8][or Quick Dissolving Pumaric Acide] certified by Bureau of Indian Standards to the extent of 0.3 per cent by weight.]

[1][A.16.02—**TOMATO JUICE** means canned or bottled, unconcentrated, pasteurized juice expressed from tomatoes with a proportion of the pulp, expressed with or without the application of heat by any method that does not add water to such juice, from whole, ripe tomatoes from which all stems and objectionable portions have been removed and with or without :-

(a) salt.

(b) sugar, or dextrose, or both added in dry form.

(c) citric acid, malic acid or ascorbic acid.

(d) [9][Omitted.]

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[1] Added by Notification No. SRO 1687, dated 14-7-1956.

[2] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 1564, dated 17-11-1962.

[3] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 992, dated 4-6-1971.

[4] Omitted by Notification No. GSR 764(E), dated 15-11-84 (w.e.f. 15-11-1985).

[5] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 249(E), dated 8-3-1983.

[6] The words "and permitted colours" Omitted by Notification No. GSR 677 (E), dated 6-9-94 (w.e.f. 6-6-1997) as corrected by GSR 54(E), dated 7-2-1995, GSR 613(E) dated 4-9-1995, GSR 232(E), dated 4-6-1996, GSR 553(E), dated 4-12-1996.

[7] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 101 (e), dated 18.2.92 (w.e.f. 18-2-92)

[8] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 677 (E), dated 6-9-94 (w.e.f. 6-6-1997) as corrected by GSR 54(E), dated 7-2-1995, GSR 613(E) dated 4-9-1995, GSR 232(E), dated 4-6-1996, GSR 553(E), dated 4-12-1996.

[9] Omitted by Notification No. GSR 764(E), dated 15-11-84 (w.e.f. 15-11-1985).

[6][Provided that canned tomato juice may also contain extraneous permitted colour.]

The total soluble solids w/w shall be not less than 5 per cent] [2][free of salt.]

[5][Omitted.]

[3][It may also contain permitted emulsifying and stabilising agents as prescribed in rule 61-C.]

[7] [It may also contain fumaric acid (food grade) [8] [or Quick Dissolving Pumaric Acide] certified by Bureau of Indian Standards to the extent of 0.3 per cent by weight.]

[4] [A.16.03—**FRUIT SYRUP** means sweetened fruit juice containing sugar, dextrose, invert sugar or liquid glucose either singly or in combination, with or without :-

(a) water, peel-oil, fruit essences and flavours, common salt.

(b) citric acid, ascorbic acid.

(c) permitted preservatives and colours.]

The total soluble solids w/w shall be not less than 65 per cent. [2][The minimum percentage of fruit juice in the final product shall be not less than 25.0 per cent w/w.]

[5] [Omitted.]

[3][It may also contain permitted emulsifying and stabilising agents as prescribed in rule 61-C.]

[7] ["It may also contain fumaric acid (food grade) certified by Bureau of Indian Standards to the extent of 0.3 per cent by weight ".]

[4] [A.16.04—**FRUIT SQUASH** means the expressed juice of the sound, ripe fruit with the pulp, containing sugar, dextrose, invert sugar or liquid glucose either singly or in combination and with or without :-

(a) water, peel-oil, fruit essences and flavours, common salt.

(b) citric acid, ascorbic acid.

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2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968.
3. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 249(E), dated 8-3-1983.
4. Added by Notification No. SRO 1687, dated 28-7-1956.
5. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 764(E), dated 15-11-84 (w.e.f. 15-11-1985).
6. Inserted by Notification No. 764(E), dated 15-11-84 (effective 15-11-1985).
7. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 101 (e), dated 18.2.92 (w.e.f. 18-2-92)
8. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 677 (E), dated 6-9-94 (w.e.f. 6-6-1997) as corrected by GSR 54(E), dated 7-2-1995, GSR 613(E) dated 4-9-1995, GSR 232(E), dated 4-6-1996, GSR 553(E), dated 4-12-1996.

(c) permitted preservatives and colours.

The total soluble solids w/w in the finished product shall be not less than 40 per cent.]

[1] [The minimum percentage of fruit juice in the final product shall be not less than 25.0 per cent w/w.]

[2][Omitted.]

[3][It may also contain permitted emulsifying and stabilising agents as prescribed in rule 61-C.]

[9] [Provided that when additional sodium/potassium salt is added, it shall be declared on the label as laid down in clause ZZZ(8) of rule 42 of the said rules]

[4][A.16.05—**FRUIT BEVERAGE OR FRUIT DRINK** means any beverage or drink which is purported to be prepared from fruit juice and water or carbonated water, and containing sugar, dextrose, invert sugar or liquid glucose either singly or in combination and with or without :-

(a) water, peel-oil, fruit essences and flavours.

(b) citric acid, ascorbic acid.

(c) permitted preservatives and colours.

The total soluble solids w/w in the final product shall be not less than 10 per cent.]

[1] [The minimum percentage of fruit juice in the final product shall be not less than 5.0 per cent w/w.]

[2] [Omitted.]

[3][It may also contain permitted emulsifying and stabilising agents as prescribed in rule 61-C.]

[8] [It may also contain fumaric acid (food grade) certified by Bureau of Indian Standards to the extent of 0.3 per cent by weight.]

[4] [A.16.06—**TOMATO SAUCE, TOMATO KETCHUP, TOMATO RELISH** or any other expression conveying the meaning that the product so designated is a form of tomato sauce, shall be a preparation of sound and ripe tomatoes with or without :-

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968.
2. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 764(E), dated 15-11-1984 (w.e.f. 15-11-1985).
3. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 249(E), dated 8-3-1983.
4. Inserted by Notification No. SRO 1687, dated 28-7-1956.
8. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 101 (E), dated 18-2-92 (w.e.f. 18-2-92)
9. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 121 (E), dated 11-3-1996 (w.e.f. 11-3-1996)

(a) sugar, salt, vinegar, acetic acid, [5] [onions, garlic, spices] or condiments.

(b) citric acid, ascorbic acid.

(c) permitted preservative [6] [***].

[7] [The product shall be free from skins and seeds. The product shall show no sign of fermentation when incubated at 37°C for 15 days. The mould count shall not exceed 40 per cent of the fields examined. The yeast and spores shall not exceed 125 per 1/60 c.m.m. The bacterial count shall not exceed 100 million per c.c.]

Total acidity in terms of acetic acid shall be not less than [1] [1.0 per cent] and the total soluble solids w/w not less than 25 per cent. It shall not contain any other vegetable substance.]

[8] [Omitted.]

[3][It may also contain permitted emulsifying and stabilising agents as prescribed in Rule 61-C.]

[9] [It may also contain fumaric acid (food grade) [10] [or Quick Dissolving Pumaric Acide] certified by Bureau of Indian Standards to the extent of 0.3 per cent by weight.]

[4][A.16.07—**JAM** means the product obtained by processing fresh fruit, canned fruit, dried fruit or fruit pulp, with water, sugar, dextrose, invert sugar or liquid glucose either singly or in combination by boiling to a suitable consistency and with or without:-

(a) citric, malic, ascorbic acid.

(b) permitted preservatives and colours.

(c) [1] [Pectin derived from any fruits].

The minimum soluble solids w/w shall be [2] [68 per cent]. Jam shall not contain.-

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1. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 992, dated 4-6-1971.
2. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 1564, dated 17-11-1962.
3. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 249(E), dated 8-3-1983.
4. Added by Notification No. SRO 1687, dated 28-7-1956.
5. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 992, dated 4-6-1971.
6. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 18(E), dated 15-1-1977.
7. Inserted by GSR 992, dated 4-6-1971.
8. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 764(E), dated 15-11-1984 (w.e.f. 15-11-1985).
9. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 101 (E), dated 18.2.92 (w.e.f. 18-2-92)
10. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 677 (E), dated 6-9-94 (w.e.f. 6-6-1997) as corrected by GSR 54(E), dated 7-2-1995, GSR 613(E), dated 4-9-1995, GSR 232(E), dated 4-6-1996, GSR 553(E), dated 4-12-1996.

(a) less than 45 per cent of fruit except where fruit is straw-berry or raspberry where it shall contain not less than 25 per cent.

(b) sweetening agent other than specified above.

(c) apple or rhubarb, but it may contain in any amount that reasonably compensates for any deficiency in the natural acidity or pectin content of the fruit used in its preparation.

(d) tartaric acid, or

(e) [6][* * *], agar or gelatin.]

[8][It shall be free from mould growth. When dry fruit is used, it shall be clearly declared on the lable.]

[7][Omitted.]

[5] [It may be also contain permitted emulsifying and stabilising agents as prescribed in Rule 61-C.]

[9] [It may also contain fumaric acid (food grade) [10] [or Quick Dissolving Pumaric Acide] certified by Bureau of Indian Standards to the extent of 0.3 per cent by weight.]

A.16.08—[6][* * *].

[1] [A.16.09—**MARMALADE** means the product made from any combination of peel, pulp and juice of the named citrus fruit by boiling with water, sugar, dextrose, invert sugar, liquid glucose either singly or in combination, to a suitable consistency and with or without an acid ingredient in an amount that reasonably compensates for any deficiency in the natural acidity of the fruit used in its preparation, consisting of :-

(a) citric, [2][* * *], tartaric or ascorbic acid.

(b) lemon or lime juice;

(c) [3][* * *].

It may contain permitted [4][preservatives, colours or pectin derived from any fruit.]

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1. Added by Notification No. SRO 1687, dated 28-7-1956.
2. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 1564, dated 17-11-1962.
3. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 169, dated 2-2-1961.
4. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 992, dated 4-6-1971.
5. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 249(E), dated 8-3-1983.
6. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 992(E), dated 4-6-1971.
7. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 764(E), dated 15-11-1984 (w.e.f. 15-11-1985).
8. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 992, dated 4-6-1971.
9. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 101 (E), dated 18.2.92 (w.e.f. 18-2-92)
10. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 677 (E), dated 6-9-94 (w.e.f. 6-6-1997) as corrected by GSR 54(E), dated 7-2-1995, GSR 613(E), dated 4-9-1995, GSR 232(E), dated 4-6-1996, GSR 553(E), dated 4-12-1996.

It shall not contain less than 45 per cent of the named fruit.

Total soluble solids w/w shall be not less than [5][65 per cent.]]

[6][Omitted.]

[8][It may also contain permitted emulsifying and stabilising agents as prescribed in Rule 61-C.]

[11] [It may also contain fumaric acid (food grade) [12] [or Quick Dissolving Pumaric Acide] certified by Bureau of Indian Standards to the extent of 0.3 per cent by weight.]

A.16.10—[7] [* * *].

[1] [A.16.11—**FRUIT CHUTNEY** means a preparation made from sound fruits [7][* * *] with spices, salt, onion, garlic, sugar [7][* * *] vinegar or acetic acid, and shall contain not less than 50 per cent of total soluble solids w/w [9][and may contain permitted preservative].]

[10][The minimum percentage of fruit in the final product shall not be less than 40.0. The percentage acidity of the product expressed as acetic acid by weight shall be not less than 0.75 and not more than 2.0. The ash content shall not exceed 5.0 per cent.]

[8][It may also contain permitted emulsifying and stabilising agents as prescribed in Rule 61-C.]

[1] [A. 16.12—**SAUCE** shall be the product derived from any suitable kind and variety of fruit and vegetable which are wholesome and which shall be practically free from insect or fungal attack or blemish affecting the quality of the fruit or vegetable. The only substances that may be added are fruit, vegetable, their pulp; juice, dried fruit, sugar, spices, salt, vinegar, acetic acid, citric acid, malic acid, onion, garlic, flavouring material [10][and permitted preservatives. It shall not contain any coal tar dye.]

[6] [Omitted.]

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1. Added by Notification No. SRO 1687, dated 28-7-1956.
5. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 1564, dated 17-11-1962.
6. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 764(E), dated 15-11-1984 (w.e.f. 15-11-1985).
7. Omitted by GSR 992, dated 4-6-1971.
8. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 249(E), dated 8-3-1983.
9. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 1340, dated 24-10-1961.
10. Substituted by GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968.
11. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 101 (E), dated 18.2.92 (w.e.f. 18-2-92)
12. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 677 (E), dated 6-9-94 (w.e.f. 6-6-1997) as corrected by GSR 54(E), dated 7-2-1995, GSR 613(E) dated 4-9-1995, GSR 232(E), dated 4-6-1996, GSR 553(E), dated 4-12-1996.

[2] [The minimum total soluble solids shall not be less than 15 per cent.

The total acidity in terms of acetic acid shall not be less than 1.0 per cent.]

[5] [It may also contain permitted emulsifying and stabilising agents as prescribed in Rule 61-C.]

[7] [It may also contain fumaric acid (food grade) certified by Bureau of Indian Standards to the extent of 0.3 per cent by weight.]

[8] [A. 16.12.01.-- Soyabean sauce shall be the product derived from any suitable variety of sound and wholesome soyabean, free from insect or fungal or any other blemish affecting the quality of Soyabean. The only substance that may be added are spices, salt, sugar, vinegar, acetic acid, onion, garlic, wheat molasses and permitted preservatives. It shall not contain any other fruit or vegetable substance. It shall show no sign of fermentation when incubated at 28-30^0 C and 37^{0}C for three days.

It shall not contain any added colour except caramel.

The minimum total soluble solids shall not be less than 25 per cent, mass/mass as determined by refractometers at 37^{0}C for three days.

The total acidity in terms of acetic acid shall not be less than 0.6 per cent mass/mass.

Mould count shall not be more than 40 per cent of the fields examined.

Yeast spores shall not be more than 125 per 1/60 c.m.m. Bacterial shall not be more than 100 million per c.c.]

[3] [A.16.13—**SPICES BASED SAUCE**—Spices based sauce like chillies sauce shall be the product derived from any suitable variety of spices or condiments, singly or in combination. Such spices shall be wholesome and practically free from fungal or insect attack. The only substance that may be added are, spices—fresh or dried, sugar, salt, vinegar, acetic acid, citric acid, fumaric acid, onion, garlic, flavouring agents, permitted preservatives, permitted stabilizers and emulsifiers. It may contain caramel, but shall not contain any coaltar food colour. It may also contain small quantities of vegetable, fruit pulp or juice.

The total acidity in terms of acetic acid shall not be less than 1.0 per cent and total soluble solids shall not be less than 10.0 per cent by weight.]

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2. Added by Notification No. GSR 992, dated 4-6-1971.
3. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 290(E), dated 13-4-1981.
5. Inserted by GSR 249(E), dated 8-3-1983.
7. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 101 (e), dated 18.2.92 (w.e.f. 18-2-92)
8. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 494(E), dated 25-7-1991, (w.e.f 25-10-1991).

[6] [A. 16.14—Tomato puree or Tomato Paste or any other expression conveying the meaning that the product so designated is a form of tomato puree or tomato paste, shall be a preparation of sound and ripe tomatoes with or without (a) salt, spices, and condiments;

(b) citric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, lactic acid and L-ascorbic acid; and

(c) permitted preservatives.

The product shall be free from skin and seeds. It shall be free from added colouring matter. The product shall show no sign of fermentation action when incubated at 37°C for seven days.

Tomato Puree shall contain not less than 9 per cent total soluble solids by weight whereas Tomato Paste shall contain not less than 25 per cent total soluble solids by weight].

[1] [A.16.15—**FRUIT JELLY** means the product prepared by boiling the fruit or its pieces or other fruit parts with or without water, expressing and straining, mixing the strained fruit extract with sugar and boiling the mixture to such a consistency that gellatinisation takes place on cooling.

Jelly may contain sugar, dextrose, invert sugar or liquid glucose, honey, fruit essence and flavours, ascorbic acid, citric acid, pectin, permitted natural flavours, permitted food colours and preservatives. It shall be free from artificial sweetening agents; it shall show no sign of fermentation. It shall not contain less than 45 per cent of the fruit extract. Total soluble solids shall not be less than 65 per cent by weight. It shall be free from extraneous plant materials.

A.16.16—**PICKLE** means the preparation made from sound, clean, raw or sufficiently mature fruits or vegetables or a combination of both free from insect damage or fungus attack preserved in salt acid sugar or any combination of the three. The pickle may contain onion, garlic, ginger, sugar, jaggery, edible oils, spices, spice extract or oil of turmeric, pepper, chillies, fenugreek, mustardseed or powder, vegetable ingredients asafoetida, bengal gram, lime juice, lemon juice, green chillies, vinegar or acetic acid, citric acid, dry fruit including raisins and fruit nuts.

Combination of pickles may be;

(i) Pickles in citrus juice or brine: The percentage of salt in covering liquid shall not be less than 10 per cent when salt is used as major preserving agent. When packed in citrus juice, acidity of the covering liquid shall not be less than

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6. Inserted by GSR 852(E), dated 13-6-1986.

1. Inserted by GSR 729(E), dated 23-8-1990, effective from 23-2-1991.

1.2 per cent calculated as citric acid. Soluble calcium salt and permitted preservatives may be used in such type of pickles. [2][Pickles shall be free from copper, alum and mineral acids.]

(ii) Pickles in oil: The fruit or vegetable percentage in the final product shall not be less than 60 per cent. The pickle shall be covered with oil so as to form a layer of not less than 0.5 cm above the contents or the percentage of oil in pickle shall not be less than 10 per cent.

[2][Pickles shall be free from copper, alum and mineral acids.] It may contain rapeseed (rai), ajwain, saunf, black pepper and like spices, etc. Permitted preservatives may be used in pickles.

(iii) Pickles in vinegar: Pickles in vinegar mean the preparation from sound, clean, raw or sufficiently matured fruits or vegetables free from insect damage or fungus attack, which have been cured in brine or dry salt or salted and dried stock with or without natural fermentation. It shall contain vinegar or acetic acid and the percentage of acid in the fluid portion shall not be less than 2 per cent w/w calculated as acetic acid. It may contain sugar, whole or ground or semi-ground, spices, dried fruits, green and red chillies, ginger etc., dry fruit. Citric acid may also be added in such type of pickles. Spices extract or essences may also be used. The drained weight of the product shall not be less than 60 per cent. [2][Pickle shall be free from copper mineral acid, alum, synthetic colours] and shall show no sign of fermentation. The product shall be reasonably free from sediments. Permitted preservatives may be used in pickles.]

[5][A.17—EDIBLE OILS:]

[5][A.17.01—COCONUT OIL (Naryal Ka tel) means the oil expressed from copra obtained from the kernel of Cocos mucifera nuts. It shall be clear and free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring or flavouring substances, or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards:—

Butyro refractometer reading at 40°C	34.0 to 35.5
Saponification value	[1][Not less than 250.]
Iodine value	7.5 to 10.0.
Polenske value	Not less than 13.0
[7][Acid value	Not more than 6.0 per cent.]
[8][Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.0 per cent]

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1. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 1211, dated 9-12-1958.
5. Added by Notification No. SRO 1687, dated 28-7-1956.
7. Substituted by GSR 436(E), dated 8-4-1988.
8. Substituted by GSR 24(E), dated 15-1-1991, effective from 15-4-1991.
2. Substituted by GSR 176(E), dated 6-4-1998, (w.e.f. 6-4-1998).

[5][A.17.02- [8][**COTTON SEED OIL"** (Binola Ka Tel) means the oil extracted from clean, sound delinted and decorticated cotton seeds (genus Gossypium). It shall be refined.] It shall be clear, free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring or flavouring substances or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards :-

Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C.	[2][55.6 to 60.2].
Saponification value	190 to 198.
Iodine value	[3][98] to 112.
Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.5 per cent.
[7][Acid value	[Not more than 0.50 per cent.]

[4][(f) There shall be no turbidity after keeping the filtered sample at 30°C for 24 hours.]

[6][(g) Bellier Test (Turbidity...19.0°C to 21.0°C temperature-Acetic acid method)].

[5][A. 17.03—**GROUNDNUT OIL** (moongh-phali-ka tel) means the oil expressed from clean and sound groundnuts (Arachis hypogoes). It shall be clear, free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water added colouring or flavouring substances or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards :-

Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C	54.0 to 57.1
Saponification value	188 to 196
Iodine value	85 to 99.
Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.0 per cent.
[7][Acid value	Not more than 6.0] per cent.
Bellier test[1] [Turbidity temperature Acetic acid method]	39°C to 41°C].

[5][A. 17.04—**LINSEED OIL** (Tisi ka tel) means the oil obtained by process of expressing clean and sound linseed (Linum usitatissimum). It shall be clear, free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water,

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1. Substituted by Notification GSR 74, dated 31-12-1965.
2. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 63(E), dated 5-2-1976.
3. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 992, dated 4-6-1971.
4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 992, dated 4-6-1971.
5. Added by Notification No. SRO 1687, dated 28-7-1956.
6. Inserted by GSR 24(E), dated 15-1-1991, effective from 15-4-1991.
7. Substituted by GSR 436(E), dated 8-4-1988.
8. Substituted by GSR 24(E), dated 15-1-1991, effective from 15-4-1991.

added colouring or flavouring substance, or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards:-

Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C	69.5 to 74.3
Saponification value	188 to 195.
Iodine value	Not less than 170.
Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.5 per cent.
[6][Acid value	Not more than 4.0 per cent]]

[1] [A. 17.05—**MAHUA OIL** means the oil expressed from clean and sound seeds or nuts of Madhuca (Bassia latifolia or B. longifolia or a mixture of both). It shall be clear and shall be free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring or flavouring substances, or mineral oil. [2][It shall be refined and shall conform to the following standards] :-

Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C	49.5 to 52.7
Saponification value	187 to 196.
Iodine value	58 to 70.
Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 2.0 per cent.
[6][Acid value	Not more than 0.50 per cent]]

[3][A. 17.06— [4][**RAPE-SEED OIL** (Toria Oil) **MUSTARD OIL** (Sarson ka tel)] means the oil expressed from clean and sound mustard seeds, belonging to the compestris, juncea or napus varieties of Brassica. It shall be clear free from rancidity, suspended or foreign matter, separated water, added colouring or flavouring substances or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards:-

Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C	58.0 to 60.5
Saponification value	168 to 177.
Iodine value	[5][96 to [8][112] polybromide test shall be negative]
Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.2 per cent by weight.
[6][Acid value	Not more than 6.0] per cent.

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1. Added by Notification No. SRO 1687, dated 28-7-1956.
2. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 55(E), dated 31-1-1979 (w.e.f. 31-7-1979).
3. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 532, dated 22-2-1969.
4. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 63(E), dated 5-2-1976.
5. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 205, dated 13-2-1974 (w.e.f. 23-5-1974).
6. Substituted by GSR 436(E), dated 8-4-1988.
8. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 300 (E), dated 9-3-94 (w.e.f. 9-3-1994)

[4][Bellier Test (Turbidity..23.0°C to 27.5°C temperature-Acetic acid method)]

Test for agremone oil	Negative.
Test for Hydrocyanic acid	Negative.]

Short Notes

1. **Mustard Oil whether adulterated--**if the sample does not conform to the standard - it is adulterated. Where it was contended that the report of the Public Analyst is not a complete report in that out of the seven tests that he had to make under A. 17.6 of Appendix B to the Rules he had only made three tests and secondly the report does not give the basis on which the Public Analyst came to the conclusion that the sample of the mustard oil was adulterated: Held that the omission to report on the other four tests does not, make the report ineffective or the report inconclusive. (Jagdish Prasad alias Jagdish Prasad Gupta vs. State of West Bengal) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 56

2. **Toria oil whether falls under the definition of mustard oil.** Held that as will appear from the definition of mustard oil, it is oil expressed from mustard seeds belonging inter alia to the compestris variety of Brassica. It is not disputed that toria seeds belong to the compestris variety of Brassica. The amended definition of mustard seed only makes this clear. (Jaswinder Singh and ors. vs. Municipal Committee, Amritsar) **SUPREME COURT OF INDIA** 1948-1997 FAC (SC) 312

[1][A. 17.07- **OLIVE OIL** means the oil expressed from the ripe olive fruit (Olea europea). It shall be clear, free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water added colouring or flavouring substances or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards :-

Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C	53.0 to 56.0
Saponification value	185 to 196.
Iodine value	79 to 90.
Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.0 per cent.
[3][Acid value	Not more than 6.0 per cent.]]

[1][A. 17.08—**POPPY SEED OIL** means the oil expressed from poppy seeds (Papaver somniferum). It shall be clear, free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring or flavouring substances or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards :-

Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C	60.0 to 64.0

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[1] Added by Notification No. GSR 1687, dated 28-7-1956.

[3] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 436(E), dated 8-4-1988.

[4] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 24(E), dated 15-1-1991 (w.e.f. 15-4-91).

Saponification value	186 to 194.
Iodine value	133 to 143.
Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.0 per cent.
[3][Acid value	Not more than 6.0] per cent.]

[1][A. 17.09—[2][**SAFFLOWER SEED OIL**] (barrey ka tel) means the oil expressed from the seeds of Carthamus tinctorius. It shall be clear, free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring or flavouring substances, or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards:-

Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C	62.4 to 64.7
Saponification value	186 to 196.
Iodine value	135 to [2][148].
Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.0 per cent.
[3][Acid value	Not more than 6.0] per cent.]
[5][Bullier test [6][* * *]	
(Turbidity temperature —Acetic acid method)	Not more than 16°C].]

[1][A. 17.10—**TARAMIRA OIL** means the oil expressed from clean and sound seeds of Taramira (Eruca sativa). It shall be clear, free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring or flavouring substances, or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards :-

Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C.	58.0 to 60.0
Saponification value	174 to 177.
Iodine value	99 to 105.
Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.0 per cent.
[3][Acid value	Not more than 6.0] per cent.]

[1][A. 17.11—**TIL OIL** (Gingelly or sesame oil) means the oil expressed from clean and sound seeds of Til (Sesamum indicum), black, brown, white, or mixed. It shall be clear, free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter,

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1. Added by Notification No. GSR 1687, dated 28-7-1956.
2. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 245(E), dated 11-3-1982.
3. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 436(E), dated 8-4-1988.
5. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 425, dated 4-4-1960.
6. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 74, dated 31-12-1965.

separated water, added colouring or flavouring substances, or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards :-

Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C.	58.0 to 61.0
Saponification value	188 to 193.
Iodine value	[3] [103 to 120.]
Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.5 per cent.
[5] [Acid value	Not more than 6.0] per cent.]
[1] [Bellier test (Turbidity temperature—Acetic acid method)	Not more than 22°C.]]

[4] [Provided that the oil obtained from white sesame seeds grown in Tripura, Assam and West Bengal shall conform to the following standards :-

Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C	60.5 to 65.4
Saponification value	185 to 190.
Iodine value	115 to 120
[5] [Acid value	Not more than 6.0] per cent.
Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 2.5 per cent
Bellier Test (Turbidity temperature - Acetic acid method)	Not more than 22°C]

[2] [A.17.12 — **NIGER SEED OIL** (Sargiya ka tel) means the edible oil obtained by process of expressing clean and sound seeds of Guizotia abyssinica. It shall be clear and free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring or flavouring substances, mineral or other oil. It shall conform to the following standards :-

Butyro - refractometer reading at 40°C	61.0 to 65.0
Saponification value	188 to 193

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 425, dated 4-4-1960.
2. Added by Notification No. SRO 1687, dated 28-7-1956.
3. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 910(E), dated 27-6-1986.
4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968.
5. Substituted by GSR 436(E), dated 8-4-1988.

Iodine value	[2][110 to 135].
Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.0 per cent.
[6][Acid value	Not more than 6.0] per cent].
[3][Bellier Test (Turbidity temperature - Acetic acid method)	25°C to [2][29°C]]

[4][A.17.13 — **SOYABEEN OIL** means the oil expressed from clean an sound soyabeens (Soja max) from which the major portion of the gums naturall present have been removed by hydration and mechanical or physical separatio It shall be clear, free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separate water added colouring or flavouring substances or mineral oil. It shall confor to the following standards :-

Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C	[5][58.5 to 68.0]
Saponification value	189 to 195
Iodine value	120 to 141.
Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.5 per cent.
[6][Acid value	Not more than 2.50] per cent.
Phosphorous	Not more than 0.02 per cent.]

[7][A. 17.14—**MAIZE** (Corn) **OIL** means the oil, extracted from the gra of clean and sound seeds of Zea mays Linn. Fam. Graniniae, refined. It shall free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water, add colouring or flavouring substances or Mineral oil. It shall conform to the followi standards:-

Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C	56.7 to 62.5
Saponification value	187 to 195.
Iodine value	[8] [103 to 128.]

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2. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 746(E), dated 20-9-1985.
3. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 74, dated 31-12-1965.
4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968.
5. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 910(E), dated 27-6-1986.
6. Substituted by GSR 436(E), dated 8-4-1988.
7. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 938, dated 26-5-1971.
8. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 55(E), dated 31-1-1979 (w.e.f. 31-1-1979).

Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.5 per cent.
[2][Acid value	Not more than [1] [0.50] per cent].

[2][A.17.15—**"REFINED VEGETABLE OIL"** means any vegetable oil which is obtained by expression or solvent extraction of vegetable oil bearing materials, deacidified with alkali and/or physical refining and/or by miscella refining using permitted foodgrade solvents followed by bleaching with absorbent earth and/or carbon and deodourised with steam. No other chemical agent shall be used. The name of the vegetable oil from which the refined oil has been manufactured shall be clearly specified on the lable of the container. In addition to the under-mentioned standards to which refined vegetable oils shall conform to the standards prescribed in these rules for the specified edible oils shall also apply except for acid value which shall be not more than 0.5. Moisture shall not exceed 0.10 per cent by weight.]

[3][A.17.15.01—**INTERESTERIFIED VEGETABLE FAT** means an edible fatty material that has been so treated as to bring about a rearrangement of fatty acid positions within the glyceride entities and hence a change in the physical properties like melting point, viscosity, specific gravity and the like with very little change in the constitution of the fatty acids themselves by a process of interesterification of the essentially neutral edible oil or fat, singly or in mixtures generally through the use of alkaline catalysts exemplified by sodium or potassium metals, or their ethoxides or hydroxides in the form either of anhydrous powders or in anhydrous glycerol medium followed by such post-process steps as washing, bleaching and deodourisation, the last of which can be omitted if the interesterified fat is to be incorporated as part of the raw material for further processing in edible fat products.

The interesterified fat shall be clear, free from soap, flavouring substances, rancidity, suspended or other foreign matters, separated water and mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards, namely :-

(i) It shall not contain any harmful colouring, flavouring or any other matter deleterious to health;

(ii) No colour shall be added to interesterified fat unless so authorised by Government, but in no event any colour resembling the colour of ghee shall be added;

(iii) If any flavour is used, it shall be distinct from that of ghee in

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1. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 746(E), dated 20-9-1985.
2. Substituted by GSR 436(E), dated 8-4-1988.
3. Inserted by GSR 24(E), dated 15-1-1991, effective from 15-4-1991.

accordance with a list of permissible flavours and in such quantities as may be prescribed by Government :

Provided that diacetyl to the extent of not more than 4.0 ppm may be added to interesterified fat exclusively meant for consumption by the Armed Forces;

(iv) It shall not have moisture exceeding 0.25 per cent;

(v) The melting point as determined by capillary slip method shall be from 31°C to 41°C, both inclusive;

(vi) The Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C, shall not be less than 48;

(vii) It shall not have unsaponifiable matter exceeding 2.0 per cent;

(viii) It shall not have free fatty acids (calculated as Oleic acid) exceeding 0.25 per cent;

(ix) The product on melting shall be clear in appearance and shall be free from staleness or rancidity, and pleasant to test and smell;

(x) It shall contain raw or refined sesame (til) oil not less than 5 per cent by weight, but sufficient so that when it is mixed with refined groundnut oil in the proportion of 20:80, the colour produced by the Baudouin Test shall not be lighter than 2.0 red units in a 1 cm. cell on a Lovibond scale;

(xi) It shall contain not less than 25 I.U. of synthetic Vitamin 'A' per gram at the time of packing and shall show a positive test for Vitamin 'A' when tested by Antimony Trichloride (Carr-Price) reagent (As per IS : 5886-1970);

(xii) No anti-oxidant, synergist, emulsifier or any other such substance shall be added to it except with the prior sanction of the Government.]

[1] [A.17.16 — **ALMOND OIL** means the oil expressed from the seeds of Prunus amygdalus Batach, var, dulcis Kochne (sweet almond) or of Prunus amygdalus Batach, var Amara Focke (bitter almond) without the application of heat. It shall be clear from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring or flavouring substances or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards:-

Butyro - refractometer reading at 40°C	54 to 57

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 133, dated 23-1-1973.

Saponification value	186 to 195
Iodine value	90 to 109
[2][Acid value	Not more than 6 percent.]
Bellier's Test (Turbidity temperature - Acetic Acid method)	Not more than 60°C]

[3] [A. 17.17—**WATER-MELON SEED OIL** means the oil extracted from the clean, sound seeds of the fruit of Water-Melon (Citrullus vulgaris Schrad Family : cucurbitaceae). It shall be clear, free from rancidity, adulterants, sediments, suspended and other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring and flavouring substances and mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards :-

[4] [Moisture and volatile matter]	Not more than 0.25 per cent.
Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C	55.6 - 61.7
Saponification value	190 - 198.
Iodine value	115 - 125.
[2] [Acid value	Not more than 6.0] per cent.
Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.5 per cent.]

[1] [A.17.18—[4][**RAPESEED GROWN ABROAD] OIL** —(Toria-Ka-Tel) means :

(i) the oil obtained from clean and sound [4] [rapeseed grown abroad]belonging to compestries, Juncea, or napus varieties of Brassica by the method of expression or solvent extraction and imported into India or,

(ii) the oil[6] [produced in India] obtained from clean and sound imported rapeseed belonging to compestries, Juncea, or napus varieties of Brassica by the method of expression or solvent extraction. It shall be clear, free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring or flavouring substances or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards, namely :-

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 710(E), dated 22-12-1980.
2. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 436(E), dated 8-4-1988.
3. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 55(E), dated 31-1-1979.
4. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 481(E), dated 16-9-93 (w.e.f. 16-9-93)
6. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 481(E), dated 16-9-93 (w.e.f. 16-9-93)

Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C	51.0 - 64.8
	OR
Refractive Index at 40°C	1.4600 - 1.4690.
Iodine value (Wijs' method).	94 - 126.
Saponification value	166 - 198.
Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 2.0 per cent.
Test for argemone oil	Negative.
Tests for Hydrocyanic acid (Ferric-chloride test)	Passes the test.
[4][Omitted.]	
Acid value	Not more than 6.0.

[5][Bellier test : not more than 19°C (Turbidity temperature - Acetic acid method)].

Rapeseed oil imported into India or rapeseed oil obtained by solvent extraction shall be supplied for human consumption only if it is refined and it shall conform to the standards laid down under item A.17.15 except for [3] [acid value which shall be not more than 0.6]. Additionally, it shall have Flash Point (Penske Marten closed method) not less than 250°C.

A. 17.19—**PALM OIL** —Palm oil means the oil obtained from fleshy mesocarp of fruits of the oil palm (Elaeis Guineensis) tree by the method of expression or solvent extraction. It shall be clear, free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring and flavouring substances or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards, namely :-

Butyro-refractometer reading at 50°C	35.5 - 44.0
	OR
Refractive Index at 50°C	1.4491 - 1.4552
Melting point (capillary slip method)	Not more than 37°C.
Iodine value (Wij's method)	45 - 56.

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3. Substituted by GSR 436(E), dated 8-4-1988.
4. Omitted by GSR 436(E), dated 8-4-1988.
5. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 24(E), dated 15-1-1991 (w.e.f. 15-4-1991).

Saponification value	195 - 205.
Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.2 per cent.
[1][Omitted.]	
Acid value	Not more than 10.0

[2][Indigenously produced Raw Palm Oil obtained by method of expression may be supplied for human consumption as such provided acid value is not more than 6.0 But palm oil imported into the country or produced by solvent extraction shall be refined before it is supplied for human consumption and it shall conform to the standards laid down under A. 17.15 Additionally , it shall have Flash Point (Pensky-Marten closed method)- Not less than 250 degree C]

A. 17.20—**PALMOLEIN** means the liquid fraction obtained by fractionation of palm oil obtained from the fleshy mesocrap of fruits of oil palm (Elaeis Guineensis) tree by the method of expression or solvent extraction. It shall be clear, free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter separated water, added colouring and flavouring substances or mineral oils. It shall conform to the following standards, namely:-

Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C	43.7 - 52.5
	OR
Refractive Index at 40°C	1.4550 - 1.4610.
Iodine value (Wij's method)	54 - 62.
Saponification value	195 - 205.
Cloud point	Not more than 18°C.
Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.2 per cent.
[1][Omitted.]	
Acid value	Not more than 6.0.

Further, if the palmolein is obtained from solvent extracted palm oil, it shall be refined before it is supplied for human consumption and it shall conform to the standards laid down under item A.17.15. Additionally, it shall have Flash Point (Penske Marten closed method)—not less than 250°C.

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1. Omitted by GSR No. 436(E), dated 8-4-1988.
2. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 481 (E), dated 16-9-93 (w.e.f. 16-9-93)

A. 17.21—**PALM KERNEL OIL** means the oil obtained from sound kernel of the fruits of oil palm (Elaeis Guineensis) tree by the method of expression or solvent extraction. It shall be clear, free from rancidity suspended, or other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring and flavouring substances or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards, namely:-

Butyro-refractometer reading at 40^{0}C	35.3 - 39.5
	OR
Refractive Index at 40^{0}C	1.4494 - 1.4520
Iodine value (Wij's method)	10 - 23.
Saponification value	237 - 255.
Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.2 per cent.
[1][Omitted.]	
Acid value	Not more than 6.0

Further, if the oil is obtained by the method of solvent extraction, it shall be supplied for human consumption only after refining and shall conform to the standards laid down under item A.17.15. Additionally, it shall have Flash Point (Penske Marten closed method) - not less than 250^{0}C.

A. 17.22 — **SUN FLOWER SEED OIL** means the oil obtained from clean and sound sunflower seeds or cake from the plants Helianthus annus linn (Family: compositae) by the method of expression or solvent extraction. It shall be clear, free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring or flavouring substances or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards, namely :-

Butyro-refractometer reading at 40^{0}C	57.1 - [2] [65.0]
	OR
Refractive Index at 40^{0}C	1.4640 - [4] [1.4691]
Iodine value (Wij's method)	100 - 145.
Saponification value	188-194.

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1. Omitted by GSR No.436(E), dated 8-4-1988.
2. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 481(E), dated 16-9-93 (w.e.f. 16-9-93)
4. Added and corrcted by Notification No. 481(E), dated 16-9-1993 (w.e.f. 16-9-1993), GSR 90(E), dated 24-2-1995

Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.5%.
[2][Omitted.]	
Acid value	Not more than 6.0.

Further, if the oil is obtained by the method of solvent extraction, it shall be supplied for human consumption only after refining and shall conform to the standards laid down under item A.17.15. Additionally, it shall have Flash Point (Penske Marten closed method)—not less than 250°C.]

[3][A. 17.23—**RICE BRAN OIL** means the oil obtained from the layer around the endosperm of rice obtained from paddy of Oryza Sativa Linn. Fam Gramineae which is removed during the process of rice milling and is generally known as rice bran.

Refined Rice Bran Oil shall be obtained from solvent extracted oil, neutralised with alkali, bleached with bleaching earth or activated carbon or both and deodorised with steam. Alternatively deacidification’ bleaching and deodorisation may be done by physical means.

The oil shall be clear and free from rancidity, adulterants, sediments, suspended and other foreign matters, separated water and added colouring and flavouring substances. The clarity of the oil shall be judged by the absence of turbidity after keeping the filtered sample at 35°C for 24 hrs. Rice Bran Oil shall be sold for human consumption only after refining. It shall conform to the following standards, namely :—

[1][Moisture and volatile matter]	Not more than 0.1 per cent by weight.
Refractive index at 40°C	1.4600 to 1.4700
	OR
Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C	51.0 to 66.4
Saponification value	180 to 195.
Iodine value (Wij’s method)	90 to 105
[2][Omitted.]	
Acid value	Not more than 0.5

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1. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 481, dated 16-9-93 (w.e.f. 16-9-93).
2. Omitted by GSR 436(E), dated 8-4-1988.
3. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 245(E), dated 11-3-1982 and corrected by Notification No. GSR 386, dated 3-4-1982.

Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 3.5%
Flash point (Pensky Marten closed method)	Not less than 250°C

Note:-The edible oils prescribed under item A.17 shall be free from Castor oil.]

[3][A. 17.24- 'Blended edible vegetable oil' means an admixture of any two edible vegetable oils where the proportion by weight of any edible vegetable oil used in the admixture is not less than 20 per cent . The individual oils in the blend shall conform to the respective standards prescribed by these rules. The blend shall be clear, free from rancidity, suspended or insoluble matter or any other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring matter, flavouring substances, mineral oil, or any other animal and non-edible oils, or fats, argemone oils, hydrocyanic acid, castor oil and tricresy1 phosphate.It shall also conform to the following standards, namely-

(a) moisture and volatile matter not more than 0.2 per cent by weight ;

(b) Acid value :-

	Nature Oil	**Acid Value**
(1)	Both raw edible vegetable oils in the Blend	Not more than 6.0
(2)	One raw edible vegetable oil and one refined edible vegetable oil in the Blend	Not more than 5.0
(3)	Both refined edible vegetable oils in the Blend	Not more than 0.5

(c) Un-saponifiable matter-

(i)	Blend with rice bran oil	Not more than 3.0 per cent by weight
(ii)	Blend with other edible vegetable oils	Not more than 1.50 per cent by weight

(d) Flash point (Penske Martin, closed method) Not less than 250° C.

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3. Substituted by Notifiocation No. GSR 91(E), dated 7-2-92 (w.e.f. 7-2-92)

[1][**A. 17.25** ---PARTIALLY HYDROGENATED AND WINTERISED SOYABEAN OIL. ---Partially Hydrogenated and winterised soyabean oil means deodourised product obtained by light (mild or "Brush") hydrogenation of degummed, deacidified, decolourised and winterised soyabean oil. The oil shall be degummed by water with or without a food grade additive, deacidified by either neutralisation with alkali or steam distillation (physical refining) or miscella refining using permitted food grade solvent, decolourised with bleaching earth and/or carbon, partially hydrogenated using nickel catalyst, winterised with or without the use of a food grade solvent, filtered in a suitable filter press and deodourised with steam.

The product shall be clear, free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring or flavouring substances, castor oil, mineral oil, other vegetable and animal fats. Antioxidants TBHQ up to 0.02 per cent and citric acid up to 0.02 per cent may be added and shall be so stated on the label. It shall conform to the following standards :

1.	Moisture	Not more than 0.1 per cent by weight
2.	Colour in 5 1/4" Cell of the Lovibond scale expressed as Y+5R not deeper than	6
3.	Refractive index	1.4630-1.4690
4.	Saponification value	189-202
5.	Iodine value	107-120
6.	Acid value	Not more than 0.50
7.	Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.5 per cent by weight.
8.	Linolenic acid (c 18:3)	Not more than 3 per cent by weight.
9.	Cloud Point ("C)	Not less than 10°C.
10.	Trans-fatty Acid	Not more than 10 per cent by weight.
11.	Flash point (Penske-Marten closed method)	Not less than 250°C.

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[1] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 784 (E), dated 28-9-92 (w.e.f. 28-9-1992) as corrected by GSR 483 (E), dated 30-6-1993

A. 17.26 ---PARTIALLY HYDROGENATED SOYABEAN OIL.--- Partially Hydrogenated soyabean oil means deodourised product obtained by light (mild or "Brush") hydrogenation of degummed, deacidified, decolourised soyabean oil. The oil shall be degummed by water with or without a food grade additive, deacidified by either neutralisation with alkali or steam distillation (physical refining) or miscella refining using permitted food grade solvent, decolourised with bleaching earth and/or carbon and partially hydrogenated using nickel catalyst. The product shall again be deacidified, bleached and deodourised with steam.

The product shall be clear liquid at 35 degree C. It shall be clear on melting, free from rancidity, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water, added colouring or flavouring substances, castor oil, mineral oil or other vegetable and animal fats. Antioxidants TBHQ up to 0.02 per cent and citric acid up to 0.02 per cent may be added and shall be so stated on the label. It shall conform to the following standards :

1.	Moisture	Not more than 0.1 per cent by weight
2.	Colour in 5 1/4" Cell of the Lovibond scale expressed as Y+5R not deeper than	6
3.	Refractive index	1.4630-1.4670
4.	Saponification value	189-202
5.	Iodine value	95-110
6.	Acid value	Not more than 0.50
7.	Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.5 per cent by weight.
8.	Linolenic acid (c 18:3)	Not more than 3 per cent by weight.
9.	Cloud Point ("C)	Not less than 25°C.
10	Trans-fatty Acid	Not more than 10 per cent by weight.
11.	Flash point (Penske-Marten closed method)	Not less than 250°C.

[1] [A. 18. CEREALS :]

[2] [A. 18.01—[3] [**Atta or resultant atta**] means the course product obtained by milling or grinding wheat. It shall conform to the following standards :-

Moisture	Not more than 14.0 per cent (when determined by heating at 130-133°C for 2 hours).
Total ash	Not more than 2.0 per cent (on dry weight basis).
Ash insoluble in dilute HCl	Not more than 0.15 per cent (on dry weight basis).
Gluten	Not less than 6.0 per cent (on dry weight basis).
Alcoholic acidity (with 90 per cent alcohol) expressed as H_2SO_4	Not more than 0.18 per cent (on dry weight basis).

[6] [It shall be free from Rodent hair and excreta]

[5] [A. 18.01.01—**FORTIFIED ATTA** means the product obtained by adding one or more of the following materials to atta, namely :-

(a) Calcium carbonate (preparated chalk, popularly known as Creta preparata).

(b) Iron

(c) Thiamine

(d) Riboflavin, and

(e) Niacin.

[6] [The calcium carbonate powder, if added for fortification shall be in such amount that 100 parts by weight of fortified atta shall contain not less than 0.30 and not more than 0.35 parts by weight of calcium carbonate. It shall be free from Rodent hair and excreta]]

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1. Added by Notification No. SRO 1687, dated 14-7-1955.
2. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 1809, dated 3-10-1970.
3. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 109(E), dated 26-2-1983.
5. Added by Notification No. GSR 425, dated 4-4-1960.
6. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 41(E), dated 29-1-1997 (w.e.f. 29-1-1997)

[1] [A. 18.01.02—**PROTEIN RICH** (Paushtik) Atta means the product obtained by mixing wheat atta with groundnut [7] ["or Soya flour", or a combination of both".] flour up to an extent of 10.0 per cent. [7] ["Soya flour which is a solvent extracted flour used in such mix shall conform to the standards of Soya flour laid down under solvent Extracted (Oil Deoiled, Meal and Edible Flour (Control) Order, 1976".] It shall be free from insect or fungus infestation, odour and rancid taste. It shall not contain added flavouring and colouring agents or any other extraneous matter. It shall conform to the following standards :-

Moisture	Not more than [3] [14.0] percent on dry basis.
Total ash	Not more than 2.75 per cent on dry basis.
Ash insoluble in dilute HCl	Not more than 0.1 per cent on dry basis.
Total protein (Nx 6.25)	Not less than 12.5 per cent on dry basis.
Crude fibre	Not more than 2.5 per cent on dry basis.
Alcoholic acidity (with 90 per cent Alcohol) expressed as H_2SO_4	Not more than 0.12 per cent.]

[8] [It shall be free from Rodent hair and excreta]

[2] [A. 18.02 -- [6] [**MAIDA** means] the fine product made by milling or grinding wheat and bolting or dressing the resulting wheat meal. It shall conform to the following standards :-

Moisture	Not more than 14.0 per cent (when determined by heating at 130-133°C for 2 hours).
Total ash (on dry weight basis)	Not more than 1.0 per cent.
Ash insoluble in dilute HCl (on dry weight basis)	Not more than 0.1 per cent.
Gluten (on dry weight basis)	Not less than 7.5 per cent .
Alcoholic acidity (with 90 per cent Alcohol) expressed as H_2SO_4 (0n dry weight basis)	Not more than [4] [0.12] per cent.

[8] [It shall be free from Rodent hair and excreta.]

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1. Added by Notification No. GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968.
2. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 1809, dated 3-10-1970.
3. Corrected by Notification No. GSR 2163, dated 2-12-1968.
4. Substituted by Notification No. 68(E), dated 5-2-76 (w.e.f. 5-8-1976).
7. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 731 (E), dated 10-12-91 (w.e.f. 10-12-91)
8. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 41 (E), dated 29-1-1997 (w.e.f. 29-1-1997)
6. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 179(E), dated 6-4-1998 (w.e.f. 6-4-1998)

[5] [If the product is to be used for bakery purpose, the following flour treatment agents in the quantities mentioned against each may be used, namely :-

Benzoyl peroxide (Max)	40 p.p.m.
Potassium bromate (Max)	20 p.p.m.
Ascorbic acid (Max)	200 p.p.m.]

[6] [18.02.01- **FORTIFIED MAIDA** means the product obtained by adding one or more of the following materials to maida, namely :-

(a) Calcium carbonate (preparated chalk popularly known as creta preparata).

(b) Iron,

(c) Thiamine,

(d) Riboflavin, and

(e) Niacin..

[4] [The calcium carbonate powder, if added for fortification, shall be in such amount that 100 parts by weight of fortified maida shall contain not less than 0.30 and not more than 0.35 parts by weight of calcium carbonate. It shall be free from Rodent hair and excreta.]

[2] [A.18.02.02- **PROTEIN RICH** (Paushtik) MAIDA means the product obtained by mixing maida (wheat flour) with groundnut flour [3] ["or Soya flour; Or a combination of both".] up to an extent of 10.0 per cent [3] ["Soya flour which is a solvent extracted flour used in such mix shall conform to the standards of soya flour laid down under Solvent extracted oil, Deoiled Meal and Edible flour (Control) Order, 1967". It shall be free from insect or fungus infestation, odour and rancid taste. It shall not contain added flavouring and colouring agents or any other extraneous matter. It shall conform to the following standards:

Moisture	Not more than [1] [14.0] per cent.
Total ash	Not more than 1.0 per cent on dry basis.

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1. Corrected by Notification No. GSR 2163, dated 2-12-1968.
2. Added by Notification No. GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968.
3. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 731(E), dated 10-12-91 (w.e.f. 10-12-91)
4. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 41 (E), dated 29-1-1997 (w.e.f. 29-1-1997) and corrected by G.S.R. 286 (E), dated 29-5-1997
5. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 1417, dated 20-9-1976 (w.e.f. 2-10-1976).

Ash insoluble in dilute HCl	Not more than 0.1 per cent on dry basis.
Total protein (N x 6.25)	Not more than 12.5 per cent on dry basis.
Crude fibre	Not more than 0.53 per cent on dry basis.
Alcoholic acidity (with 90 per cent alcohol)-expressed as H_2SO_4	Not more than 0.12 per cent.
[5][Gluten	Not less than 7.0 per cent on dry basis.

It shall also be free from Rodent hair and excreta]

[4][A. 18.03—**SEMOLINA** (Suji or Rawa) means the product prepared from wheat by process of grinding and bolting. It shall be free from musty smell and off-odour and shall be creamy yellow in colour. It shall conform to the following standards:-

Moisture	Not more than 14.5 per cent (with determined by heating at 130-133°C for 2 hours)
Total ash (on dry weight basis)	Not more than 1.0 per cent.
Ash insoluble in dilute HCl (on dry weight basis)	Not more than 0.1 per cent.
Gluten (on dry weight basis).	Not less than 6.0 per cent.
Alcoholic acidity (with 90 per cent alcohol) expressed as H_2SO_4(on dry weight basis)	Not more than 0.18 per cent.

[5][It shall be free from Rodent hair and excreta]

[1][A. 18.04—**BESAN** means the product obtained by grinding dehusked Bengal gram (Cicer arietinum) and shall not contain any added colouring matter or any other foreign ingredient.]

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[4] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 1809, dated 3-10-1970.

[5] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 41 (E), dated 29-1-1997 (w.e.f. 29-1-1997) and corrected by G.S.R. 286 (E), dated 29-5-1997

[1] Added by Notification No. GSR 1211, dated 9-12-1958.

[2][Besan shall conform to the following standards :-

Total ash	Not more than 5.0%.
[5][Ash insoluble in dilute hydrochloric acid]	Not more than 0.5%.]

[3][A. 18.05—[4][Pearl Barley or Barley(Jau)] shall be the product obtained from sound and clean barley (Horbeum vulgare or Hordeum distichon). It shall be whitish in colour and shall be free from fermented, musty or other objectionable taste or odour, adulterants and insect and fungus infestation and rodent contamination. It shall not contain other foodgrains more than 1 per cent by weight.

Barley powder shall be the product obtained by grinding clean and sound dehusked barley (Hordeum vulgare or Hordeum distichon) grains. Barley starches shall not be less than 98.0 per cent by weight.

Barley powder shall also conform to the following standards namely :-

Total ash (on dry basis)	Not more than 1.0%.
Ash insoluble in dilute hydrochloric acid (on dry basis)	Not more than 0.1%.
Crude fibre (on dry basis)	Not more than 0.5%.
Alcoholic acidity (as H_2SO_4) with 90 per cent alcohol)	Not more than 0.10 per cent.]

[1][A. 18.05.01—[4][WHOLE MEAL BARLEY POWDER OR BARLEY FLOUR OR CHOCKER YUKT JAU KA CHURAN] means the product obtained by grinding clean and sound dehusked barley (Hordeum vulgare or Hordeim distichon) grains. It shall conform to the following standards :-

Moisture	Not more than 14.0% (when determined by heating at 130-133°C for 2 hours).
Total ash (on dry weight basis)	Not more than 3.0 per cent.

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1. Insterted by Notification No. GSR 938, dated 26-5-1971.
2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 1340, dated 24-10-1961.
3. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 74, dated 31-12-1965.
4. Substituted by Notifiaction No. GSR 223(E), dated 20-5-1996 (w.e.f. 20-11-1996) as corrected by GSR 515 (E), dated 5-11-1996
5. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 179(E), dated 6-4-1998 (w.e.f. 6-4-1998)

Ash insoluble in dilute HCl (on dry weight basis)	Not more than 0.5 per cent.
Alcoholic acidity (with 90% alcohol) expressed as H_2SO_4 (on dry weight basis).	Not more than 0.17 per cent.

Rodent hair and excreta shall not exceed 5 pieces per kg.]

[2] [A.18.06—Food grains meant for human consumption shall be whole or broken kernels of cereals, millets and pulses. In addition to the undermentioned standards to which foodgrains shall conform, they shall be free from argemone, maxicana and kesari in any form. They shall be free from added colouring matter. The foodgrains shall not contain any insecticide residues other than those specified in column (2) of the table of rule 65 and the amount of insecticide residue in the foodgrains shall not exceed the limits specified in column (4) of the said Table.

A.18.06.01 - WHEAT

Description : Wheat shall be the dried mature grains of Triticum aestivum Linn. or Triticum vulgare vill, triticum drum Desf., triticum sphaerococcum perc., Triticum desoccum schubl., Triticum Compactum Host. It shall be sweet, clean and wholesome. It shall also conform to the following standards namely :-

(i) Moisture -	Not more than 14 percent by weight (obtained by heating the pulverised grains at 130°C - 133°C for two hours).
(ii) Foreign matter -	Not more than 3 per cent by weight out of which inorganic matter and poisonous seeds, shall not exceed 1.0 and 0.5 per cent by weight, respectively. Out of total limit of poisonous seeds, dhatura and akra (Vicia species) shall not exceed 0.025 and 0.2 per cent by weight respectively.
(iii) Other edible grains -	Not more than 6 per cent by weight.
(iv) Damaged grains -	Not more than 6.0 per cent by weight including kernel bunt affected grains and ergot affected grains. The limit of kernel bunt affected grains ergot affected grains shall not

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2. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 281 (E) dt. 29th May, 1991, effective from 29th November, 1991

exceed 3.0 per cent and 0.05 per cent by weight, respectively.

(v) Weevilled grains - Not more than 10 per cent by count.

(vi) Uric acid - Not more than 100 mg. per kg.

(vii) Mycotoxin including aflatoxin - Not more than 30 micrograms per kilogram.

[1][(viii) Rodent hair and excreta- Not more than 5 pieces per Kg.]

Provided that the total of foreign matter, other edible grains and damaged grains shall not exceed 12 per cent by weight.

A.18.06.02 - MAIZE :

Maize shall be the dried mature grains of Zea mays Linn. It shall be sweet, hard, clean and wholesome. It shall also conform to the following standards, namely :-

(i) Moisture - Not more than 16.0 per cent by weight (obtained by heating the pulvarised grains at 130°C - 133°C for two hours).

(ii) Foreign matter - Not more than 4 per cent by weight out of which inorganic matter and poisonous seeds shall not exceed 1.0 and 0.5 per cent by weight respectively. Out of total limit of poisonous seeds, dhatura and akra (vicia species) shall not exceed 0.025 and 0.2 per cent by weight, respectively.

(iii) Other edible grains - Not more than 3 per cent by weight.

(iv) Damaged grains - Not more than 5 per cent by weight.

(v) Weevilled grains - Not more than 10 per cent by count.

(vi) Uric acid - Not more than 100 mg. per kg.

(vii) Mycotoxin including aflatoxin - Not more than 30 micrograms per kilogram.

[1][(viii) Rodent hair and excreta- Not more than 5 pieces per Kg.]

Provided that the total of foreign matter, other edible grains and damaged grains shall not exceed 9 per cent by weight.

A.18.06.03 - JAWAR AND BAJRA :

Jawar and Bajra shall be the dried mature grains of Sorghum Vulgare Pers. and

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 792(E), dated 13-12-1995 effective 13-12-1995.

Pennisetum - typhyoideum Rich, respectively. These shall be sweet, hard, clean and wholesome. These shall also conform to the following standards, namely :-

(i)	Moisture -	Not more than 16.0 per cent by weight (obtained by heating the pulverised grains at 130^0C-133^0C for two hours).
(ii)	Foreign matter -	Not more than 4 per cent by weight out of which inorganic matter and poisonous seeds shall not exceed 1.0 and 0.5 per cent by weight, respectively. Out of total limit of poisonous seeds dhatura and akra (Vicia species) shall not exceed 0.025 and 0.2 per cent by weight, respectively.
(iii)	Other edible grains -	Not more than 3 per cent by weight.
(iv)	Damaged grains -	Not more than 6 per cent by weight out of which ergot affected grains shall not exceed 0.05 per cent by weight.
(v)	Weevilled grains -	Not more than 6 per cent by weight
(vi)	Uric acid -	Not more than 100 mg. per kg.
(vii)	Mycotoxin including aflatoxin -	Not more than 30 micrograms per kilogram.
[1][(viii)	Rodent hair and excreta-	Not more than 5 pieces per Kg.]

Provided that the total of foreign matter, other edible grains and damaged grains shall not exceed 10 per cent by weight.

A.18.06.04 - RICE :

Rice shall be the mature kernels or pieces of kernels of Oryza sativa Linn. obtained from paddy as raw or par boiled. It shall be dry, sweet, clean, wholesome and free from unwholesome poisonous substance. It shall also conform to the following standards, namely :-

(i)	Moisture -	Not more than 16 per cent by weight (obtained by heating the pulverised grains at 130^0C-133^0C for two hours).
(ii)	Foreign matter-	Not more than 3 per cent by weight out of which inorganic matter shall not exceed 1 per cent by weight.

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[1] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 792(E), dated 13-12-1995 effective 13-12-1995.

(iii)	Damaged grains -	Not more than 5 per cent by weight [2][***]
(iv)	Weevilled grains -	Not more than 10 per cent by count.
(v)	Uric acid -	Not more than 100 mg. per kg.
(vi)	Mycotoxin including aflatoxin -	Not more than 30 microgram per kilogram.

[1][(vii) Rodent hair and excreta- Not more than 5 pieces per Kg.]

Provided that the total of foreign matter, and damaged grains shall not exceed 6 per cent by weight.

A.18.06.05 - MASUR WHOLE :

Masur whole shall consist of lentil (lens culinaris Medik or Erven lens Linn. or Lens esculenta Moench). It shall be sound, dry, sweet, clean and wholesome. It shall conform to the following standards, namely :-

(i)	Moisture -	Not more than 14 per cent by weight (obtained by heating the pulverised grains at 130°C-133°C for two hours).
(ii)	Foreign matter -	Not more than 3 per cent by weight out of which inorganic matter shall not exceed 1 per cent by weight.
(iii)	Other edible grains -	Not more than 3 per cent by weight.
(iv)	Damaged grains -	Not more than 5 per cent by weight.
(v)	Weevilled grains -	Not more than 6 per cent by count.
(vi)	Uric acid -	Not more than 100 mg. per kg.
(vii)	Mycotoxin including aflatoxin -	Not more than 30 micrograms per kilogram.

[1][(viii) Rodent hair and excreta- Not more than 5 pieces per Kg.]

Provided that the total of foreign matter, other edible grains and damaged grains shall not exceed 8 per cent by weight.

A.18.06.06 - URD WHOLE :

Urd whole shall consist of seeds of the pulses (phaseolus mungo Linn). It shall be sound, dry, sweet and wholesome. It shall also conform to the following standards, namely :-

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 792(E), dated 13-12-1995 effective 13-12-1995.
2. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 179(E), dated 6-4-1998 (w.e.f. 6-4-1998).

(i)	Moisture -	Not more than 14 per cent by weight (obtained by heating the pulverised grains at 130°C-133°C for two hours).
(ii)	Foreign matter -	Not more than 3 per cent by weight out of which inorganic matter shall not exceed 1 per cent by weight.
(iii)	Other edible grains -	Not more than 4 per cent by weight.
(iv)	Weevilled grains -	Not more than 6 per cent by count.
(v)	Damaged grains —	Not more than 5 per cent by weight.
(vi)	Uric acid -	Not more than 100 mg. per kg.
(vii)	Mycotoxin including aflatoxin -	Not more than 30 micrograms per kilogram.

[1][(viii) Rodent hair and excreta- Not more than 5 pieces per Kg.]

Provided that the total of foreign matter, other edible grains and damaged grains shall not exceed 9 per cent by weight.

A.18.06.07 - MOONG WHOLE :

Moong whole shall consist of seeds of green gram (Phaseolous aurues Roxb., Phaseolus radiatus Roxb.) It shall be sound, dry, sweet, wholesome and free from admixture of unwholesome substances. It shall also conform to the following standards, namely :-

(i)	Moisture -	Not more than 14 per cent by weight (obtained by heating the pulverised grains at 130° C-133°C for two hours).
(ii)	Foreign matter -	Not more than 3 per cent by weight out of which inorganic matter shall not exceed 1 per cent by weight.
(iii)	Other edible grains -	Not more than 4 per cent by weight.
(iv)	Damaged grains -	Not more than 5 per cent by weight.
(v)	Weevilled grains -	Not more than 6 per cent by count.
(vi)	Uric acid -	Not more than 100 mg. per kg.
(vii)	Mycotoxin including aflatoxin -	Not more than 30 micrograms per kilogram.

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 792(E), dated 13-12-1995 effective 13-12-1995.

[1][(viii) Rodent hair and excreta-	Not more than 5 pieces per Kg.]

Provided that the total of foreign matter, other edible grains and damaged grains shall not exceed 9 per cent by weight.

A.18.06.08 - CHANA WHOLE :

Chana whole shall be the dried grains of gram (cicer arietinum Linn.). It shall be sound, clean, sweet, wholesome and free from unwholesome substances. It shall also conform to the following standards, namely :-

(i) Moisture -	Not more than 16 per cent by weight (obtained by heating the pulverised grains at 130°C-133°C for two hours).
(ii) Foreign matter -	Not more than 3 per cent by weight out of which inorganic matter shall not exceed 1 per cent by weight.
(iii) Other edible grains -	Not more than 4 per cent by weight.
(iv) Damaged grains -	Not more than 5 per cent by weight.
(v) Weevilled grains -	Not more than 10 per cent by count.
(vi) Uric acid -	Not more than 100 mg. per kg.
(vii) Mycotoxin including aflatoxin -	Not more than 30 micrograms per kilogram :
[1][(viii) Rodent hair and excreta-	Not more than 5 pieces per Kg.]

Provided that the total of foreign matter, other edible grains and damaged grains shall not exceed 9 per cent by weight.

A.18.06.09 - SPLIT PULSE (DAL) ARHAR :

Dal Arhar shall consist of husk and split seeds of red gram (Cajanus cajan (L) Millsp). It shall be sound, clean, sweet, dry, wholesome and free from admixture of unwholesome substance. It shall also conform to the following standards, namely :-

(i) Moisture -	Not more than 14 per cent by weight (obtained by heating the pulverised pulses at 130°C-133°C for two hours).
(ii) Foreign matter -	Not more than 2 per cent by weight out of which inorganic matter shall not exceed 1 per cent by weight.

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 792(E), dated 13-12-1995 effective 13-12-1995.

(iii)	Other edible grains -	Not more than 0.5 per cent by weight.
(iv)	Damaged grains -	Not more than 5 per cent by weight.
(v)	Weevilled grains -	Not more than 3 per cent by count.
(vi)	Uric acid content -	Not more than 100 mg. per kg.
(vii)	Mycotoxin including aflatoxin -	Not more than 30 micrograms per kilogram.
[1][(viii)	Rodent hair and excreta-	Not more than 5 pieces per Kg.]

Provided that the total of foreign matter, other edible grains and damaged grains shall not exceed 6 per cent by weight.

A.18.06.10 - SPLIT PULSE (DAL) MOONG :

Dal Moong shall consist of split seeds of green grams (Phaseolus aureus Roxb, Phaseolus raditus Roxb). It shall be sound, clean, sweet, wholesome and free from unwholesome substances. It shall also conform to the following standards, namely :-

(i)	Moisture -	Not more than 14 per cent by weight (obtained by heating the pulverised pulses at 130°C-133°C for two hours).
(ii)	Foreign matter -	Not more than 2 per cent by weight out of which inorganic matter shall not exceed 1 per cent by weight.
(iii)	Other edible grains -	Not more than 4 per cent by weight.
(iv)	Damaged grains -	Not more than 5 per cent by weight.
(v)	Weevilled grains -	Not more than 3 per cent by count.
(vi)	Uric acid -	Not more than 100 mg. per kg.
(vii)	Mycotoxin including aflatoxin -	Not more than 30 micrograms per kilogram.
[1][(viii)	Rodent hair and excreta-	Not more than 5 pieces per Kg.]

Provided that the total of foreign matter, other edible grains and damaged grains shall not exceed 8 per cent by weight.

A.18.06.11 - SPLIT PULSE (DAL) URD :

Dal Urd shall consist of split seeds of pulse (Phaseolus mungo Linn.) It shall be sound, dry, sweet, wholesome and free from admixture of unwholesome substances. It shall also conform to the following standards, namely :-

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[1] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 792(E), dated 13-12-1995 effective 13-12-1995.

(i)	Moisture -	Not more than 14 per cent by weight (obtained by heating the pulverised pulses at 130°C-133°C for two hours).
(ii)	Foreign matter -	Not more than 2 per cent by weight out of which inorganic matter shall not exceed 1 per cent by weight.
(iii)	Other edible grains -	Not more than 4 per cent by weight.
(iv)	Damaged grains -	Not more than 5 per cent by weight.
(v)	Weevilled grains -	Not more than 3 per cent by count.
(vi)	Uric acid -	Not more than 100 mg. per kg.
(vii)	Mycotoxin including aflatoxin -	Not more than 30 micrograms per kilogram.
[1] [(viii)	Rodent hair and excreta-	Not more than 5 pieces per Kg.]

Provided that the total of foreign matter, other edible grains and damaged grains shall not exceed 8 per cent by weight.

A.18.06.12 - DAL CHANA :

Dal Chana shall consist of split grains of gram (Cicer arietinum Linn). It shall be sound, clean, sweet, dry, wholesome and free from admixture of unwholesome substances. It shall also conform to the following standards, namely :-

(i)	Moisture -	Not more than 16 per cent by weight (obtained by heating the pulverised pulses at 130°C-133°C for two hours).
(ii)	Foreign matter -	Not more than 2 per cent by weight out of which inorganic matter shall not exceed 1 per cent by weight.
(iii)	Other edible grains -	Not more than 2 per cent by weight.
(iv)	Damaged grains -	Not more than 5 per cent by weight.
(v)	Weevilled grains -	Not more than 3 per cent by count.
(vi)	Uric acid -	Not more than 100 mg. per kg.
(vii)	Mycotoxin including aflatoxin -	Not more than 30 micrograms per kilogram.

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 792(E), dated 13-12-1995 effective 13-12-1995.

[1][(viii) Rodent hair and excreta- Not more than 5 pieces per Kg.]

Provided that the total of foreign matter, other edible grains and damaged grains shall not exceed 7 per cent by weight.

A.18.06.13 - SPLIT PULSE MASUR :

Dal masur shall consist of dehusked whole and split seed of the lentil (Lenil esculenta Moench or Lens culinaris Medik or Ervem lens Linn). It shall be sound, clean, dry, sweet, wholesome and free from admixture of unwholesome substances. It shall also conform to the following standards, namely :-

(i) Moisture - Not more than 14 per cent by weight (obtained by heating the pulverised pulse at 130°C-133°C for two hours).

(ii) Foreign matter - Not more than 2 per cent by weight out of which inorganic matter shall not exceed 1 per cent by weight.

(iii) Other edible grains - Not more than 2 per cent by weight.

(iv) Damaged grains - Not more than 5 per cent by weight.

(v) Weevilled grains - Not more than 3 per cent by count.

(vi) Uric acid - Not more than 100 mg. per kg.

(vii) Mycotoxin including aflatoxin - Not more than 30 micrograms per kilogram.

[1][(viii) Rodent hair and excreta- Not more than 5 pieces per Kg.]

Provided that total of foreign matter, other edible grains and damaged grains shall not exceed 7 per cent by weight.

A.18.06.14 - Any other foodgrains not specified above shall conform to the following standards, namely :-

(i) Moisture - Not more than 16 per cent by weight (obtained by heating the pulverised grains at 130°C-133°C for two hours).

(ii) Foreign matter - Not more than 6.0 per cent by weight out of which inorganic matter and poisonous seeds shall not exceed 1.0 and 0.5 per cent by weight, respectively. Out of the total limit of poisonous seeds, dhatura and akra (Vicia species) shall

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 792(E), dated 13-12-1995 effective 13-12-1995.

not exceed 0.025 and 0.2 per cent by weight respectively.

(iii) Other edible grains - Not more than 6 per cent by weight.
(iv) Weevilled grains - Not more than 10 per cent by count.
(v) Damaged grains - Not more than 5 per cent by weight.
(vi) Uric acid - Not more than 100 mg. per kg.
(vii) Mycotoxin including aflatoxin - Not more than 30 micrograms per kilogram.

Provided that total of foreign matter, other edible grains and damaged grains shall not exceed 12.0 per cent by weight.

Explanation - For the purposes of items 18.06 to 18.06.14 :-

(a) "foreign matter" means any extraneous matter other than foodgrains comprising of-

(i) inorganic matter consisting of metallic pieces, sand, gravel, dirt, pebbles, stones, lumps of earth, clay and mud, animal filth and in the case of rice, kernels or pieces of kernels, if any, having mudsticking on the surface of the rice, and

(ii) organic matter consisting of husk, straws, weed seeds and other inedible grains and also paddy in the case of rice;

(b) poisonous, toxic and/or harmful seeds - means any seeds which if present in quantities above permissible limit may have damaging or dangerous effect on health, organoleptic properties or technological performance such as dhatura (D. fastur linn and D. stramonium linn), corn cokle (agrestamma girhaga, Machai Lallium remulenum linn), Akra (Vicia species).

(c) "Damaged grains" means kernels or pieces of kernels that are sprouted or internally damaged as a result of heat, microbe, moisture or weather, viz., ergot affected grain and kernel bunt grains;

(d) "Weevilled grains" means kernels that are partially or wholly bored by insects injurious to grains but does not include germ eaten grains and egg spotted grains ;

(e) "Other edible grains" means any edible grains (including oil seeds) other than the one which is under consideration.]

[1] [A.18.07 —**Biscuits including wafer biscuits** shall be made from maida, vanaspati or refined edible oil or table butter or deshi butter or margarine or ghee or their mixture. It may contain any one or more of the following ingredients, namely :-

Edible common salt; permitted anti-oxidants, emulsifying and stabilising agents; permitted preservatives and colours, leavening agents such as baking powder; ammonium bicarbonate; ammonium carbonate; butter milk powder; cereals and their products; cheese, citric acid; cocoa; coffee extract; edible desiccated coconut; dextrose; fruits and fruit products; dry fruit and nuts; egg; edible vegetable products; amylases and other enzymes, permitted flavouring agents; flavour improvers and fixers; flour improvers; ginger; gluten; groundnut flour, milk and milk products; honey; jellyfying agents; liquid glucose; malt products; edible oil seeds; flour and meals; spices and condiments; edible starches such as potato starch and edible flour; sugar and sugar products; invert sugar; jaggery protein concentrates and other nutrients; sodium bisulphites, sodium meta-bisulphite and other dough conditioners; vitamins, calcium and ferrous salts; potassium iodide, malic and lactic acids; tartaric acid; vinegar and acetic acid; yeast. Biscuits shall conform to the following standards, namely :-

(a) Ash insoluble in dilute hydrochloric acid (on dry basis) shall not be more than 0.1 per cent.

(b) Acidity of extracted fat (as oleic acid) shall not exceed 1.5 per cent.]

[2] [A. 18.08 — CORNFLOUR (Maize starch) means the starch obtained from maize (zea mays L.). It shall contain no added colour, flavours or other chemicals. It shall be free from dirt, insects, larvae and impurities or other extraneous matter. It shall conform to the following standards :-

Moisture	Not more than 12.5%.
Total ash	Not more than 0.5% on dry basis.
Ash insoluble in dilute HCl	Not more than 0.1 per cent on dry basis.
Alcoholic acidity (with 90 per cent alcohol)	Shall be equivalent to not more than 2.0 ml. N NaOH per 100 g. of dried starch.

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1. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 109(E) dated 26-2-1983.
2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 1533 dt. 8-7-1968.

A.18.09 —**CORN FLAKES** means the product obtained from dehulled, degermed and cook corn (Zea mays L.) by flaking, partially drying and toasting. It shall be in the form of crisp flakes of reasonably uniform size and golden brown in colour. It shall be free from dirt, insects, larvae and impurities and any other extraneous matter. It shall conform to the following standards :-

Moisture	Not more than [1] [7.5] per cent.
Total ash excluding salt	Not more than 1.0 per cent on dry basis.
Ash insoluble in dilute HCl	Not more than 0.1 per cent on dry basis.
Alcoholic acidity (with 90 per cent alcohol)	Shall be equivalent to not more than 2.0 ml. of N NaOH per 100g. of dried substance.

[2][A. 18.10—**CUSTARD POWDER** means the product obtained from maize (Zea mays L.) or sago/tapioca with or without the addition of small quantities of edible starches obtained from arrowroot, potato or jawar (sorghum vulgare) and with or without the addition of edible common salt, milk and albuminous matter. It may contain permitted colours and flavours. It shall be free from any other foreign matter. It shall be in the form of fine powder, free from rancidity, fermented and musty odour. It shall conform to the following standards, namely :-

Moisture	Not more than 12.5%.
Total ash excluding added common salt (on dry basis)	Not more than 0.5 per cent.
Ash insoluble in dilute hydrochloric acid (on dry basis)	Not more than 0.1 per cent.]

A. 18.11—**MACARONI PRODUCTS**- (Macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli) means the products obtained from suji or maida with or without addition of ingredients like edible groundnut flour, tapioca flour, soya flour, milk powder, spices, vitamins, minerals, by kneading the dough and extending it. It shall be free from added colour, dirt, insects larvae and impurities or any other extraneous matter. It shall conform to the following standards :-

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1. Substitued by Notification No. GSR 63(E), dated 5-2-1976.
2. Substitued by Notification No. GSR 1417, dt. 20-9-76 (w.e.f. 2-10-76).

Moisture-	Not more than 12.5 per cent.
Total ash-	Not more than 1.0 per cent on dry basis.
Ash insoluble in dilute-HCl	Not more than 0.1 per cent on dry basis.
Nitrogen-	Not less than 1.7 per cent on dry basis.

[1] [A. 18.12 —**MALTED MILK FOOD** means the product obtained by mixing whole milk, partly skimmed milk or milk powder with the wort separately from a mash of ground barley malt, any other malted cereal grain and wheat flour or any other cereal flour or malt extract with or without addition of flavouring agents and spices, emulsifying agent, eggs, protein isolates, edible common salt, sodium or potassium bicarbonate, minerals and vitamins and without added sugar in such a manner as to secure complete hydrolysis of starchy material and prepared in a powder or granule or flake form by roller drying, spray drying, vacuum drying or by any other process. It may contain cocoa powder. It shall be free from dirt and other extraneous matter. It shall not contain any added starch (except starch natural to cocoa powder) and added non-milk fat. It shall not contain any preservative or added colour. Malted milk food containing cocoa powder may contain added sugar. Malted milk food shall also conform to the following standards, namely :-

		Malted milk food without cocoa powder	*Malted milk food with cocoa powder*
(a)	Moisture	Not more than 5 per cent by weight.	Not more than 5 percent by weight
(b)	Total protein (N x 6.25) (on dry basis)	Not less than 12.5 per cent by weight.	Not less than 11.25 per cent by weight.
(c)	Total fat (on dry basis)	Not less than 7.5% by weight.	Not less than 6% by weight.

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1. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 543 (E), dated 2-7-1985

(d)	Total ash (on dry basis)	Not more than 5% by weight	Not more than 5% by weight.
(e)	Acid insoluble ash (on dry basis) (in dilute HCl)	Not more than 0.1 per cent by weight	Not more than 0.1 per cent by weight.
(f)	Solubility	Not less than 85% by weight.	Not less than 80% by weight.
(g)	Cocoa powder (on dry basis)	-	Not less than 5.0% by weight.
(h)	Test for starch	Negative.	-
(i)	Bacterial count	Not more than 50,000 per gram.	Not more than 50,000 per gram.
(j)	Coliform count	Not more than 10 per gram.	Not more than 10 per gram.]

A. 18.13—**ROLLED OATS** (quick cooking oats) means the product made from sound hulled oats (Avena sativa). It shall be free from added colours, rancidity and flavouring agents. It shall be in form of thin flakes of uniform size having a light cream colour. It shall be free from dirt, insects and insect fragments. It shall conform to the following standards :-

Moisture	Not more than 10.0 per cent.
Total ash	Not more than 2.0 per cent on dry basis.
Ash insoluble in dilute HCl	Not more than 0.1 per cent on dry basis.
Nitrogen	Not less than 1.8 per cent on dry basis.
Crude fibre	Not more than 2.0 per cent on dry basis.
Alcoholic acidity (with 90 per cent alcohol)	Shall be equivalent to not more than [1] [8.0] ml. N NaOH per 100 gm. of dried substance.

[2][A. 18.14—BREAD— whether sold as white bread or wheat meal bread or fancy bread or fruity bread or bun or masala bread or milk bread or by any other name, shall mean the product prepared from a mixture of wheat atta,

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1. Substituted by Notifiction No. GSR 55(E), dt. 31-1-79 (w.e.f. 31-1-79).
2. Substitued by GSR 1228(E), dated 27-11-1986.

maida, water, salt, yeast or other fermentive medium. It may also contain one or more of the following ingredients, namely, condensed milk, milk powder (whole or skimmed) whey, curd, gluten, sugar, gur or jaggery, khandsari, honey, liquid glucose, malt products, edible starches and flour, edible groundnut flour, edible soya flour, protein concentrates and isolates, vanaspati margarine or refined edible oil of suitable type or butter or ghee or their mixture lecithin, glycerine, [4][glyceryl monosterate, diacetyle tartaric acid ester of mono and diglycerides, albumin,] lime water, lysine, sorbitol, vitamins, ammonium chloride, ascorbic acid, guar gum, spices and condiments or their extracts, fruit and fruit product (candied and crystallised or glazed), nuts and nut products.

It may contain the following improvers in the quantities given against each on the flour mass basis :-

Ammonium persulphate	Not more than 0.25 per cent
Calcium Phosphate	Not more than 0.25 per cent
Calcium Carbonate	Not more than 0.5 per cent
Potassium Bromate and/or Potassium Iodate	Not more than 0.005 per cent
Ammonium Chloride	Not more than 0.05 per cent
Fungal alpha-amylase	Not more than 0.01 per cent
Sodium Stearoy1-2 lactylate Calcium stearoy1-2 lactylate (singly or in combination)	Not more than 0.5 per cent
[3][L-Cysteine monohydrochloride	Not more than 9 ppm by weight
L-Cysteine Hydrochloride	Not more than 0.009 per cent.

It may contain one or more of the following mould inhibitors in the quantities given against each on the flour mass basis :

Calcium or Sodium Propionate	Not more than 0.5 per cent
Sorbic acid or its Sodium, Potassium or Calcium salts	Not more than 0.1 per cent
Acetic acid or Lactic acid	Not more than 0.25 per cent

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[3] Inserted by GSR 852 (E), dated 13-6-1986.

[4] Substituted by Notifiction No. GSR 284(E), dated 29-5-1997 (w.e.f. 29-5-1997).

Vinegar	Not more than 0.5 per cent
Acid Calcium Phosphate	Not more than 1.0 per cent
Sodium diacetate	Not more than 0.4 per cent
Acid Sodium Pyrophosphat	Not more than 0.5 per cent

It shall be free from dirt, insects and insect fragments, larvae, rodent hairs and added colouring matter except any permitted food colours present as a carryover colour in accordance with rule 64C, in raw material used in the product. Guar gum, if added, shall not exceed 0.5 per cent by weight. It shall conform to the following standards, namely :-

(a)	Alcoholic acidity (with 90 per cent alcohol)	Shall be not more than the equivalent of 7.5 ml. N NaOH per 100g of dried substance.
(b)	Ash insoluble in dilute HCl on dry weight basis-	
(i)	Bread except masala bread or fruit bread	Not more than 0.1 per cent.
(ii)	Masala bread or fruit bread.	Not more than 0.2 per cent.]

[1][A. 19.—[2][* * *] VANASPATI means any refined edible vegetable oil or oils, subjected to a process of hydrogenation in any form. It shall be prepared by hydrogenation from groundnut oil, cottonseed oil and sesame oil or mixtures thereof or any other harmless vegetable oils allowed by the government for the purpose. [3][Refined sal seed fat, if used, shall not be more than 10 per cent of the total oil mix.] It shall conform to the standards specified below :—

(i) It shall not contain any harmful colouring, flavouring or any other matter deleterious to health;

(ii) No colour shall be added to hydrogenated vegetable oil unless so authorised by Government, but in no event any colour resembling the colour of ghee shall be added;

(iii) If any flavour is used, it shall be distinct from that of ghee in accordance with a list of permissible flavours and in such quantities as may be prescribed by Government :

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1. Inserted by Notification No. SRO 1687, dated 28-7-1956.
2. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 1211, dated 9-12-1958.
3. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 245(E), dated 11-3-1982.

[1] [Provided that diacetyl to the extent of not more than 4.0 p.p.m. may be added to Vanaspati exclusively meant for consumption by the Armed Forces;]

(iv) It shall not have moisture exceeding 0.25 per cent;

(v) The melting point as determined by capillary slip method shall be from [2] [31°C] to [4] [41°C] both inclusive;

(vi) The Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C, shall not be less than 48;

(vii) It shall not have unsaponifiable matter exceeding [3] [2.0] per cent [12] [but in case of vanaspati where proportion of rice bran oil is more than 30 per cent by weight, the unsaponifiable matter shall not be more than 2.5 per cent by weight provided quantity of rice bran is declared on the level of such vanaspati as laid down in clause (zzz)(4) of rule 42];

(viii) It shall not have free fatty acids (calculated as Oleic acid) exceeding 0.25 per cent;

(ix) The product on melting shall be clear in appearance and shall be free from staleness or rancidity, and pleasant to taste and smell;

(x) [11] [It shall contain raw or refined sesame (til) oil in sufficient quantity] so that when the vanaspati is mixed with refined groundnut oil in the proportion of 20:80, the colour produced by the Baudouin test shall not be lighter than 2.0 red units in a 1 cm. cell on a Lovibond scale;

(xi) It shall contain not less [5] [25 I.U. of synthetic Vitamin 'A' per gram at the time of packing [7] [and shall show a positive test for Vitamin 'A' when tested by Antimony Trichloride (Carr-Price) reagent (as per IS : 5886-1970)];]

[6] [(xii) No anti-oxidant, synergist, emulsifier or any other substance shall be added to it except with the prior sanction of the Government.]

[10] [(xiii) It shall not have nickel exceeding 1.5 ppm;]

[1] [A.19.01 — BAKERY SHORTENING means Vanaspati conforming to standards prescribed in item A.19 except that -

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 425, dated 4-4-1960.
2. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 1211, dated 9-12-1958.
3. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 245(E), dated 11-3-1982.
4. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 744(E), dated 27-10-1984.
5. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 790(E), dated 10-10-1983.
6. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 1340, dated 24-10-1961.
7. Substituted by GSR 910, dated 27-6-1986.
10. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 481(E), dated 16-9-93 (w.e.f. 16-3-1994).
11. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 481(E), dated 16-9-93 (w.e.f. 16-9-1993).
12. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 481(E), dated 16-9-93 (w.e.f. 16-9-1993).

(a) the melting point as determined by the capillary slip method shall not exceed 41°C.

(b) if aerated, only nitrogen, air or any other inert gas shall be used for the purpose and the quantity of such gas incorporated in the product shall not exceed 12 per cent by volume thereof.]

[8][(c) it may contain added mono-glycerides and diglycerides as emulsifying agents.]

[9][A.20—VINEGAR means a liquid derived from alcoholic and acetous fermentation of any suitable medium such as fruits, malt, molasses, sugarcane juice, etc.

Vinegar shall conform to the following standards :

1. It shall contain at least 3.75 grammes of acetic acid per 100 ml.

2. It shall contain at least 1.5 per cent w/v of total solids and 0.18 per cent of ash.

3. It shall not contain (i) sulphuric acid or any other mineral acids, (ii) lead or copper, (iii) arsenic in amounts exceeding 1.5 parts per million, and (iv) any foreign substance or colouring matter except caramel.

4. Malt vinegar in addition, shall have at least 0.05 per cent of phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) and 0.04 per cent of nitrogen.

Brewed vinegar shall not be fortified with acetic acid.]

[1][* * *]

[2][A. 20.01—SYNTHETIC VINEGAR means the product prepared from acetic acid. It shall contain not less than 3.75 grammes of acetic acid per 100 ml. It shall not contain :-

(a) sulphuric or any other mineral acid,

(b) lead or copper,

(c) arsenic in amounts exceeding 1.5 parts per million.

(d) any colouring matter, except caramel.

Synthetic vinegar shall be distinctly labelled as SYNTHETIC—PREPARED from Acetic Acid.]

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[8] Added by Notification No. GSR 245(E), dated 11-3-1982.

[9] Added by Notification No. SRO 1687, dated 28-7-1956.

[1] Omitted by Notification No. GSR 425, dated 4-4-1960.

[2] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 425, dated 4-4-1960.

[3][A. 21—CATECHU (Edible) shall be the dried aqueous extract prepared from the heart-wood of Acacia catechu. It shall be free from infestation, sand, earth or other dirt and shall conform to the following standards :

(a) 5 ml. of 1 per cent aqueous solution and 0.1 per cent solution of ferric ammonium sulphate shall give a dark green colour, which on the addition of sodium hydroxide solution shall change to purple.

(b) when dried to constant weight at 100°C, it shall not lose more than [5][16 per cent of its weight.]

(c) Water insoluble residue (dried at 100°C) shall not be more than 25 per cent by weight.

[4][Water insoluble matter shall be determined by boiling water.]

(d) Alcohol insoluble residue in 90 per cent alcohol dried at 100°C— not more than 30 per cent by weight.

(e) Total ash on dry basis Not more than 8 per cent by weight.

(f) Ash insoluble in HCl weight Not more than 0.5 per cent on dry basis.]

[1] [Provided that in case of Bhatti Katha, the ash insoluble in dilute hydrochloric acid on dry basis shall not be more than 1.5 per cent. The Bhatti Katha shall be marked as required in sub rule (12) of rule 49.]

[2] [A.22—GELATIN shall be purified product obtained by partial hydrolysis of collagen, derived from the skin, white connective tissues and bones of animals. It shall be colourless or pale yellowish and translucent in the form of sheets, flakes, shreds or coarse to fine powder. It shall have very slight odour and taste but not objectionable which is characteristic and bouillon like. It is stable in air when dry but is subject to microbial decomposition when moist or in solution. It shall not contain :-

(a) more than 15 per cent moisture;

(b) more than 3.0 per cent of total ash;

(c) more than 1000 parts per million of sulphur dioxide;

(d) less than 15 per cent of nitrogen, on dry weight basis.

Gelatin meant for human consumption should be labelled as "Gelatin Food Grade".]

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3. Inserted by Notification No. SRO 1687, dated 28-7-1956.
4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 74, dated 31-12-1965.
5. Substituted by GSR No. 11(E), dated 4-1-1985.
1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 290(E), dated 13-4-1981 (w.e.f. 13-10-1981)
2. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 205, dated 13-2-1974 (w.e.f. 23-5-1974).

[3] [A. 23 and 24. — Omitted.]

[4] [A.25 — SWEETS AND CONFECTIONERY :]

[5] ["A.25.01—Sugar boiled confectionery whether sold as hard boiled sugar confectionery or pan goods confectionery or toffee or milk toffee or modified toffee or lacto-bon-bon or by any other name shall mean a processed composite food article made from sugar with or without doctoring agents such as cream of tartar by process of boiling whether panned or not. It may contain centre filling, or otherwise, which may be in the form of liquid, semi-solid or solids with or without coating of sugar or chocolate or both. It may also contain any of the following :-

(i) sweetening agents such as sugar invert sugar, jaggery, lactose, gur, bura sugar, khandsari, sorbitol, honey, liquid glucose;

(ii) milk and milk products;

(iii) edible molasses;

(iv) malt extracts;

(v) edible starches;

(vi) edible oils and fats;

(vii) edible common salts;

(viii) fruit and fruit products and nut and nut products;

(ix) tea extract, coffee extract, chocolate, cocoa;

(x) Vitamins and minerals;

(xi) shellac (food grade) not exceeding 0.4 per cent by weight bee wax (food grade), paraffin wax (food grade), carnauba wax (food grade), and other food grade wax or any combination thereof;

(xii) edible desiccated coconut;

(xiii) spices and condiments and their extracts;

(xiv) candied peels;

(xv) enzymes;

(xvi) sodium bicarbonate;

(xvii) lubricants such as calcium, magnesium or sodium salts of stearic acid, talc (not exceeding 0.2 per cent) icing sugar, or food grade mineral oil

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3. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968.

4. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 74, dated 31-12-1965.

5. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 437, dated 8-5-1988 (w.e.f. 8-11-1988) Corrected by GSR 1081(E), dated 17-11-1988.

(not exceeding 0.2 per cent by weight), stearic acid (food grade) glycerine (food grade);

(xviii) permitted anti-oxidants;
(xix) permitted colouring matter;
(xx) permitted stabilizing and emulsifying agents;
(xxi) flavouring agents;
(xxii) acidulants, such as citric acid tartaric acid malic acid (food grade);
(xxiii) jellifying agent, such as gelatine (food grade), agar agar sodiu carboxymethyl cellulose;
(xxiv) permitted Preservatives;
(xxv) edible foodgrains; edible seeds;
(xxvi) calcium bicarbonate, calcium carbonate;
(xxvii) baking powder;
(xxviii) gulkand, gulabanafsha, mulathi;
(xxix) puffed rice;
(xxx) china grass;
(xxxi) eucalyptus oil, camphor, menthol oil crystals, pepper mint oil;
(xxxii) thymol;
(xxxiii) edible oil seed flour and protein isolates;
(xxxiv) gum arabic and other edible gum.

It shall not contain artificial sweeteners.

Mineral oil (food grade) if used as a lubricant, shall not exceed 0.2 pe cent by weight.

It shall also conform to the following standards, namely :-

(i) Ash sulphated (on salt free basis) — Not more than 2.5 per cent by weight.

Provided that in case of sugar boiled confectionery where spices a used as centre filling, the ash sulphated shall not be more than 3 per cent b weight.

(ii) Ash insoluble (in dilute Hydrochloric acid) Not more than 0.2 per cent by weight.

Provided that in case of sugar boiled confectionery where spices are use as centre filling, the ash insoluble in dilute Hydrochloric acid shall not be mo than 0.4 per cent.

Where the sugar boiled confectionery is sold under the name of milk toffee, and butter toffee, it shall conform to the following additional requirements as shown against each;

(1) Milk toffee—

(i) Total protein (N x 6.25) shall not be less than 3 per cent by weight on dry basis.

(ii) Fat content shall not be less than 4 per cent by weight on dry basis.

(2) Butter toffee—fat content shall not be less than 4 per cent by weight on dry basis.

It may contain sulphur dioxide in concentration not exceeding 350 parts per million;]

A.25.02 [1] [Omitted]

[1] ["A.25.02—Lozenges : Lozenges shall means confections made mainly out of pulverised sugar, or icing sugar with binding materials such as edible gums, edible gelatine, liquid glucose or dextrin and generally made from cold mixing which does not require primary boiling or cooking of the ingredients. It may contain any of the following :-

(i) sweetening agents such as dextrose, dextrosemonohydrate, honey, invert sugar, sugar, jaggery, bura sugar, khandsari, sorbitol, liquid glucose;

(ii) milk and milk products;

(iii) nuts and nuts products;

(iv) malt syrup;

(v) edible starches;

(vi) edible common salt;

(vii) ginger powder or extracts;

(viii) cinnamon powder or extracts;

(ix) aniseed powder or extracts;

(x) caraway powder or extracts;

(xi) cardamon powder or extracts;

(xii) cocoa powder or extracts;

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1. Item 25.02-Toffees. Omitted and Item 25.03 and 25.02 -- Lozenges, Substituted by GSR No. 437. dated 8-4-1988 (w.e.f. 8-10-1988).

(xiii) protein isolates;

(xiv) coffee-extracts or its flavour;

(xv) permitted flavouring agents;

(xvi) acidulants such as tartaric acid, malic acid and citric acid (food grade);

(xvii) permitted colour matter;

(xviii) permitted colouring matter;

(xix) vitamins and minerals;

(xx) sodium bicarbonate;

(xxi) lubricants such as calcium, magnesium or sodium salts of stearic acid talc (not exceeding 0.2 per cent), icing sugar, mineral oil (food grade), stearic acid (food grade), glycerine (food grade).

It shall not contain artificial sweeteners.

Mineral oil (food grade), if used as lubricant, shall not exceed 0.2 per cent by weight.

It shall also conform to the following standards :

(i) Sucrose content - Not less than 85.0 per cent by weight.

(ii) Ash sulphated (Salt free basis)—not more than 3.0 per cent by weight.

(iii) Ash insoluble in dilute Hydrochloric acid—Not more than 0.2 per cent by weight.

It may contain sulphur dioxide in concentration not exceeding 350 parts per million".]

[1] [A.25.02.01—Chewing gum and bubble gum shall be prepared from chewing gum base, or bubble gum base, natural or synthetic, non-toxic; cane sugar and liquid glucose (corn syrup).

The following sources of gum base may be used :-

(1) Babul, Kikar (gum Arabic)

(2) KHAIR

(3) Jhingan (Jael)

(4) Ghatti

(5) Chiku (Sapota)

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 109(E), dated 26-2-83 (w.e.f. 26-2-83)

(6) Natural rubber latex

(7) Synthetic rubber latex

(8) Glycerol ester of wood rosin

(9) Glycerol ester of gum rosin

(10) Synthetic resin

(11) Glycerol ester or partially hydrogenated gum wood rosin.

(12) Natural resin

(13) Polyvinyl acetate

(14) Agar (food grade)

It may also contain any of the following ingredients, namely :-

(a) Glycerine

(b) Malt

(c) Milk powder

(d) Chocolate

(e) Coffee

(f) Gelatin, food grade

(g) Permitted Flavours

(h) Permitted colours

(i) Permitted anti-oxidants

(j) Permitted Preservatives

(k) Permitted Emulsifiers

(l) Sorbitol

(m) Lubricants, such as starch, talc, steric acid, icing sugar paraffin wax or liquid paraffins, food grade, or other food grade mineral oil

(n) Water, potable

(o) Acidulants, food-grade

(p) Nutrients like Vitamins, minerals, proteins

(q) Titanium dioxide, food-grade (Max.1 per cent by weight.)

(r) Calcium carbonate

(s) Magnesium carbonate

(t) Phosphated starch

It shall be free from dirt, filth, adulterants and harmful ingredients. It shall also conform to the following standards, namely :-

	Ingredients	Chewing gum	Bubble gum
(i)	Gum	Not less than 12.5 per cent by weight.	Not less than 14.0 percent by weight
(ii)	Moisture	Not more than 3.5% by weight	Not more than 3.5 percent by weight.
(iii)	Sulphated Ash	Not more than 9.5% by weight.	Not more than 11.5 percent by weight.
(iv)	Acid insoluble ash	Not more than 2.0% by weight.	Not more than 3.5 percent by weight.
(v)	Reducing sugars (calculated as dextrose)	Not less than 4.5% by weight.	Not less than 5.5 percent by weight.
(vi)	Sucrose	Not more than 70.0% by weight.]	Not more than 60.0 percent by weight.

[1][* * *]

[2][**A.25.03 Chocolate**—Chocolate means a homogeneous product obtained by an adequate process of manufacture from a mixture of one or more of the ingredients, namely, cocoa(cocoa) beans, cocoa(cocoa) nib, cocoa(cocoa) mass, cocoa press cake and cocoa dust (cocoa fines/powder), including fat reduced cocoa powder with or without addition of sugars, cocoa butter, milk solids including milk fat and non-prohibited flavouring agents. The chocolates shall not contain any vegetable fat other than cocoa butter.

The material shall be free from rancidity or other off edour, insect and fungus infestation, filth, added colouring matter, adulterants and any harmful or injurious matter. Provided that filled chocolates may contain permitted food colours.

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1. Omitted by GSR 437 dated 8-4-1988, effective 8-10-1988.
2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 283(E), dated 29-5-1997 (w.e.f. 29-11-1997)

The chocolates shall be of the following types:—

Milk chocolates is obtained from one or more of cocoa nib, cocoa mass, cocoa press cake, cocoa powder including low-fat cocoa powder/with sugar and milk solids including milk fat and cocoa butter.

Milk Covering Chocolate—as defined above, but suitable for covering purposes.

Plain Chocolate is obtained from one or more of cocoa nib, cocoa mass, cocoa press cake, cocoa powder including low fat cocoa powder with sugar and cocoa butter.

Plain Covering Chocolate—Same as plain chocolate but suitable for covering purposes.

Blended Chocolate means the blend of milk and plain chocolates in varying proportions.

White chocolate is obtained from cocoa butter, milk solids, including milk fat and sugar.

Filled Chocolates means a product having an external coating of chocolate with a centre clearly distinct through its composition from the external coating, but does not include flour confectionery. pastry and biscuit products. The coating shall be of chocolate that meets the requirements of one or more of the chocolate types mentioned above. The amount of chocolate component of the coating shall not be less than 25 per cent of the total mass of the finished product.

Composite Chocolate—means a product containing at least 60 per cent of chocolate by weight and edible whole some substances such as fruits, nuts. It shall contain one or more edible wholesome substances which shall not be less than 10 per cent of the total mass of finished product.

In addition to the ingredients mentioned above, the chocolate may contain one or more of the substances as outlined below under different brands of chocolates:—

1. Milk Chocolates, Plain Chocolates, Blended Chocolates, White Chocolates and Composite Chocolates:—

(a) edible salt,

(b) non-prohibited flavouring agents,

(c) permitted emulsifying agents,

(d) spices and condiments,

2. Filled Chocolates:—

(a) permitted antioxidants,

(b) permitted emulsifying and stabilising agents,

(c) permitted preservations,

(d) permitted food colours and non-prohibited flavouring agents,

(e) permitted sequestoring and buffering agents,

(f) permitted acidulants such as citric acid, tartaric acid, malic acid (food grade).

Chocolates shall also confirm to the following standards namely:-

Sl.No. Characteristics	Requirements for					
	Milk Chocl.	Milk Covering Chocolate	Plain Chocl-late	Plain Covering Chocolate	White Choco-late	Blended Chocolate
1. Total fat (on dry basis) per cent by weight. Not less than	25	25	25	25	25	25
2. Milk fat (on dry basis) percent by weight. Not less than	2	2	-	-	2	-
3. Cocoa solids (on moisture-free and fat free basis) percent by weight. Not less than	2.5	2.5	12	12	-	3.0
4. Milk solids (on moisture-free and fat-free basis) percent by weight. Not less than/Not more than	10.5 -	10.5 -	- -	- -	10.5 -	1 9
5. Acid insoluble ash (on moisture fat and sugar free basis) percent by weight. Not more than	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

]

A. 26—FOOD COLOURS.

[1] [A.26.01 Tartrazine

Common Name	- tartrazine
Synonyms	- FD and C Yellow No.5, E.E.C. Serial No.E 102, L-Gebb 2, C.I. Food Yelow 4.

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1. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 550(E), dt. 17-9-1997 (w.e.f. 17-12-1997) as corrected by GSR 63(E), dated 3-2-1998.

Colour of the 0.1 per cent (M/V) solution in distilled water.	- Yellow
Colour Index Number (1975)	- No. 19140
Class	- Monoazo.
Chemical Name	- Trisodium salt of 5-hydroxy-1-p-sulphopheny 1-4-(p-sulphophenylazo) pyrazol-3-carboxylic acid.
Expirical formula	- $C_{16} H_9 N_4 O_9 S_2 Na_3$
Molecular Weight	- 534.37
Solubility	- Soluble in water. Sparingly soluble in ethanol.

General Requirements

The material shall conform to the requirements prescribed in Table below:-

TABLE

Sl.No.	Characteristic	Requirement
1	2	3
1.	Total dye content, corrected for Sample dried at 105±1° C for 2 hours, per cent by mass, Min.	87
2.	Loss on drying at 135° C and Chlorides and Sulphates expressed as sodium salt, percent by mass, Max.	13
3.	Water insoluble matter, percent by mass, Max.	0.2
4.	Combined ether extracts, percent by max. Max.	0.2
5.	Subsidiary dyes, percent by mass, Mass.	1.0
6.	Dye intermediates, percent by mass, Max.	0.5
7.	Lead, mg/kg, Max.	10
8.	Arsenic, mg/kg, Max.	3
9.	Heavy metals, mg/kg, Max.	40

It shall be free from merecury, copper and chromium in any form; aromatic amines, aromatic nitro compounds, aromatic hydrocarbons, and cyanides.

[1] [A.26.02 Sunset yellow

Common Name	- Sunset Yellow
Synonyms	- FD and C Yellow No.6 Jauns Orange S, C.1. Food Yellow 3,-Orange 2, Janune soil, EEC Serial No. E.10
Colour of 0.1 per cent (M/V) solution in distilled water	- Orange
Colour Index Number (1975)	- No. 15985
Class	- Monoazo.
Chemical Name	-Disodium salt of 1.(4-sulphophenylazo) 2-napthol-6-sulphonic acid.
Empirical Formula	- $C_{10} H_{10} N_2 O_7 S_2 Na_2$
Molecular Weight	- 452.37
Solubility	- Soluble in water. Sparingly soluble in ethanol.

General Requiements

The material shall conform to the requirements prescribed in Table below:-

TABLE

Requirements for Sunset Yellow, FCF

Sl.No.	Characteristic	Requirement
1.	2.	3.
1.	Total dye content, corrected for sample at 105±1°C for 2 hours, per cent by mass, Min.	87
2.	Loss on drying at 135°C, percent by mass and Chlorides and Sulphates expressed as sodium salt, percent by mass, Max.	13
3.	Water-insoluble matter, percent by mass, Max	0.2
4.	Combined ether extracts, per cent by mass, Max.	0.2
5.	Subsidiary dyes (lower sulphonated dyes including traces of orange II) percent by mass, Max.	3.0
6.	Dye intermediates, percent by mass, Max.	0.5

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1. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 550(E), dt. 17-9-1997 (w.e.f. 17-12-1997) as corrected by GSR 63(E), dated 3-2-1998.

7.	Lead, mg/kg, Max.	10
8.	Arsenic, mg/kg, Max.	3
9.	Heavy metals, mg/kg, Max.	40

It shall be free from mercury, copper and chromium in any form; aromatic amines, aromatic nitro compounds, aromatic hydrocarbons, and cyanides.;]

A. 26.03—AMARANTH [2][****]

[1][A.26.04 Erythrosine

Common Name	- Erythrosine
Synonyms	- FD and C Red No.3 C.I Food Red 14, LB-Rot-I.
Colour of the 0.1 per cent (M/V) solution in distilled water.	- Red
Colour Index Number (1975)	- No. 45430
Class	- Xanthene.
Chemical Name	- Disodium or dipotassium salt of 2', 4', 5', 7', tetraiodo-fluerescein,
Empirical Formula	- $C_{20} H_6 O_5 I_4 Na_2$
Molecular Weight	- 879.87 (Disodium Salt)
Solubility	- Soluble in water. Soluble in ethanol.

General Requirements-

The material shall conform to be requirements prescribed in Table below:-

TABLE

Requirements for Erythrosine

Sl.No.	Characteristic	Requirement
1.	2.	3.
1.	Total dye content, corrected for sample dried at 105°±C for 2 hours, percent by mass, Min.	87

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1. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 550(E), dt. 17-9-1997 (w.e.f. 17-12-1997) as corrected by GSR 63(E), dated 3-2-1998.

2. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 550(E), dt. 17-9-1997 (w.e.f. 17-12-1997).

1.	2.	3.
2.	Loss on drying at 135° C, percent by mass and Chlorides and Sulpuates expressed as sodium salt percent by mass, Max.	13
3.	Water-insoluble matter, percent by mass, Max.	0.2
4.	Ether extractable matter, (alkaline), percent by mass, Max.	0.2
5.	Inorganic Iodide, percent by mass as sodium iodide, Max.	0.1
6.	Subsidiary colouring matters except flourescein, percent by mass, Max.	4
7.	Fluorescein, mg/kg, Max.	20
8.	Organic compounds other than colouring matter	0.2
(a)	Tri-iodoresorcinol, percent by mass, Max.	0.2
(b)	2.(2,4-dihydroxy-3,5-di-iodobenzoyl) benzoic acid, percent by mass, Max.	
9.	Lead, mg/kg, Max.	10
10.	Arsenic, mg/kg, Max.	3
11.	Zinc, mg/kg, Max.	50
12.	Heavy metals, mg/kg, Max.	40

It shall be free from mercury, copper and chromium in any from, aromatic amines, aromatic nitro compounds, aromatic hydrocarbons, and cyanides.

[1] [A.26.05 Indigo carmine

Common Name	-Indigo carmine
Synonyms	- Indigotine, FD and C Bule No.2, CI Food Blue 1, EEC Serial No. E 132 L-Blau 2
Colour of the 0.1 percent (m/V) solution in distilled water	- Blue
Colour Index Number (1975)	- No. 73015
Class	- Indigoid
Chemical Name	- Disodium Salt of indigotine-5, 5' -Disulphonic acid.

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1. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 550(E), dt. 17-9-1997 (w.e.f. 17-12-1997).

Empirical Formula	- $C_{16} H_8 N_2 O_8 S_2 Na_2$
Molecular weight	- 466.36
Solubility	- Soluble in water, sparingly soluble in ethanol.

General Requirements

The material shall conform to the requrements prescribed in Table below:-

TABLE

Requirement for Indigo Carmine

Sl.No.	Characteristic	Requirement
1.	2.	3.
1.	Total dye content, corrected for sample dried at 105±1°C for 2 hours, per cent mass Min.	85
2.	Loss on drying at 135°C, per cent by mass and Chlorides sulphates expressed as sodium salt, percent by mass, Max.	15
3.	Water-insoluble matter, per cent by mass, Max.	0.4
4.	Combined ether extracts, percent by mass, Max.	0.4
5.	Subsidiary days, percent by mass, Max.	3.0
6.	Isatin Sulphonic acid, percent by mass, Max.	1
7.	Lead, mg/kg, Max.	10
8.	Arsenic, mg/kg, Max.	3
9.	Heavy metals, mg/kg, Max.	40

It shall be free from mercury, copper and chromium in any form, aromatic amines, aromatic nitro compounds, aromatic hydrocarbons, and cyanides.;]

[1] [A. 26.06—B-CAROTENE.

B-Carotene is obtained as dark violet hexagonal prisms when crystallised from benzene methanol solution; or as red rhombic, almost quardratic plates, from petroleum ether.

Synonyms—C.I. natural yellow 26.

Colour Index (1956) — No.75130.

Class—Carotenoids.

Chemical name—all trans B-Carotene.

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 1417, dt. 20-9-76.

Empirical Formula—$C_{70}H_{56}$

Molecular weight—536.89

Melting point—183°C ± 1°C

Solubility.—Soluble in carbon disulphide, benzene and chloroform, moderately soluble in normal hexane, cyclohexane, ether, petroleum ether and oils; practically insoluble in methanol and ethanol; insoluble in water.

Spectrophotometric Requirement.—The wavelengths of absorption maxima of all trans B-Carotene in cyclohexane (0.2 mg per 100 ml. approximately) and in-1cm cell shall be 456 mu to 484 mu region. There shall be no cis-peak in the 330 mu to 355 mu region.

A solution of B-carotene in chloroform on addition of antimony trichloride solution shall give a dark blue colour having maximum absorption at a wavelength of 590mu.

Colour Reaction--When 2ml. of concentrated sulphuric acid is added to 2 ml. of 0.2 per cent solution of B-carotene in chloroform, the acid layer shall turn blue.

The material shall have a minimum purity of 96.0 per cent.

Maximum limit of metallic impurities shall be :-

Arsenic (as As)	5 p.p.m.
Lead (as Pb)	20 p.p.m.

A. 26.07—CHLOROPHYLL: Chlorophyll, the green pigment of plants, is extracted and widely used as a colouring matter for various food items.

Synonyms—C.I. Natural Green 3; Lebensmittel Green No.1

Colour—Green.

Colour Index Number- (1956) - No.75810.
(1924) - No.12499.

Class—Phorbin (dihydrophorphin).

Chemical name — Chlorophyll a—magnesium complex of 1,3,5,8—tetramethyl 4-ethyl-2-vinyl-9-keto-10-carbo-methoxy phorbinphytyl-7-propionate. Chlorophyll b-magnesium complex 1,5,8 trimethyl-3-formyl-4-ethyl-2-vinyl-9-keto-10-carbomethoxyphorbinphytyl-7-propionate.

Empirical formula— Chlorophyll a - $C_{55}H_{72}O_5N_4Mg$
Chlorophyll b - $C_{55}H_{70}O_6N_4Mg$

Molecular weight —	Chlorophyll a - 893.54
	Chlorophyll b - 907.52

General—The material shall be an intensely dark green, aqueous, ethanolic, or oily solution of chlorophyll degradation products. It shall be soluble in ethanol, ether, chloroform and benzene. It shall be insoluble in water.

Identification test —A solution of chlorophyll in ethanol shall be blue with deep red flourescence.

Brown-phase Reaction—When green ether or petroleum ether solution of chlorophyll is treated with a small quantity of a 10 per cent solution of potassium hydroxide in methanol, the colour shall become brown quickly returning to green.

Note.—This test is applicable only when chlorophyll has not been treated with alkalies.

Maximum limits for metallic impurities shall be :-

Arsenic (as As)	5 ppm
Lead (as Pb)	20 ppm
Copper (as Cu)	30 ppm
Zinc (as Zn)	50 ppm

[1] [A.26.08, Caramel-Caramel shall be prepared from the food grade carbodydrates or their combinations in the presence of food grade acids, alkalis or salts. It shall be of four types, namely:-

Type—I—Plan Caramel —It shall be prepared by heating carbohydrates with or without acids or alkalis, or their salts. No. ammonium or sulphite compounds are used.

Type —II—Caustic sulphite caramel—It shall be prepared by heating carbohydrates with or without acids or alkalis or their salts in the presence of sulphite compounds; no ammonium compounds are used.

Type —III—Ammonia Process Caramel—It shall be prepared by heating carbohydrates with or without acids or alkalis or their salts in the presence of ammonium compound; no sulphites are used.

Type —IV —Ammonia Sulphite Caramel — It shall be prepared by heating carbohydrates with or without acids or alkalis or their salts in the presence of both sulphite and ammonium compounds.

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1. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 550(E), dt. 17-9-1997 (w.e.f. 17-12-1997).

RAW MATERIALS

1. Carbohydrates — Caramel shall be prepared from the following carbohydrates or their mixtures:—

Sucrose, glucose, fructose, invert sugar, lactose, malt syrup, molasses, starch hydrolysates and fractions there of and/or polymer thereof.

2. Acids and alkalis — The acids used are sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, acetic acid, or citric acid and the alkalis used are sodium, potassium or calcium hydroxide or mixture thereof.

Where the ammonium compounds are used, they are one or more of the following:—

Ammonium hydroxide

Ammonium Carbonate and Bicarbonate

Ammonium phosphate

Ammonium sulphate

Ammonium sulphite, Bisulphite, Metasulphite.

Where the sulphite compounds are used, they are one or more of the following:-

[1] [Sulphurous acid, Potassium, Sodium or ammonium Sulphite or Bisulphite.]

It shall be a dark brown to black liquid or solid materials having the characteristic odour of burnt sugar and a pleasant, bitter taste. Its solution, when spread in a thin layer on a glass plate should appear homogeneous, transparent and have reddish-brown colour. It shall be miscible with water. It shall be free from any other extraneous colouring matter. It may contain permitted emulsifying and stabilising agents.

It shall conform to the requirements prescribed in Table 1 below. All requirements shall be on solids basis, except metallic impurities.

TABLE 1—ROUTINE TEST REQUIREMENTS FOR CARAMEL

Sl.No.	Characteristics	Type I Plain	Type II Caustic Sulphite	Type III Ammonia process	Type IV Sulphite ammonia
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Solid content, per cent by mass	62-77	65-72	53-83	40-75
2.	Colour intensity, per cent [1][by mass]	0.01-0.12	0.06-0.10	0.08-0.36	0.10-0.60
3.	Ammoniacal nitrogen per cent by mass, max.	0.01	0.01	0.4	0.5

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1. Corrected by Notification No. GSR 63(E), dt. 3-2-1998.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
4.	4—Methylimidazole	—	—	Max.300 mg/kg & Max.200 mg/kg on equivalent colour basis	Max.1000 mg/kg & Max.250 mg/kg on equivalent colour basis
5.	Lead (as Pb), mg/kg, Max.	5	5	5	5
6.	Arsenic (as AS)mg/kg.	3	3	3	3

Note: Requirement of ammoniacal nitrogen is based on a product colour having a minimum colour intensity prescribed at Sl.No.(2) proportionately higher values of ammoniacal nitrogen apply for products of higher colour intensity.

Type Test

The material shall also conform to the requirements prescribed in Table 2 below.

All requirement shall be on solid basis except metallic impurities.

TABLE 2—TYPE TEST REQUIREMENTS FOR CARAMEL

Sl.No.	Characteristics	Type I Plain	Type II Caustic Sulphite	Type III Ammonia process	Type IV Sulphite ammonia
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Total sulphur per cent by mass.	Max.03	1.3-2.5	Max.0.3	1.4-10.0
2.	Sulphur dioxide (as SO2)	—	Max.0.2%	—	Max.0.5%
3.	Total nitrogen, per cent by mass	Max.0.1	Max.0.2	1.3-6.8	0.5-7.5
4.	Heavy metals, mg/kg (Max.)	25	25	25	25
5.	2, Acety 1-4-tetraphydroxy butylimidazole (THI)	—	—	Max.40 mg/kg & Max.25 mg/kg on an equivalent colour basis	—
6.	Mercury (as Hg) mg/kg, Max.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
7.	Copper (as Cu) mg/kg, Max.	20	20	20	20

The material shall be filled in amber coloured glass or high density polythylene containers or any other well closed suitable containers with as little air space as possible. The containers shall be such as to preclude contamination of the contents with metals or other impurities.

[1] [A.26.09 Annatto

Class	- Carotenoids
Code Number	- C1 (1975) No. 75120' C1 (1975) Natural Orange 4 EEC No.E-160 b
Chemical Name	- Annatto extract in oil contains several coloured components, the major single one being bixin which may be present in both Cis and Transforms. Thermal degradation products of bixin may also be present.
Solubility	- Water soluble annatto contains norbixin, the hydrolysis product of bixin, in the form of sodium or potassium salt, as the major colouring principle. Both cis and trans forms may be present.
Chemical Formula	- Bixin $C_{25}H_{30}O_4$ Norbixin $C_{24}H_{28}O_4$
Molecular Weight	- Bixin 394.50 Norbixin 380.48

The material shall be of the following two types:

(a) Solution in oil for use in butter and other food products, and

(b) Solution in water for use in cheese and other food products.

General

The material shall be derived only from the plant Bixa orellana L. and shall not contain any extraneous colouring matter. It shall be processed, packed, stored and distributed under hygienic conditions in licensed premises.

(1) Solution of Annatto Colour in Oil for Use in Butter and Other Food Products:-

Annatto extract in oil, as solution or suspension, is prepared by extraction of the outer coating of seeds with vegetable oils. In the preparation of the

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1. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 550(E), dt. 17-9-1997 (w.e.f. 17-12-1997).

solution of annatto colour in oil, only the edible vegetable oils shall be used, either singly or in a mixture.

The solution of annatto colour in oils shall be clear and shall remain so on storage in suitable containers at 15° C except for a slight deposit of stearine or shall be in the form of a suspension. The suspension on dilution with hot oil to bring the bixin content to 0.24 per cent shall be a clear solution.

Colour

The colour of solution in amyl acetate at a dilution of 1:1000 [1][(m/v)], when measured in a Lovibond Tintomater with a 1 cm Cell Spectrophotometrically/Calorimeterically shall be not less than the following:

Yellow units	5.0
Red units	0.4

or be not less than the colour of the following inorganic solution at a liquid depth of one centimetre which may be employed for matching the stated dilution in a plunger type colorimeter using incident light closely approximating the normal day light:

Potassium Bichromate	0.320 g
Cobalt ammonium sulphate ($CoSO_4\ (NH_4)_2\ SO_4\ 6H_2O$)	2.02 g
Sulphuric acid, Sp-gr 1.84	2 ml
Distilled water	To make solution to one litre

These reagents shall be of the analytical reagent grade. Although the solution retains its tinctorial value for a considerable time, after prolonged storage, its optical clarity shall be examined before use, to ensure that no alteration has taken place.

Note 1 — Diluted solution of annatto colour in amyl acetate is not stable in colour quality, particularly if exposed to light, and measurement shall be carried out on the diluted solution without undue delay.

(ii) Solution of Annatto Colour in Water for use in Cheese and Other Food Products:

Water soluble annatto colour is prepared by extraction of the outer coating of the seeds with aqueous alkali (sodium or potassium hydroxide). In the preparation of the solution, potable water shall be used. A little quantity (0.5 to 3 per cent) of alkali may be added.

The solution shall be clear and shall remain so on storage in suitable containers at a temperature of 15° C.

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1. Corrected by GSR 63(E), dated 3-2-1998.

Colour

The colour of the solution in 0.1 N sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide at a dulution of 1:1000 (m/v) measured in a 1-cm shall be the same as that specified in (i) above.

The material shall conform to the requirements prescribed in Table below:

TABLE

Requirement for Annatto

Sl.No.	Characteristic	Requirement
1.	2.	3.
1.	Carotenoid	
	(a) Annatto extract in oil, expressed as bixin, per cent by mass, Min.	0.24
	(b) Water-soluble annatto, expressed as norbixin, per cent by mass, Min.	0.24
2.	Arsenic, mg/kg, Max.	3
3.	Lead, mg/kg, Max.	10
4.	Copper, mg/kg, Max.	30
5.	Heavy metals, mg/kg, Max.	40:]

A. 26.10—**RIBOFLAVIN** is a yellow to orange-yellow crystalline powder. Melting point about 280°C with decomposition.

Solubility—slightly soluble in water, more soluble in saline solution and in a 10 per cent (w/v) solution of urea, sparingly soluble in alcohol, practically insoluble in chloroform and in solvent ether and soluble in dilute solution of alkali hydroxides.

Synonyms—	Vitamin B_2, Lactoflavin and Lactoflavine.
Colour—	Yellow to orange-yellow.
Class—	isoalloxazine.
Chemical name—	6 : 7—dimethyl-9-(d-1-ribityl)—isoalloxazine
Empirical Formula—	$C_{17}H_{20}N_4O_6$
Molecular weight—	376.38

Identification.—A solution of 1 mg of Riboflavin in 100 ml water is pale greenish yellow in transmitted light, and has an intense yellowish green flourescence which disappears on the addition of sodium dithionite and mineral acids or alkalies.

Spectrophotometry—Absorption maxima of aqueous solution shall be at 220 to 225, 266, 371 and 444mu.

Specific Rotation—It shall be determined in a 0.5 per cent w/v solution in a mixture of 1.5 ml of 0.1 N alcoholic solution of potassium hydroxide (free from carbonate) and sufficient freshly boiled and cooled water to produce 10 ml. The specific rotation, when calculated with reference to the substance dried to constant weight in the dark at 105°C, shall be, — 122°.

The material shall have minimum purity of 97.0 per cent.

Maximum limit of metallic impurities shall be :-

Arsenic (as As)	-	5 p.p.m.
Lead (as Pb)	-	20 p.p.m.]

[1] [A.26.11 Ponceau 4R

Common Name	- Ponceau 4R
Synonyms	- C1 Food Red 7, L-Rot No.4, Coccine Nouvelle, Cochineal Red A; EEC Serial No. E 124.
Colour of 0.1 percent (m/v) solution Distilled water.	- Red
Colour Index Number (1975)	- No. 16255
Class	- Monoazo
Chemical Name	- Trisodium salt of 1-(4-sulpho-1-naphtylazo)-naphthol-6, 8-disulphonic acid.
Empirical Formula	- C20 H11 N2 O10 S3 Na.
Molecular Weight	- 604.5
Solubility	- Soluble in water. Sparingly soluble in ethanol.

The material shall conform to the requirements prescribed in Table below:-

---

1. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 550(E), dt. 17-9-1997 (w.e.f. 17-12-1997).

TABLE

Requirements for Ponceau 4R

Sl.No.	Characteristic	Requirement
1.	2.	3.
1.	Total dye content, corrected for Sample dried at 105±1°C for 2 hours, per cent by mass, Min.	82
2.	Loss on drying at 135°C, per cent by mass, Max. and Chlorides and Sulphates expressed as sodium salt, per cent by mass, Max.	18
3.	Water insoluble matter, per cent by mass, Max.	0.4
4.	Combined [1][ether] extracts, per cent by mass, Max.	0.4
5.	Subsidiary dyes, per cent by mass, Mass.	1.0
6.	Dye intermediates, per cent by mass, Max.	0.5
7.	Lead, mg/kg, Max.	10
8.	Arsenic, mg/kg, Max.	3
9.	Heavy metals, mg/kg, Max.	40

It shall be free from mercury, selenium and chromium in any form; aromatic amines, aromatic nitro compounds, aromatic hydrocarbons, and cyanides.;]

A. 26.12—CARMOISINE :

Common name : Carmoisine.

Synonyms: Azorubine, C.I. Food Red 3, E.E.C. Serial No. E.122.

Colour of the 0.1 per cent (w/v) solution in Distilled Water—Red.

Colour—Index Number—(1956) No.14720.

Class—Monoazo

Chemical Name : Disodium salt of 2-(4-sulpho-1-naphthylazo)-1-hydroxy-naphthalene-4-sulphonic acid.

Empirical Formula : $C_{20}H_{12}N_2O_7S_2Na_2$

Molecular weight 502.44

General Requirements : The material shall be free from mercury, selenium and chromium in any form, aromatic amines, aromatic nitro compounds, aromatic hydrocarbons and cyanides.

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[1] Corrected by GSR 63(E), dated 3-2-1998.

[1] [Carmoisine shall also comply with requirements prescribed in Table below:-

TABLE

Sl.No.	Characteristic	Requirement
1.	2.	3.
1.	Total dye content, corrected for Sample dried at 105±1°C for 2 hours, per cent by mass, Min.	87
2.	Loss on drying at 135°C per cent by mass, Max. and Chlorides and sulphates expressed as sodium salt, per cent by mass, Max.	13
3.	Water insoluble matter, per cent by mass, Max.	0.2
4.	Combined ether extracts, per cent by mass, Max.	0.2
5.	Subsidiary dyes, per cent by mass, Max.	1.0
6.	Dye intermediates, per cent by mass, Max.	0.5
7.	Lead, mg/kg, Max.	10
8.	Arsenic, mg/kg, Max.	3
9.	Heavy metals, mg/kg, Max.	40;]

A. 26.13—Fast Red E [2] [***]

[1] [A.26.14 —Synthetic Food Colour — Preparation and Mixtures.

Colour Preparation

A Preparation containing one or more of the permitted synthetic food colours conforming to the prescribed standard alongwith diluents and/or filler materials and meant to be used for imparting colour to food. It may contain permitted preservatives and stabilizers.

The colour preparation would be either in the form of a liquid or powder. Powder preparations shall be reasonably free from lumps and any visible extraneous/foreign matter. Liquid preparations shall be free from sediments.

Only the following diluents or filler materials shall be permitted to be used in colour preparations conforming to the prescribed standards:—

1. Potable water
2. Edible common salt

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[1] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 550(E), dt. 17-9-1997 (w.e.f. 17-12-1997).

[2] Omitted by Notification No. GSR 550(E), dt. 17-9-1997 (w.e.f. 17-12-1997).

3. Sugar
4. Dextrose Monohydrate
5. Liquid glucose
6. Sodium sulphate
7. Tartaric acid
8. Glycerine
9. Propylene glycol
10. Acetic acid, dilute
11. Sorbitol
12. Citric acid
13. Sodium carbonate and sodium hydrogen carbonate
14. Lactose
15. Ammonium, sodium and potassium alginates
16. Dextrins
17. Ethyl acetate
18. Starches
19. Diethyl ether
20. Ethanol
21. Glycerol mono, di and tri acetate
22. Edible oils and fats
23. Isopropyl alcohol
24. [1][Bees wax]
25. Sodium and ammonium hydroxide
26. Lactic acid
27. Carragenan and gum arabic
28. Gelatin
29. Pectin

Colour Mixtures

A mixture of two or more permitted synthetic food colour conforming to prescribed standards without diluents and filler material and meant to be used for imparting Colour to food.

It may contain permitted preservatives and stabilizers.

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1. Corrected by GSR 63(E), dated 3-2-1998.

General Requirements—For Colour Preparation & Colour Mixture. The total Synthetic dye content, per cent by mass (m/v) in the colour preparation or in the mixture shall be declared on the label of the container. In powder preparations the declared value shall be on moisture free basis and in case of liquid preparations on as in basis. The total dye content shall be within the tolerance limits given below on the declared value:

(a)	Liquid preparations	+ 15 per cent - 5 per cent
(b)	Solid preparations	± 7.5 per cent

The limits of impurities shall be as prescribed in Table below:-

TABLE

Limits for Impurities

1.	Water insoluble matter, per cent by mass, Max. (on dry basis), Max.	1.0
2.	Lead, (as Pb), mg/kg, Max.	10
3.	Arsenic, (as As) mg/kg, Max.	3.0
4.	Heavy metals, mg/kg, Max.	40

It shall be free from mercury, copper and chromium in any form; aromatic amines, aromatic nitro compounds, aromatic hydrocarbons, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon, 2-naphthyl aminobenzidine, amino-4-diphenyl (xenylamine) or their derivatives and cyanides.]

[1][A.26.15 Brilliant Blue FCF

Brilliant Blue FCF is hygroscopic in nature and its shade changes with different pH. Suitable precautions should, therefore, be taken in packing the colour.

Colour Brilliant Blue FCF is described below, namely:—

Common name	—	Brilliant Blue FCF
Synonyms	—	C.I. Food Blue, FD and C Blue No.1 Blue brilliant FCF
Class	—	Triarymethane
Colour	—	Blue
Colour Index	—	(1975) No. 42900
Chemical Name	—	Disodium salt of alpha [4-(N-ethyl-beta-sulfobenzylamino)-phenyl] alpha [4-(N-ethyl-3-sulfonatobenzylimino] cyclohexa-2, 5-dienylidene] toluene-2-sulfonate.
Empirical Formula	—	$C_{37} H_{34} N_2 Na_2 O_9 S_3$.
Molecular Weight	—	792.86
General Requirements	—	The material shall conform to the requirement prescribed in Table below, namely:-

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 171(E), dated 6-4-1998 (w.e.f. 6-4-1998) as corrected by GSR 477(E), dated 7-8-1998.

TABLE FOR BRILLIANT BLUE FCF

Sl.No.	Characteristic	Requirement
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	Total dye content, corrected for sample dried at 105±1°c for 2 hours percent by Mass, Minimum	85
(ii)	Loss on drying at 135°C, and chlorides and sulphates expressed as sodium salt, percent by Mass, Maximum	15
(iii)	Water-insoluble matter, percent by Mass, Maximum	0.2
(iv)	Combined ether extracts percent by Mass, Maximum	0.2
(v)	Subsidiary dyes, percent by Mass, Maximum	3
(vi)	Dye intermediates, percent by Mass, Maximum:	
(a)	O, sulpho-benzaldehyde, Maximum	1.5
(b)	N-N' ethyl-benzyl-aniline-3-sulphonic acid, Maximum	0.3
(c)	Leuco base, percent by Mass, Maximum	5
(vii)	Heavy metals, (as Pb), mg/kg, Maximum	40
	— Lead, mg/kg, Maximum	10
	— Arsenic, mg/kg, Maximum	3
	— Chromium, mg/kg, Maximum	50

Note:- The material shall be free from aromatic amines, aromatic nitro compounds, aromatic hydrocarbons, and cyanides,

A.26.16 Fast Green FCF :

Fast Green FCF is hygroscopic in nature and its shade changes with different pH. Suitable precautions should, therefore, be taken in packing the colour.

Fast Green FCF is described below, namely:—

Common Name	—	Fast Green FCF
Synonyms	—	C.I. Food Green 3, FD and C Green No.3, Vert Solide FCF
Class	—	Triarylmethane
Colour	—	Green
Colour Index	—	(1975) No. 42053
Chemical Name	—	Disodium salt of 4-[4-(N-ethyl-p-sulfobenzylamino)-phenyl-(4-hydroxy-2-sulphonumphenyl)-methylene]-(N-ethyl-N-p-sulphobenzyl 2, 5-cyclohexadienimine).
Empirical Formula	—	$C_{37} H_{34} O_{10} N_2 S_2 Na_2$.
Molecular Weight	—	808.86
Requirements	—	The material shall conform to the following requirement prescribed in the Table below, namely:—

TABLE FOR FAST GREEN FCF

Sl.No.	Requirement	Characteristic
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	Total dye content, corrected for sample dried at 105 ±1°C for 2 hours, percent by Mass, Minimum	85
(ii)	Loss on drying at 135°c, and, percent by Mass, Maximum and chlorides and sulphates expressed as sodium salt, percent by Mass, Maximum	13
(iii)	Water-insoluble matter, percent by Mass, Maximum	0.2
(iv)	Combined ether extracts, percent by Mass, Maximum	0.2
(v)	Subsidiary dyes, percent by Mass, Maximum	1.0
(vi)	Organic compound other than colouring matter uncombined intermediates and products of side reactions	
(a)	Sum of 2-, 3-, 4-formyl benzene sulphonic acid, sodium salts, percent by Mass, Maximum	0.5
(b)	Sum of 3-and 4-[ethyl (4-sulfophenyl) amino] methyl benzene sulphonic acid, disodium salts, percent by Mass, Maximum	0.3
(c)	2-formyl-5-hydroxybenzene sulphonic acid sodium salt, percent by Mass, Maximum	0.5
(d)	Leuco base, percent by Mass, Maximum	5.0
(e)	Unsulphonated primary aromatic amines (calculated as aniline), percent by Mass, Maximum	0.01
(vii)	Lead, mg/kg, Maximum	10
(viii)	Arsenic, mg/kg, Maximum	3
(ix)	Chromium, mg/kg, Maximum	50
(ix)	Mercury, mg/kg, Maximum	absent
(xi)	Heavy metals, mg/kg, Maximum	40

Note:- The material shall be free from aromatic nitro compounds, aromatic hydrocarbons, and cyanides.

[1] [A. 27.01—SILVER LEAF (Chandi-ka-warq)-food grade-shall be in the form of sheets, free from creases and folds and shall contain not less than 99.9 per cent of silver.]

[2] [A. 28—GROUNDNUT KERNEL (deshelled) for direct human consumption commonly known as Moongphali are obtained from the plant Arachis hypogols. The kernels shall be free from non-edible seeds such as mahua, caster, neem or argemone etc.

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 992, dated 4-6-1971.
2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 18(E), dated 15-1-1977 (w.e.f. 15-4-1977).

It shall be free from colouring matter and preservatives. It shall be practically free from extraneous matter, such as stones, dirt clay etc. The kernels shall conform to the following standards, namely :—

Moisture	Not more than 7.0 per cent
Damaged kernel including slightly damaged kernel	Not more than 5.0 per cent by weight.
Aflatoxin content	Not more than 30 parts per billion.]

[3] **[A.29 - Beverages - ALCOHOLIC:**

[A. 29.01—TODDY : Toddy means the sap from coconut, date, toddy palm tree or any other kind of palm tree which has undergone alcoholic fermentation. It shall be white cloudy in appearance which sediments on storage and shall possess characteristic flavour derived from the sap and fermentation without addition of extraneous alcohol. It shall be free from added colouring matter, dirt, other foreign matter or any other ingredient injurious to health. [4] [It shall also be free from chloral hydrate, paraldehyde, sedative, tranquilizer and artificial sweetener].

It shall also conform to the following standards, namely :-

Alcoholic content-	Not less than 5 per cent (v/v.).
Total acid as tartaric acid (expressed in terms of 100 litres of absolute alcohol,	Not more than 400 grams.
Volatile acid as acetic acid (expressed in terms of 100 litres of absolute alcohol)	Not more than 100 grams.]

[1] [Note—Without prejudice to the standards laid down in this Appendix, whenever water is used in the manufacture or preparation of any article of food, such water shall be free from micro-organism likely to cause disease and also free from chemical constituents which may impair health.]

[2] [**A.30 Pan Masala** means the food generally taken as such or in conjunction with Pan, it may contain;-

Betelnut, lime, coconut, catechu, saffron, cardamom, dry fruits, mulethi, sabnermusa, other aromatic herbs and spices, sugar, glycerine, glucose, permitted natural colours, menthol and non prohibited flavours.

It shall be free from added coaltar colouring matter [5] [***] and any other ingredient injurious to health.

It shall also conform to the following standards namely :-

Total ash :- Not more than 8.0 per cent by weight (on dry basis)

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1. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968.
2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 128(E), dated 8-3-1990 (w.e.f. 8-9-1990).
3. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 243, effective 1-9-1980.
5. Omitted by Notification No. GSR 695(E), dated 9-11-1993.
4. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 380(E), dated 25-6-1998 (w.e.f. 25-6-1998).

Ash insoluble in dilute hydrochloric acid :- Not more than 0.5 per cent by weight (on dry basis)]

[4][A. 31. **Fat spread** means a product in the form of water in oil emulsion, of an aquous phase and a fat phase of edible oils and fats excluding animal body fats. The individual oil and fat used in the spread shall conform to the respective standards prescribed by these rules.

Fat spread shall be classified into the following three groups:–

(a)	Milk fat spread	Fat content will be exclusively milk fat.
(b)	Mixed fat spread	Fat content will be a mixture of milk fat with any one or more of hydrogented, unhydrogenated refined edible vegetable oils or interesterified fat.
(c)	Vegetable fat spread	Fat content will be a mixture of any two or more of hydrogenated, unhydrogenated refined vegetable oils or interterfied fat.

The fat content shall be declared on the label. In mixed fat spread, the milk fat content shall also be declared on the label alongwith the total fat content.

The word 'butter' will not be associated while labelling the product.

It may 'contain' edible common salt not exceeding 2 per cent by weight in aquous phase; milk sold not fat: [5][Lactic acid, butyric acid, valeric acid, cinnamon oil and Ethyl butyrate may also be added as flavouring agent upto 0.08 per cent m/m]; Diacetyl may be added as flavouring agents not exceeding 4.0 ppm, permitted emulsifiers and stablisers; permitted antioxidants (BHA or TBHQ) not exceeding 0.02 per cent of the fat content of the spread; permitted class II preservatives namely sorbic acid including its sodium, potassium and calcium salts (calculated as sorbic acid) or benzoic acid and its sodium and potasium salts (calculated as benzoic acid) singly or in combination not exceeding 1000 parts per million by weight; and sequestering agents. It may contain annatto and/or carotene as colouring agents. It shall be free from animal body fat, mineral oil and wax. Vegetable fat spread shall contain raw or refined Sesame oil (Til oil) in sufficient quantity so that when separated fat is mixed with refined groundnut oil in the proportion of 20.08 the red colour produced by Baudouin test shall not be lighter than 2.5 red units in 1 cm cell on a Lovibond scale.

It shall also conform to the following standards, namely :–

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[4] Inserted by Notification No. GSR 481(E), dated 16-9-1993 (w.e.f. 16-9-1993).

[5] Substituted by Notification No. GSR 284(E), dated 29-5-1997 (w.e.f. 29-5-1997).

(i) Fat	Not more than 80 per cent and not less than 40 per cent by weight.
(ii) Moisture	Not more than 56 per cent and not less than 16 per cent by weight.
(iii) Melting point of Extracted fat (capilary slip method) in case of vegetable fat spread	Not more than 7°C
(iv) Unsaponifiable matter of extracted fat	
(v) (a) In case of milk fat and mixed fat spread	Not more than 1 per cent by weight
(b) In case of vegetable fat spread	Not more than 1.5 per cent
(c) Acid value of extracted fat	Not more than 0.5

It shall be compulsorily sold in sealed packages weighing not more than 500 g. under Agmark certificate mark.

(vi) The vegetable fat spread shall contain not less than 25 IU synthetic vitamin 'A' per gram at the time of packing and shall show a positive test for vitamin 'A' when tested by Antimony Trichloride (Carr-Price) reagents (as per I.S. 5886--- 1970)".

[1] [(vii) It shall contain starch not less than 100 ppm and not more than 150 ppm.]

[2] [A-32—Mineral Water :

1. Natural Mineral water means the mineral water obtained directly from potable natural or drilled sources like spring, artesian well, drilled well or from an underground formation and not from public water supply. It shall be free from dirt, foreign matter or any other ingredients injurious to health. It shall not be transported in bulk container for packaging or any other processing before packing.

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1. Substituted by Notification No. GSR 284(E), dated 29-5-1997 (w.e.f. 29-5-1997).

2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 807 (E), dated 14-11-1994 (w.e.f. 14-11-1994) as corrected by Notification No. GSR 518 (E), dated 26-6-1995.

2. Fortified mineral water means the water derived from any source of potable water which may be blended, treated/fortified with mineral salts.

Mineral water shall be packed in clean and sterile containers.

Mineral water shall also conform to the following standards, namely :---

Turbidity (not more than (NTU)	---5
Total dissolved solids (not more than) mg/1	--- 1500
pH Value	---6.5---8.5
Copper (Cu)mg/1 (not more than)	---1.0
Iron (as Fe)mg/1 (not more than)	---0.3
Nitrate (as NO_3) mg/1 (not more than)	---45
Residual Free Chlorine mg/1 (not more than)	---0.2
Fluoride (as F) mg/1 (not more than)	---1.5
Mercury (as Hg) mg/1 (not more than)	---0.001
Cadmium (as Cd) mg/1 (not more than)	---0.01
Arsenic (as As) mg/1 (not more than)	---0.05
Cyanide	---absent
Lead (as Pb) mg/1 (not more than)	---0.05
Mineral Oil	---absent
Chromium (as Cr) mg/1 (not more than)	---0.05
Chlorides (as Cl) mg/1 (not more than)	---200
Sulphates (SO4)mg/1 (not more than)	---250
Alkalinity (as HCO_3) mg/1 (not more than)	---600
Yeast & mould count	---absent
E.Coli	---absent
Salmonella and Shigella	---absent
Clostridium Welchii, C. Botulinum and Bacillus Cereus	---absent
Vibro cholerae and V. Parahaemolyticus	---absent

[2] [Note:- Without prejudice to the standards laid down in this Appendix, whenever water is used in the manufacture or preparation of any article of food, such water shall be free from micro-organisms likely to cause disease and also free from chemical constituents which may impair health.]

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2. Inserted by Notification No. GSR 1533, dated 8-7-1968.

COMMODITY INDEX

Acelylene gas Rule 44-AA
Acetic acid, Rule 53
Acid Calcium Phosphate Rule 53-ii (d)
Adrak (Sonth-ginger) powder, A. 05.13.01
Adrak (ginger-sonth) whole, A.05.13
Aerated water, Rule 43
Aflatoxin, Rule 57-A
Agar agar (food grade), Rule 48-C
Agaric acid Rule 57-B
Ajowan (Bishop's weed), A.05.23
Alcoholic beverages, Rule 29, A.29
Alcoholic wines, Rule 55
Alginic acid (food grade) Rule 48-C
Almond, Rule 48-B
Almond oil, A.17.16
Amaranth, A.26.03
Aniseed (Saunf imported), A.05.22
Annatto, Rule 26, A.26.09
Annatto colour, Rule 42, A.12
Annatto colour (food grade), Rule 48-C
Anticaking agents, Rule 32 and 62
Antifoaming agents, Rule 62-A
Antioxidants, Rule 32 and 58
Apartyl phenyl alkaline
methyl ester A.07.12
Apples, Rule 55
Apricots, Rule 48-B,55
Arhar split pulse, A.18.06.09
Arrowroot, A.03.01
Artificial sweetner, Rule 42(zzz)(1), 47
Asafoetida (Hing or Hingra), Rule 22, A.04
Ascorbic acid (food grade) Rule 48-C
Ascrobyl palmitate, Rule 59
Aspartame (Methyl Ester), Rule 42 (zzz)(2)
Atta or resultant atta, Rule 22, A.18.01
Atta, fortified, A.18.01.01
Atta, (protein rich) paushtik, A.18.01.02
Baby foods, Rule 22.29
B-Carotene A.26.06
Badi elachi powder, A.05.04.02
Badi elachi seeds, A.05,04,01
Badi elachi whole, A.05,04
Bajra, A.18.06.03
Bakery shortening, A.19.01
Baking powder, Rule 57, A.02
Bandhani hing, A.04
Barley, A.18.05
Barley sugar, Rule 37
Barley water, Rule 55
Barrey Ka Tel, A.17.09
Batroli ki dal, Rule 44-A

Bean, A.06
Beef fat (or suet), A.10.01
Beer, Rule 55
Bengal-gram, Rule 44-A
Benzoic acid, Rule 53
Benzoic acid (food grade), Rule 48-C
Besan Rule 22-A, A.18.04
Beta-carotene, Rule 26
Beverages- alcoholic, A.29
Beverages -non-alcoholic, A.01
Bhatti Katha, Rule 49
Binole ka tel, A.17.02
Biscuits, Rule 22, 29, A. 18.07
Bishop's weed (Ajowan) A.05.23
Black pepper, light, A.05.17.02
Blended edible oil, Rule 42(zz), 49, A.17.24
Boiled milk, A.11.01.04
Bread, Rule 22, A.18.14
Bread improver, Rule 72
Brewed ginger beer, Rule 55
Bubble gum, A.25.02.01
Buffalo milk, Rule 42, A.11.01.11
Bura, Rule 55
Bura sugar, A.07.02.01
Burfi, Rule 20
Butter, Rule 22,29,32,46,50
Butter cheese, Rule 32
Butter oil or butter A.11.02.21.01
Buttermilk, Rule 29
Butter toffee, Rule 25.02
Butylated hydroxy anisole (food grade), Rule 48-C, Rule 59
Butylated hydroxy toluene (food grade), Rule 48-C
Cake, Rule 22
Cake mixes. Rule 72
Calcium alginate (food grade) Rule 48C
Calcium propionate (food grade)Rule 48C
Calcium salt, Rule 53
Candied peel, Rule 55
Cane sugar, Rule 22
Canned cherry, Rule 55
Canned rossogolla, Rule 55
Canthaxanthin, Rule 26
Caramel, Rule 25,26,57, A.26.08
Caramel (food grade), Rule 48-C
Caraway (siah jira) whole, A.05.01
Caraway (siah jira) powder, A.05.01.01
Caraway black (siah jira), A.05.02
Carbia Caffosa, Rule 44-D
Carbide gas, Rule 44-AA
Carbonated water, Rule 22,47,57, A.01.01
Cardamom amomum (badi elachi) whole, A.05.04
Cardamon amomum (badi elachi) seeds, A.05.04.01
Cardamom amomum (badi elachi) powder, A.05,04,02
Cardamom (choti elachi) whole, A.05.03
Cardamom (choti elachi) seeds, A.05.03.01

Cardamom (choti elachi) powder A.05.03.02

Carmoisine, Rule 28, A.26.12

Carob powder, A.10.08

Carotene, A.12, A.26.06

Carum bulbocastanum, A.05.02

Cashewnuts, Rule 48-B

Cassia bark, Rule 42

Cassia taj whole, A.05.06.02

Catechu (edible), A.21

Cereals, Rule 22, 55, A.18

Chakka, A.11.02.22

Chana dal, A.18.06.12

Chana whole A.18.06.08

Chandi ka warq, A.27.01

Chapa, Rule 44-A

Chapri, Rule 44-A

Cheese, Rule 22, 29, 32, 55

Cheese (hard), A.11.02.07

Cheese (processed), A.11.02.07.01

Cherries, Rule 29,55

Chewing gum, Rule 27, A.25.02.01

Chewing tobacco, Rule 42

Chhana or paneer, Rule 29, 55, A.11.02.05

Chhoti elachi whole, A.05.03

Chhoti elachi seeds, A.05.03.01

Chhoti elachi powder, A.05.03.02

Chicory, Rule 57, A.08.02

Chicory-coffee mixture, A.08.03

Chillies, Rule 42

Chillies (lal mirchi) whole, A.05.05

Chillies (lal mirchi) powder, A.05.05.01

Chocolate, Rule 22, 61

Chocolate ice-cream, Rule 42, A.11.02.08

Chutney, Rule 20, 55

Cinnamon, Rule 24

Cinnamon powder, A.05.06.01

Cinnamon whole, A.05.06

Cloves (laung) A.05.07

Cloves (laung) powder, A.05.07.01

Coaltar food colour, Rule 28, 29, 48-A, A.26.14

Coaltar food colour preparations and mixtures, A.26.14, Rule 42

Cocoa, Rule 29

Cocoa butter, A.10.05

Cocoa powder, Rule 57

Coffee powder, soluble, A.08.04

Coconut oil, Rules 44, 49, A.17.01

Coffee, A.08

Coffee chicory mixture, Rule 42, A.08.03

Coffee extract, Rule 55

Coffee green raw or unroasted, A.08.01

Coffee mixture, Rule 44

Common salt, Rule 53, Rule 62

Condensed milk, Rule 22, 29, 42, 29

Condensed milk sweetened, Rule 42, A.11.02.11

Condensed milk sweetened and flavoured, Rule 42

Condensed milk unsweetened, Rule 42, A.11.02.10

Condensed skimmed milk sweetened, Rule 42, A.11.02.13

Condensed skimmed milk unsweetened, A.11.02.12

Condiments, Rule 32, 55, A.05

Confectionery, Rule 22, 29, 49, A.25

Coriander powder (dhania), A.05.08.01

Coriander whole (dhania), A.05.08

Cordial, Rule 55

Corn oil, A.17.14

Cornflakes, Rule 22, A.18.09

Corn flour, Rule 55, A.18.08

Corn syrup, Rule 55

Cotton seed oil, Rule 44, A.17.02

Cow milk, Rule 42, A.11.01.11

Cream, Rule 20, 22, 44, A.11.02.02

Cream cracker, Rule 37

Crop contaminants, Rule 57-A

Crushes, Rule 55

Crystallised glace, Rule 55

Cube sugar, Rule 55, A.07.06

Cumin black (kalonji) powder, A.05.10.01

Cumin black (kalonji) whole, A.05.10

Cumin (safed jera) powder, A.05.09.01

Cumin (safed jera) whole, A.05.09

Curcumin, Rule 26

Curd, Rule 44, A.11.02.04

Cured fruit, Rule 55

Currants, Rule 48-B

Curry powder, Rule 22,32, A.05.21

Custand powder, Rule 22, 29, A.18.10

Dahi or curd, Rule 20, 22, 29, 44, A.11.02.04

Dal arhar split or plus, A.18.06.09

Dal biji, Rule 29

Dal biji, plain, Rule 29

Dal chana, A.18.06.12

Dal moong split, A.18.06.10

Dal urd split, A.18.06.11

Dal Masur split, A.18.06.12

Dalchini, Rule 42

Dalchini powder, A.05.06.01

Dalchini whole, A.05.06

Deshi (cooking) butter, A.11.02.20

Dalmoth, Rule 29

Danish tinned caviar, Rule 55

Dehydrated soup mix, Rule 55

dehydrated vegetables, Rule 55, 55A

Delta isomer, Rule 65

Deoiled meal, Rule 50

Dessicated (dried) milk, Rule 42

Dextrose, Rule 53, 55, A.07.07

Dhania powder, A.05.08.01

Dhania whole, A.05.08

Dhupa fat, A.10.11

Dihydrocoumarin, Rule 63-A

Double toned milk, Rule 29, 42, A.11.01.09, A.11.01.11

Dried fruits, Rule 55, 65

Dried ginger, Rule 55

Dried glucose syrup, Rule 42, 49, A.07.11

Dried Ice Cream Mix, A.11.02.08.01

Dried mango powder (amchur), A.05.25

Dried mango slices, A.05.24

Dried soups, Rule 55

Dry skimmed milk, Rule 29

Dry whole milk, Rule 29

Dubbia, Rule 44-A

Edible animal body fat, Rule 50

Edible common, salt, A.15

Edible fat, Rule 22, 32, A.10

Edible flour, Rule 50

Edible gelatin, Rule 55

Edible gums, Rule 32

Edible ices, A.07.04

Edible molasses, Rule 57

Edible oils, Rule 22, 32, 42 (zz) 44, 49, 50, 57, A.17

Edible oil (imported), Rule 42

Edible oil (mixture) Rule 44

Edible starches, Rule 32

Edible vegetables oil, Rule 44, 53

Eggs, Rule 65

Emulsifying agent, Rule 60

Erythrosine, Rule 28, A.26.04

Essential oil, Rule 49

Estergum A.01.01

Ethylester of beta-apo-8 carotenoic acid. Rule 26

Evaporated milk, Rule 42, A.11.02.10

Evaporated skimmed milk, Rule 2, A.11.02.12

Fast green FCF, Rule 28

Fast Red E. A.26.13

Fat, edible, A.10

Fat rapeseed, A.31

Fat spread, Rule 42, 49, 55, 59, 72, A.31

Fennel (Saunf) powder, A.05.11.01

Fennel (Saunf) whole, A.05.11

Fenugreek (maithi) powder, A.05.12.01

Fenugreek (maithi) whole, A.05.12

Figs, Rule 48-B, 55

Fish, Rule 32

Fish, canned, Rule 57

Flakes powder, Rule 55

Flavoured milk, A.11.01.05

Flavouring agents, Rule 29,63

Flesh of dead animals, Rule 47

Flour confectionery, Rule 55

Flour improvers, Rule 32

Fluid milk, Rule 42

Food additives, Rule 48-C, Rule 64-C

Food colours, Rule 28, Rule 48-A, A.26

Food grain, A.18.06
Foodgrains (not specified), A.18.06.14
Fortified atta, A.18.01.01
Fortified maida, A.18.02.01
French coffee, A.08.03
Fruit, Rule 55
Fruit beverage, Rule 29, A.16.15
Fruit juice, A.16.01
Fruit chutney, A.16.11
Fruit drink, r.29, A.16.05
Fruit jelley, Rule 55, A.16.01
Fruit juice concentrate, Rule 55
Fruit powder, Rule 62
Fruit products, r.22, A.16
Fruit pulp, Rule 55
Fruit squash, Rule 29, A.16.04
Fruit syrup, Rule 29, 55, A.16.03
Fumaric acid (food grade), Rule 48-C, A.16.02
Garlic powder, Rule 62
Gamma isomer, Rule 65
Gelatin, Rule 55, A.22
Gelatin (food grade), Rule 48-C
Ghee, Rule 22, 44, 44-B, 50, A.11.02.21
Gingelly oil, A.17.11
Ginger beer, Rule 37
Ginger (Sonth adrak) powder, A.05.13.01
Ginger (Sonth adrak) whole, A.05.13
Glucose, liquid and solid, Rule 57
Glucose, syrup, Rule 53
Glucose syrup, dried, A.07.11
Goat fat, A.10.03
Goat milk, Rule 42, A.11.01.11
Goldspot, Rule 37
Golden syrup, A.07.08
Gram powder, Rule 22
Green coffee, A.08.01
Ground coffee, A.08.01
Groundnut kernel (deshelled), A.28
Groundnut oil, Rule 42, A.17.03
Gur, Rule 20, 22, 55, A.07.05
Haldi powder, A.05.20.01
Haldi whole, A.05.20
Ham, Rule 53, 55
hard boiled sugar, Rule 22
Hard boiled sugar confectionery, Rule 55, A.25.01
Hard cheese, A.11.02.07
Herbs, dried, Rule 57
Hexachlorocyclohexane, Rule 65
Hing, A.04
Hingra, Rule 42, 49, A.04
Honey, Rule 22, 45, 53, A.07.03
Honey dew, Rule 44-D
Ice-candy, Rule 20, 29, A.07.04.01
Ice-cream, Rule 20, 22, 29, 32, 42, 57, A.11.02.08
Ice lollies, Rule 57, A.07.04
Icing sugar, A.07.09
Indian copal, A.10.11
Imported edible oil, Rule 42

Indigo carmine, Rule 28, A.26.05
Infant food, Rule 37-A, 37-B, 55-B
Infant formula, A.11.02.18.01
Infant milk food, A.11.02,18
Inorganic colouring matters, Rule 27
Insect-damage dry fruits, Rule 48-B
Insecticides, Rule 49, 65
Instant coffee chicory mixture, Rule 42, A.08.05
Interesterified vegetable fat, A.17.15.01
Iodised salt, Rule 62, A.15.01
Irani hing, A.04
Iron fortified common salt, Rule 42, 57, 62, A.15.02
Jaepatri powder, A.05.14.01
Jaepatri whole, A.05.14
Jaggery, Rule 55, A.07.05
Jaiphal powder, A.05.16.01
Jaiphal whole, A.05.16
Jam, A.16.07
Jams, r.22, 29, 55
Jawar, A.18.06.03
Jellies, Rule 22
Jelly crystals, Rule 29
Juice, Rule 55
Juice, A.16.01
Kalakand, Rule 20
Kalimirch light, A.05.17.02
Kalimirch powder, A.05.17.01
Kalimirch whole, A.05.17
Kalonji powder, A.05.10.01
Kalonji whole, A.05.10
Kangra tea, Rule 44-E, A.14.01
Karas, Rule 44-A
Karil, Rule 44-A
Kasa, Rule 44-A
Kasari, Rule 44-A
Kasasartiuri, Rule 44-A
Katha, Rule 49
Kesar, A.05.19
Kesari bele, Rule 44-A
Kesari dal, Rule 44-A
Kesari gram, Rule 44-A
Kesori, Rule 44-A
Khandsari sugar, A.07.02
Khandsari (sulphur), Rule 55
Khas Khas whole, A.05.18
Khesari dal, Rule 44-A
Khesra, Rule 44-A
Khoa/Khoya, Rule 20, 22, 29, A.11.02.17
Kisari, Rule 44-A
Kokum fat, A.10.09
Kulfa, Rule 42
kulfi, Rule 42, A.11.02.08
Lactic acid, Rule 49, 53
Lakh, Rule 44-A
Lakheri, Rule 44-A
Lakhi, Rule 44-A
Laki bele, Rule 44-A
Lal mirchi powder, A.05.05.01

Lal mirchi whole, A.05.05
Lamka, Rule 44-A
Lang, Rule 44-A
Lanki, Rule 44-A
Lard, A.10.04
Latri, Rule 44-A
Laung powder, A.05.07.01
Laung whole, A.05.07
Lead, Rule 57
Lemon juice, Rule 57
Light black pepper, Rule 42, A.05.17.02
Lime juice, Rule 57
Linseed oil, A.17.04
Liquid beverage, Rule 32
Liquid milk, Rule 32
Low and high fat cocoa powder, A.10.06
Lozenges, A.25.02
Mace (Jaepatri) powder, A.05.14.01
Mace (Jaepatri) whole, A.05.14
macaroni products, A.18.11
Magifera indica linn, A.10.10
Mahua oil, A.17.05
Maida, Rule 42, A.18.02
Maida, Rule 42, A.18.02
Maida (fortified), A.18.02.01
Maida (paushtik), A.18.02.02
Maida (wheat flour), A.18.02
Maize, A.18.06.02
Maize cob, Rule 65
Maize (corn) oil, A.17.14
Maize starch, A.18.08
Malai, A.11.02.03
Malted food, Rule 29
Malted milk food, Rule 22, 42, A.18.12
Mango kernel fat, A.10.10
Margarine, Rule 49, A.12
Marmalade, Rule 29, 55, A.16.09
Masala, Rule 42
Masur dal, A.18.06.13
Masur whole, A.18.06.05
Matter, Rule 44-A
Meat, Rule 32
Meat and poultry, Rule 65
meat, canned, Rule 57
Meat extracts, Rule 57
Meat product, Rule 42
Menthol, Rule 64-BBB (omitted)
methi powder, A.05.12.01
Methi whole, A.05.12
Methylester of beta-aop-8 carotenoic acid, Rule 26
Milk, Rule 20, 22,29, 50, 57, A.11.01.01
Milk and milk products, A.11
Milk-cereal based weaning foods, A.11.02.18.02
milk (containing added water) Rule 44
Milk fat spread, Rule 42
Milk ices, A.11.02.09
Milk lollies, A.11.02.09
Milk powder, Rule 22, 42, 49, A.11.02.14
Milk powder containing lecithins, Rule 42

Milk products, Rule 65, A.11.2
Milk toffee, A.25.02
Milled foodgrains, Rule 65
Mineral Rule 32
Mineral oil, Rule 44-AAA, Rule 49
Mineral water, A.32
Misri, Rule 55, A.07.01.01
Mixed fat spread, Rule 42
Mixed ice-cream Rule 22, 29
Mixed masala (fried) Rule 42
Mixed masala whole, Rule 32, A.05.21.01
Mixed milk, A.11.01.05-A, A.11.01.11
Modified toffee, A.25.02
Mongia, Rule 29
Mono-sodium glutamate, Rule 42
Moong dal split, A.18.06.10
Moong whole, A.18.06.07
Moongphali ka tel, A.17.03
Muku, Rule 44-A
Mustard oil, Rule 42, Rule 44, A.17.06
Mustard (rai, sarson) powder, A.05.15.01
Mustard (rai, sarson) whole, A.05.15
Mutra, Rule 44-A
Mutton fat, A.10.02
Naryal ka tel, A.17.01
Naturally occuring toxic substances, Rule 57-A
Niger seed oil, A.17.12
Nitrates, Rule ,53, 55-B
Non-alcoholic beverages, Rule 29, A.01
Non-conventional edible oil, Rule 44
Nutmeg (Jaiphal) powder, A.05.16.01
Nutmeg (Jaiphal) whole, A.05.16
Nutritional food, Rule 32-A
Nuts, Rule 48-B
Okra, Rule 65
Olive oil, A.17.07
Onions dehydrated, Rule 57
Onion powder, Rule 62
Palm kernel oil, A.17.21
Palm oil, A.17.19
Palmolein, Rule 42, A.17.20
Pan masala, Rule 42 (zzz) (3) A.30
Paneer, Rule 55, A.11.02.05
Papar, Rule 29
Papaya, Rule 29
Partially hydrogenated soyabean oil A.17.26
Partially hydrogenated and winterised soyabean oil, A.17.25
Partly skimmed milk powder, Rule 22, 42, A.11.02.16
Pasteurisation, A.11.01.02
Pasteurised milk, Rule 42
Pastries, Rule 22, 29
Pathani hing, A.04
Paushtik atta, A.18.01.02
Paushtik maida, A.18.02.02
Peaches, Rule 55
Pearl Barley, A.18.05
Pears, Rule 55
Peas, Rule 29

Pepper black (Kali mirch) powder, A.05.17.01
Pepper black (Kali mirch) whole, A.05.17
Permitted coaltar food colours, Rule 29
Permitted food colours, Rule 48-A
Pesticides, Rule 65
Phul gulab, Rule 29
Phulwara fat, A.10.12
Pickled meat, Rule 53
Pickle, Rule 55, A.16.16
Pigments, Rule 27
Pinheads, A.05.17.03
Plain dal biji, Rule 29
Plantation white sugar, A.07.01
Plastic containers Rule 49
Polyglycerol esters of fatty acids, Rule 60, 61
Polyglycerol ester of interesterified ricinoleic acid, Rule 60, 61
Ponceau 4R, Rule 28, A. 26.11
Poppy seed oil, A.17.08
Poppy (Khas-Khas) whole A.05.18
Potassium iodate, A.15.01.01
Potassium metabisulphite (food grade), Rule 48-C
Potato, Rule 65
Prepared coffee, Rule 20
Prepared food, Rule 20, Rule 22
Prepared tea, Rule 20, Rule 22
Preservatives, Rule 20, 52, 55-A
Processed cheese, Rule 55, 72, A.11.02.07.01
Processed cheese spread, A.11.02.07.02
Processed fruits, Rule 43
Proponic acid, Rule 53
Proprietary food, Rule 37-A
Protein rich (Paushtik) atta, Rule 49, A.18.01.02
Protein rich (Paushtik) maida, A.18.02.02
Pulses, Rule 22
Quick-cooking oats, A.18.13
Rai powder, A.05.15.01
Rai whole, A.05.15
Raisins, Rule 48-B, 55
Rapeseed grown abroad oil, A.17.18
Rapeseed oil, Rule 42, A.17.06
Raspberries, Rule 55
Rasogollas, dry mixes of Rule 55
Raw coffee, A.08.01
Raw palm oil, A.17.19
Raw sugar, Rule 57
Rawa, A.18.03
Ready to drink beverages, Rule 57
Ready to serve fruit beverages, Rule 32
Recombined milk, Rule 29, A.11.01.07, A.11.01.11
Refined oil, Rule 42
Refined salseed fat, Rule 42, A.10.07
Refined sugar, Rule 55, A.07.01.02
Refined vegetable oil, Rule 42, A.17.15

Refined white sugar, Rule 55
Release agent, Rule 62-B
Resultant atta, A.18.01,
Riboflavin, A.26.10
Riboflavin (Lactoflavin), Rule 26
Rice, A.18.06.04
Rice bran oil, Rule 42, 44, A.17.23
Rice grain polished, Rule 65
Rice grain unpolished, Rule 65
Roasted coffee, A.08.01
Rolled oats, A.18.13
Saccharin sodium, Rule 47, A.07.10
Safed jeera powder, A.05.09.01
Safed jeera whole, A.05.09
Safflower seed oil (barrey ka tel), Rule 44, A.17.09
Saffron (Kesar), Rule 22,26, A.05.19
Sago, Rule 29, A.03.02
Salad dressing, Rule 72
Salts, Rule 32, Rule 62
Sandika, Rule 44-A
Sandwich spread, Rule 72
Sargiya ka tel, A.17.12
Sarson ka tel, A.17.06
Sarson powder, A.05.15.01
Sarson whole, A.05.15
Sauce,A.16.12
Saunf, A.05.22
Saunf powder, A.05.11.01
Saunf whole, A.05.11
Sausages, Rule 55
Sausages meat containing raw meat, cereals and condiments, Rule 55
Savouries, Rule 29, 50
Semolina, A.18.03
Separated milk, Rule 20, 29
Sequestering agents, Rule 32
Sesame oil, A.17.11
Sharbat, Rule 55, A.07.08.1
Sheep milk, A.11.01.11
Shrikhand, A.11.02.22.01
Siahjira powder, A.05.01.01
Siahjira whole, A.05.01
Silver leaf (Chandi Ka Warq) food grade, Rule 22, A.27.01
Skimmed milk, Rule 20, 29, 44, A.11.01.10, A.11.01.11
Skimmed milk channa, Rule 20,29, A.11.02.06
Skimmed milk paneer, A.11.02.06
Skimmed milk powder, Rule 22, 42 A.11.02.15
Smoked fish, Rule 55
Sodium alginate (food grade), Rule 48-C
Sodium benzoate (food grade), Rule 48-C
Sodium bicarbonate, A.07.08
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (food grade), Rule 48-C
Sodium diacetate, Rule 53
Sodium metabisulphite (food grade), Rule 48-C
Sodium propionate (food grade), Rule 48-C
Soft drink, Rule 32, 57

Solid pectin, Rule 57
Soluble coffee powder, A.08.04
Soluble saccharin, A.07.10
Solvent extracted oil, Rule 50, 66
Solvent in flavour, Rule 64
Sonth (Ginger Adrak) powder, A.05.13.01
Sonth (Ginger Adrak) whole, A.05.13,
Sorbic acid, Rule 53
Sorbic acid (food grade), Rule 48-C
Sorbitol (food grade), Rule 48-C
Soup, Rule 55
Soup powder, Rule 29
Soyabean oil, Rule 44, A.17.13
Soyabean sauce, A.16.12.01
Spaghetti, A.18.11
Spices, Rule 22, 32, 53, A.05
Spices based sauce, A.16.13
Split Pulse (Dal) Arhar, A.18.06.09
Split Pulse Masur, A.18.06.13
Split Pulse (Dal) Moong, A.18.06.10
Split Pulse (Dal) Urd, A.18.06.11
Squash, Rule 55
Stabilising agent, Rule 60
Standardised milk channa, Rule 20, 29
Standardised milk, Rule 42, A.01.06, A.11.01.11
Starchy foods, A.03
Starch phosphate, Rule 61-A
Sterilization, A.11.01.03
Strawberries, Rule 55
Strawberries, bottled or canned, Rule 29
Suet, A.10.01
Sugar Rule 49, 53
Sugar beet, Rule 65
Sugar boiled confectionery, Rule 49, A.25.01
Suji, A.18.03
Sulphuric acid (food grade), Rule 48-C
Sulphurous acid, Rule 53
Sultanas, Rule 55
Sunflower seed oil, Rule 44, A.17.22
Sunset yellow FCF N.L., Rule 28, A.26.02
Sweets and Confectionery, A.25
Sweetened ice, Rule 29,
Sweetened mineral water, Rule 55
Sweetening agents, A.07
Sweets, Rule 29, A.25
Synthetic syrup, A.07.08.1
Synthetic vinegar, A.20.01
Syrup, Rule 22, 55
Table (creamery) butter, A.11.02.19
Table salt, Rule 42, 49
Table top sweetner, Rule 47
Taramira oil, A.17.10
Tartrazine, Rule 28, A.26.01
Tea, Rule 22, 42, 57, 65, A.14
Tea, prepared, Rule 20
Tertiary butylhy dro quinone, Rule 59
Thread candies, Rule 29

Til oil, Rule 44, 44-C, A.17.11

Tin, Rule 57

Tinra, Rule 44-A

Tisi ka tel, A.17.04

Titanium dioxide, Rule 27

Titanium dioxide (food grade), Rule 49

Tiuri, Rule 44-A

Toasts, Rule 22

Toddy, A.29.01

Toffee, Rule 22, A.25.02

Tomato juice, Rule 29, 57, A.16.02

Tomato ketchup, A.16.06

Tomato paste, Rule 55, A.16.14

Tomato puree, Rule 55, 55-A, A.16.14

Tomato powder, Rule 57

Tomato relish, A.16.06

Tomato sauce, Rule 55, A.16.06

Toned milk, Rule 20, 29, 42, A.11.01.08,

A.11.01.11

Toria ka tel A.17.18

Toria oil, A.17.06

Triputi, Rule 44-A

Turmeric, Rule 26

Turmeric (containing foreign matter), Rule 44

Turmeric (haldi) powder, A.05.20.01

Tumeric (haldi) whole, A.05.20

Unroasted coffee, A.08.01

Urd dal split, A.18.06.11

Urd whole, A.18.06.06

Vanaspati, Rule 22, 42, 44, 50, A.19

Vataria indica linn, A.10.11

Vattu, Rule 44-A

Vegetable, Rule 32, 65

Vegetable fat spread, Rule 42

Vegetable oil, Rule 44, Rule 60 61, A.17.15

Vegetable products, Rule 22

Vermicelli, A.18.11

Vinegar, Rule 53, A.20

Vitamins, Rule 32

Wafer, Rule 29

Wafer biscuits, A.18.07

Water-melon seed oil, A.17.17

Wheat, A.18.06.01

Wheat flour, A.18.02

Wheat flour, Rule 22, 42

White sugar, Rule 55

Whole meal barley powder, A.18.05.01

Wine (non-alcoholic), Rule 55

Yeast, Rule 57

Yoghurt, A.11.02.23

Zinc, Rule 57

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